A NEW SPECIES OF GONIODES

K. C. EMERSON
Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.

Goniodes leucurus n. sp.

Female: Head circumfasciate; clypeal margin broadly rounded with prominent angles. Temples angular, much wider than preantennal region of head. Clypeal band narrow; eyes prominent. Antennae filiform. Prothorax short and narrow. Pterothorax short and wide, without lateral indications of meso-metathoracic junctions. Dorsal chaetotaxy of head as in *Goniodes lagopi* (Linn. 1758). Dorsal chaetotaxy of posterior margin of pterothorax; 2-4-2. Legs characteristic of the genus. Abdomen large and elongate. Vulva with short marginal setae, and with concentrations of 16 medium length setae at each posterolateral angle. Spinous processes prominent, elongated and narrow.

Male: Very similar to *Goniodes lagopi* (Linn. 1758) in size and form. First antennal segments large, each with a prominent blunt process bearing an elongated spine. Male genitalia easily distinguishes this form from related species.

Abdominal chaetotaxy of tergites.

Segments	Male	Female
ι	3-2-3	2-8-2
II	2-2-2	2-8-2
III	2-2-2	2-8-2
IV	2-2-2	2-6-2
V	2-2-2	2-4-2
VI	2-2-2	2-4-2
VII	44	22

Discussion.

The author recently stated (J. Kans. Ent. Soc., XXIII, 1950, p. 125) that material of this genus had been examined from all native species of gallinaceous birds from North America. This statement was in error and undoubtedly resulted from the misidentification of a host collected in Alaska. Dr. C. F. W. Muesebeck has kindly loaned the author material from Lagopus lecurus (probably penisularis Chapman) so that the study could be completed.

Goniodes leucurus n. sp. resembles both G. lagopi (Linn. 1785) and G. corpulentus Kellogg and Mann 1912. The female is easily distinguished from these two forms by a difference in the abdominal chaetotaxy and in the structure of the genital region.

Holotype male, allotype female and paratypes from Lagopus leucurus (probably peninsularis Chapman), Kenai White-tailed Ptarmigan, collected August 22, 1950, by Mr. R. B. Williams on Willow Creek, Talkeetna Mountains, Alaska.