

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THREE SPECIES OF SUCKING LICE,
WITH NOTES ON A FOURTH SPECIES (INSECTA:ANOPLURA).

Figures 19-22

By

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In a general treatment of the sucking lice, published in 1951, the writer described three species of sucking lice as new. The descriptions were unaccompanied by illustrations, such illustrations being promised for some future date. The present paper is in fulfillment of that promise. In addition, illustrations are presented for another species which had previously been described by another author from inadequate material.

Linoognathus petasmatus Ferris
Figures 19, 20

1951. *Linoognathus petasmatus* Ferris, *Memoirs of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society* 1:233.

HOSTS AND DISTRIBUTION. Known only as from a "North African antelope," in the zoological garden at Manchester, England.

NOTES. The accompanying illustrations will amplify the original description.

Hoplopleura cricetuli Ferris
Figure 21

1921. *Hoplopleura affinis* (Burmeister), Ferris, *Contributions toward a Monograph of the Sucking Lice* 2:75; Figure 43A. (Part; mis-identification.)

1951. *Hoplopleura cricetuli* Ferris, *The Sucking Lice, Memoirs of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society* 1:134.

HOSTS AND DISTRIBUTION. Type from a skin labelled as *Cricetulus incanus*, Shensi, China, number 1721550 in the United States National Museum; also specimens from *Cricetulus triton*, Wei-hsien, China, received from the late professor G. H. F. Nuttall. According to Ellerman, *Cricetulus incanus* is a subspecies of *Cricetulus triton*.

NOTES. As was noted in the description of this species, its distinguishing features are to be found in the form of the paratergal plates of segment seven. In what appears to be the real *Hoplopleura affinis* this plate has the dorsal posterior angle prolonged into an acute process, while the remainder of the posterior border of the plate is truncate. In *cricetuli* the plate is deeply and roundly emarginate, both dorsal and ventral angles being about equally prolonged, but not free from the body.

Hoplopleura hesperomydis (Osborn)

1921. *Hoplopleura hesperomydis* (Osborn), Ferris, *Contributions Toward a Monograph of the Sucking Lice, Part II*:70; Figures 38, 39.

1951. *Hoplopleura reithrodontomydis* Ferris, *The Sucking Lice, Memoirs of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society* 1:143.

NOTES. A review of the rather extensive material of *Hoplopleura hesperomydis* which is at hand indicates that the writer was unduly hasty in describing *Hoplopleura reithrodontomydis*. This species was supposed to be separable from *hesperomydis* by the character of the posterior processes of the paratergites of segment seven. In typical *hesperomydis* both of these processes are acute apically, while in the form described as *reithrodontomydis* the dorsal lobe is apically truncate or slightly emarginate. The distinction exists, but also there exist in the available material specimens in which there are degrees of intergradation between the two extremes which make a specific distinction untenable. The species *reithrodontomydis* is therefore sunk as a synonym of *hesperomydis*.

Polyplax longa (Werneck)
Figure 22

1948. *Neohaematopinus longus* Werneck, *Revista brasileira de Biologia* (8) 2:175; Figure.

1951. *Neohaematopinus longus* Werneck, Ferris, *Memoirs of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society* 1:193.

HOSTS AND DISTRIBUTION. Described as from *Abrocoma cinerea* at Caccachara, near Llave, Peru. Specimens are at hand from this host at Caccachara, Department of Puno, Peru, this apparently being the same locality, collected by Dr. Oliver Pearson of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of The University of California.

NOTES. This species was described from a single female. Males are present in the material at hand and permit a further elucidation of the species. Male about 00.9 mm. in length. Antennae displaying no sexual dimorphism. Abdomen differing from that of the female by having but a single sclerotized plate on each segment of the abdomen dorsally, but with two plates on most of the abdom-

