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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES
OF ANOPLURA (*LEMURPHTHIRUS GALAGUS*)
FROM A LEMUR.

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(With 2 Text-figures.)

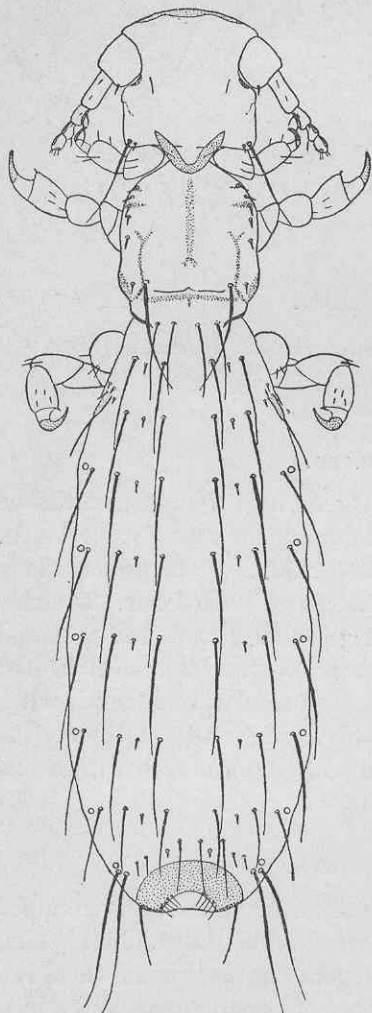
LEMURPHTHIRUS n.gen.

Female characters. Head connected to the thorax by a V-shaped chitinised plate. Eyes absent. Antennae 5-jointed, the first segment strongly developed. Thorax long and narrow; metathorax distinct. Sternal plate present, long and narrow; metasternum with narrow transverse chitinised bar. Thoracic stigmata apparently absent. Fore pair of legs smaller than the mid and hind legs; mid and hind legs sub-equal, widely separated. Abdomen elongated and narrow, without sutures and tergal and sternal plates. Pleural plates present on the second abdominal segment only. Stigmata present on the third to eighth abdominal segments. Tergites and sternites each with a row of long hairs and short spines.

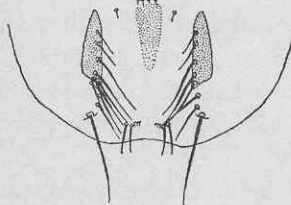
LEMURPHTHIRUS GALAGUS n.sp.

Female. Head about as broad as long; anterior margin slightly rounded with a narrow marginal band; post-antennal area parallel-sided. Just behind the base of the antennae is a small chitinised spot. On the dorsum there is a hair on each side a short distance below the base of the antennae, and a long bristle and a short spine at each latero-posterior angle. On the venter there is a large V-shaped suture in the middle as in the majority of species of *Polyplax* Enderl. and *Neohaematopinus* Mjöberg. Antennae set close to the anterior margin; first segment large, about as broad as long, with a short spine on the dorsum at the basal post-axial angle, and a small, blunt spine on the venter near the distal, pre-axial angle; second segment long and narrow; third segment with two short, strong hairs on the inner margin; fourth with one similar hair.

Thorax elongated; on the lateral margin of the dorsum there are five short spines, one above the other, and a short spine and a long bristle near the latero-posterior angle. Metathorax distinct, narrow and short, with four long bristles on the posterior margin. In addition to the sternal plate there is a narrow chitinised band on each side extending forwards from the posterior



G. A. H. B. del.
Fig. 1. *Lemurphthirus galagus* n.sp.
Female.



G. A. H. B. del.
Fig. 2. *Lemurphthirus galagus* n.sp.
Ventral surface of terminal abdominal segments of female.

margin to the middle, where it becomes forked. Metasternum with narrow transverse chitinised bar.

Legs. Fore and hind coxae each with a longish bristle. On the venter of the mid femora there are two strong bristles at the apex.

Abdomen elongated; first and second tergites each with a row of four long bristles and two short spines; third to seventh tergites with a row of six long bristles and two short spines; eighth tergite with three bristles, two spines, and two long spiracular bristles. Apical tergite with a transverse chitinised band and five short hairs on each side near the apex. First sternite with a longish bristle on each side of the meson, chaetotaxy of the second to seventh sternites as on the dorsum. Gonopods, genital mark and chaetotaxy of the eighth and ninth sternites as shown in Fig. 2. Wall of the vagina tessellated, the tessellations slightly irregular and with large interspaces.

Measurements.

	Length	Width
Head	0.26	0.26
Thorax	0.35	0.28
Abdomen	1.23	0.46
Total 1.84 mm.		

Described from a single female collected by the writer from a *Galago moholi* (family Lemuridae) at Onderstepoort, Transvaal, in May, 1922. This interesting species, which is the first to be described from a lemur, is very distinct from all Anoplura that have previously been found on Primates, namely, monkeys and man.

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