

A NEW GENUS OF ISCHNOCERA (MALLOPHAGA)¹

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While identifying a collection of Mallophaga from Thailand, it was found that one of the forms could not be included in any of the described genera. It is herewith described, illustrated, and made the type of a new genus.

Galliphilopterus, n. gen.

Medium-sized Ischnocera. Head large with expanded temples. Wide hyaline margin which originates at the distal end of marginal carinae. Dorsal anterior plate of forehead with rounded posterior margin, and prolonged into a thickened posterior point. Ventral carina fused to distal end of marginal carina on each side. Pulvinus wide and attached to edges of ventral carinae. Ventral anterior plate and gular plate absent or indistinct. Anterior dorsal setae, preantennal setae, and post nodal setae elongated. Antennae similar in the two sexes. Tergal plates of abdominal segments separated medianly. Median chaetotaxy of tergal plates with thick flattened setae. Abdominal sternal plates indistinct. Terminal abdominal segment of male with rounded posterior margin. Posterior margin of female vulva with a row of small setae. Male genitalia simple, with inward curved parameres.

TYPE SPECIES: *Galliphilopterus brunneopectus* n. sp.

Normally in Ischnocera, the nearest affinities of a genus are other genera parasitic on the same host order. At present, no related genera have been found on the Galliformes. Elongated preantennal setae have heretofore been found only on species of the genus *Muleticola*. The members of this genus are slender, and are known only from the host order Caprimulgi-formes. In addition, shape of the dorsal anterior plate of the forehead, chaetotaxy of the abdominal segments, and the male genitalia are distinctive.

Galliphilopterus brunneopectus, n. sp.

MALE: General shape and size as indicated in figure 2. All setae of forehead elongated. Temples with two long, one medium-length, and three short marginal setae. Antennae filiform. Prothorax with one seta in each posterior lateral angle. Posterior margin of pterothorax with ten long setae. Tergites divided medianly. Elongated post spiracle setae. One row of thick flattened setae on posterior margin of abdominal tergites II-VII; number on each is: II-10, III-16, IV-12, VI-6, and VII-6. All other setae of normal shape. Chaetotaxy of abdominal sternites is: II-4, III-8, IV-8, V-8, VI-2, and VII-2. Genital region as shown in figure 2. Genitalia as shown in figure 3.

FEMALE: General shape and size as indicated in figure 1. Chaetotaxy of thick flattened setae on abdominal tergites is: II-10, III-20, IV-20, V-20,

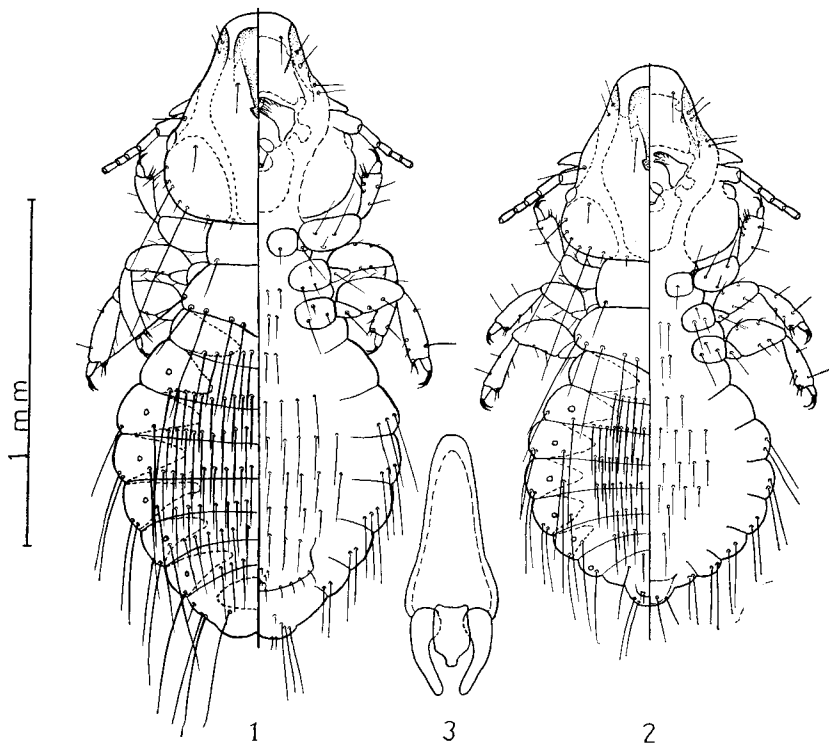
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VI-14, VII-12, and VIII-6. Chaetotaxy of abdominal sternites is: II-4, III-8, IV-10, V-10, VI-8, and VII-8. Genital region as shown in figure 1.

Type host: Arborophila brunneopectus brunneopectus (Blyth).



Galliphilopterus brunneopectus, n. sp.

Fig. 1. Dorsal-ventral view of female.

Fig. 2. Dorsal-ventral view of male.

Fig. 3. Male genitalia.

Figures 1 and 2 are drawn to the same scale.

Type materials: Holotype male, allotype female, and three paratypes collected on Phu Lom Lo Mountain, Kok Sathon, Dan Sai, Loei, Thailand by Robert E. Elbel and Boonsong Lekagul on April 1, 1954. Three paratypes from the same location were collected on March 4, 1955, by the same individuals. The holotype and allotype have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

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