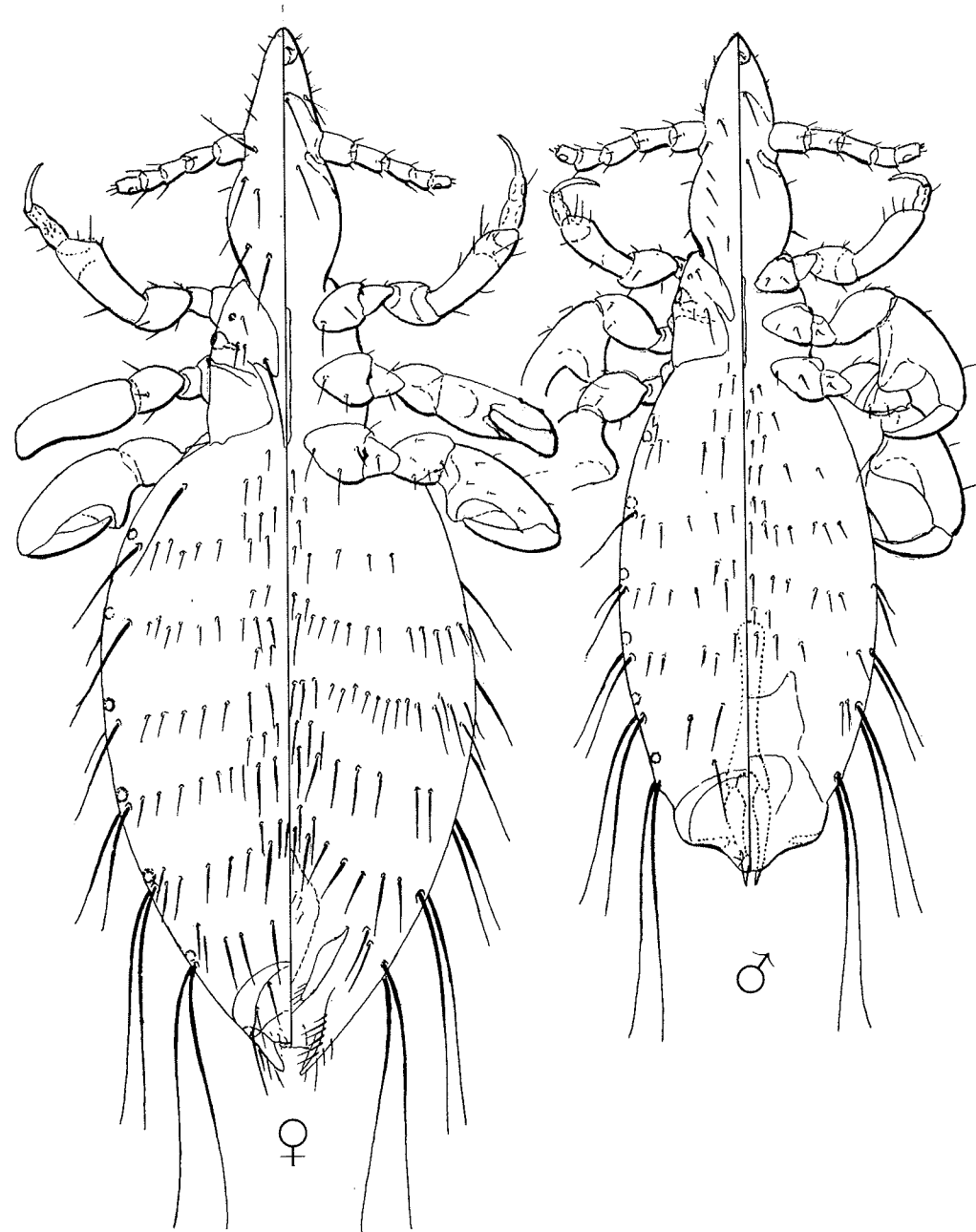
inal segments ventrally, as in the female. Genitalia with the parameres quite long and stout, their apices enclosing the slender, V-shaped pseudopenis.

The assignment of this species to *Neohaematopinus*, seems definitely to be erroneous, as suggested earlier by the present writer. It differs from *Neohaematopinus* in not having the second plate of the second tergite of the abdomen at all emarginate posteriorly, in having the paratergal plates of the second abdominal segment distinctly divided longitudinally, in not having the head sharply broadened posterior to the antennae and in not having the same type of genitalia in the male. There remains a question as to what genus it should be referred or as to whether or not a new genus should be named for it. The conclusion is here held that while it is by no means a typical *Polyplax* it shares more characters with members of this genus than with any other and may very well be referred here for the present.

KEY TO THE FAMILIES OF ANOPLURA

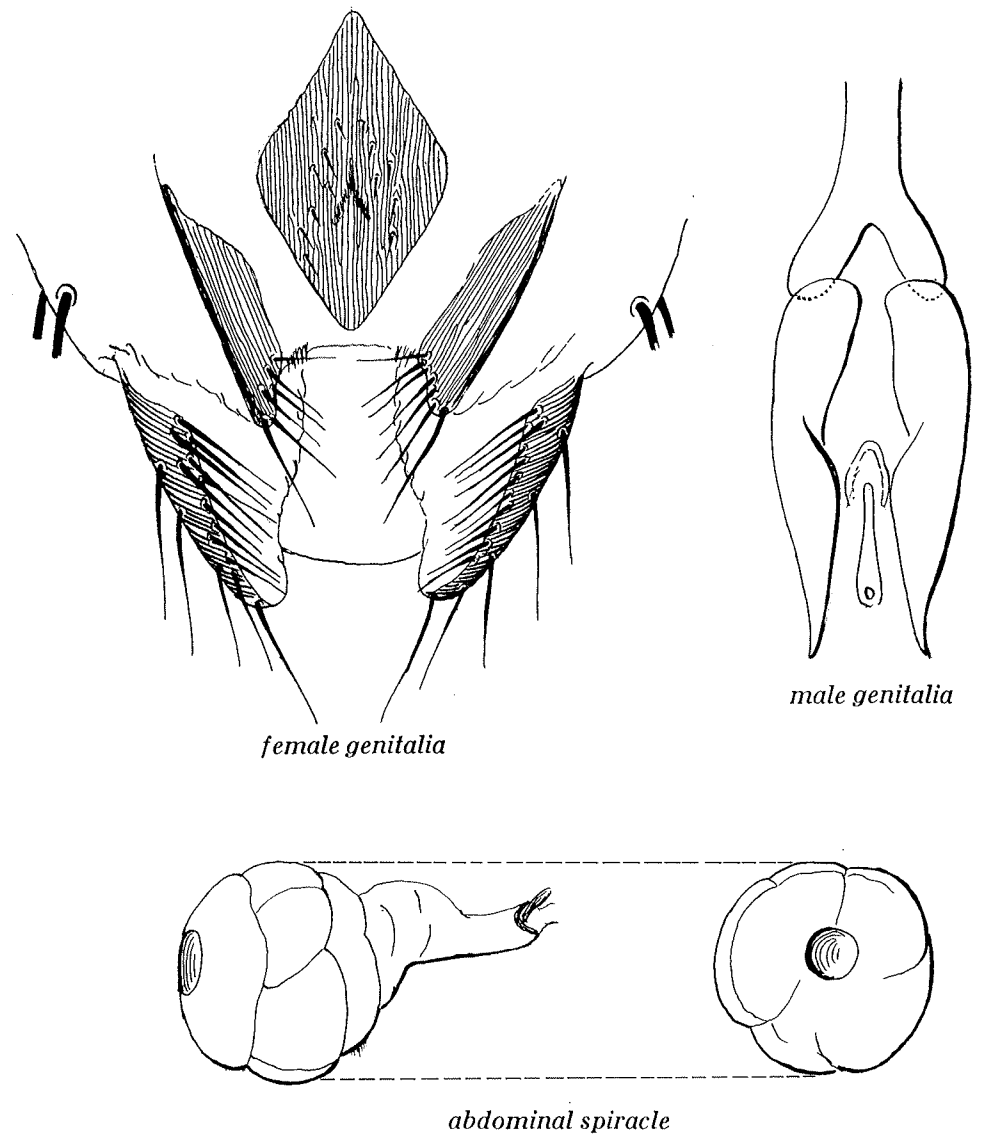
In the course of preparing the manuscript for the volume entitled "The Sucking Lice" the writer became so immersed in the rather difficult problem of developing the keys to the subfamilies, genera and species that he entirely forgot the very small problem of devising a key to the families. That oversight is here remedied.

1. Spiracles present only on the eighth segment of the abdomen.....NEOLINOGNATHIDAE
- Spiracles present on the mesothorax and on more than one abdominal segment.....2
2. Abdominal spiracles without such an elongated atrium, although the entire spiracle may at times be elongated; occurring exclusively on terrestrial mammals.....3
3. Abdomen entirely without paratergal plates.....3
-LINOGNATHIDAE
- Abdomen with at least some slight development of paratergal plates (with the sole exception of one species, *Haemodipsus lyriocephalus*, which is at present perhaps wrongly plated).....4
4. Paratergal plates present as sclerotized caps over the apices of the projecting lateral lobes of the abdominal segments, not at all or at the most but very slightly free from the body at their apices.....5
- Paratergal plates not appearing as caps over the apices of the lateral abdominal lobes, normally with the apices of at least one pair of these plates apically free from the body.....HOPLOPLEURIDAE
5. Dorsum of the thorax with a conspicuous, central notal pit.....HAEMATOPINIDAE
- Dorsum of the thorax without such a central notal pit.....PEDICULIDAE



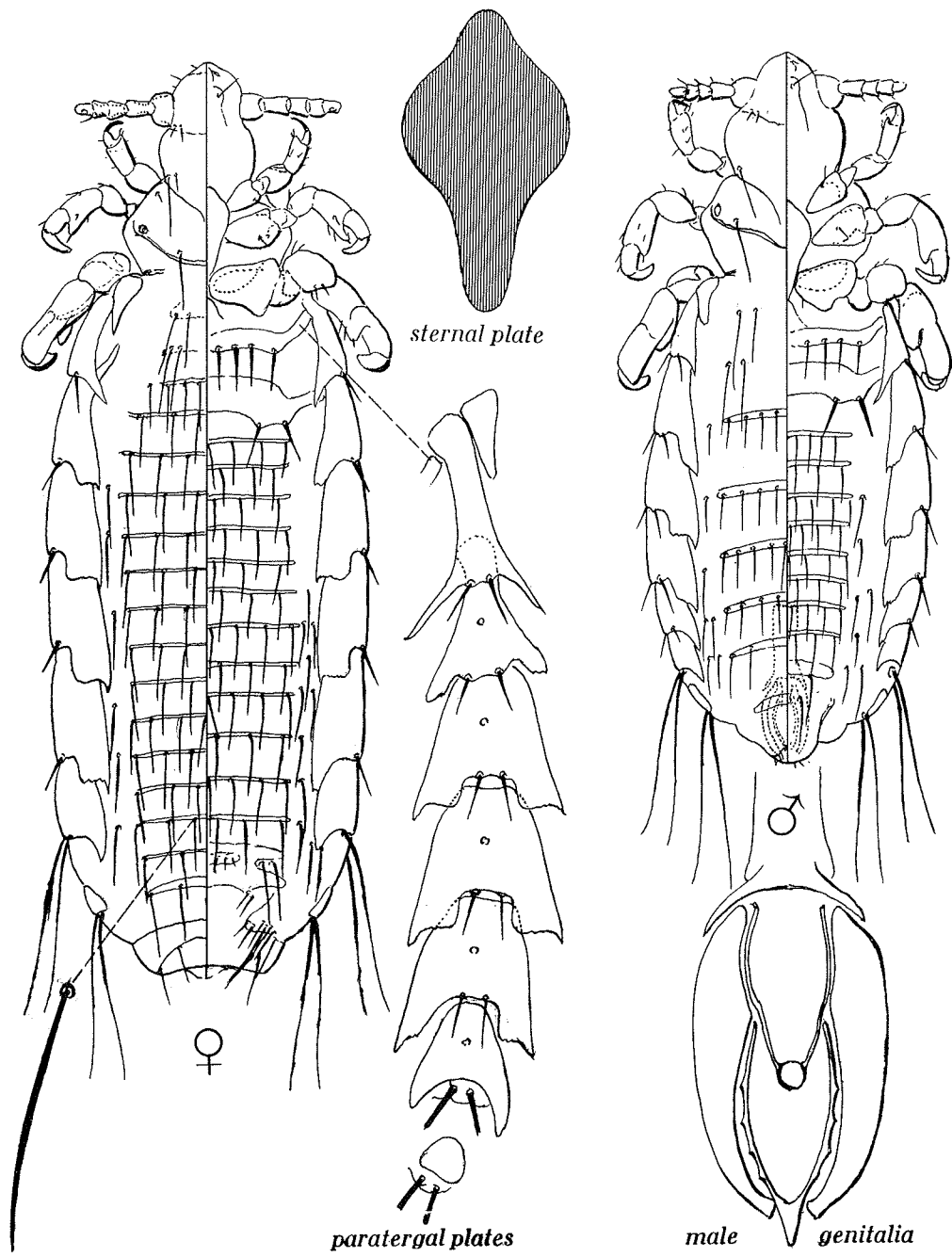
Linognathus petasmatum Ferris

Figure 19



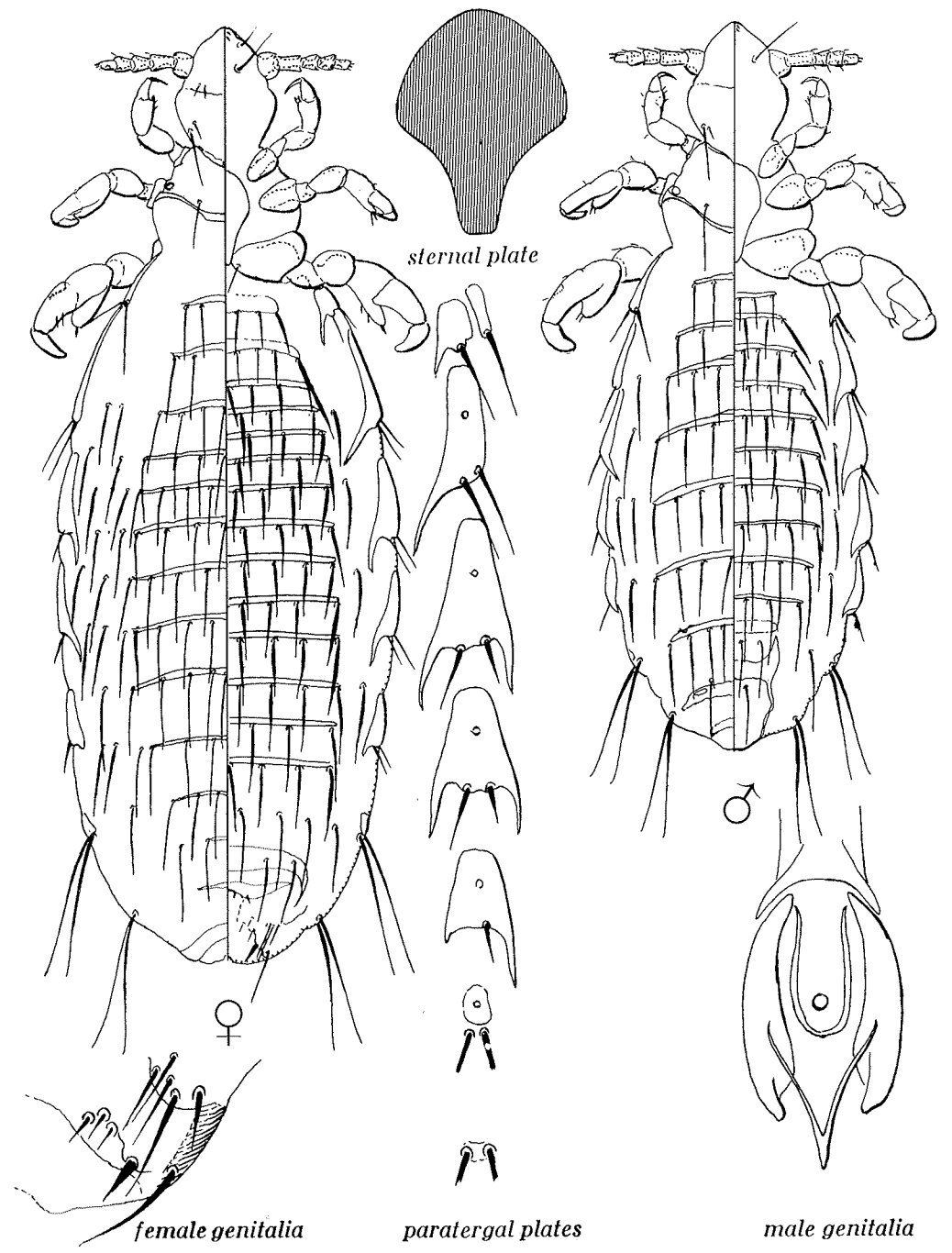
Linognathus petasmatum Ferris

Figure 20



Hoplopleura cricetuli Ferris

Figure 21



Polyplax longa (Werneck)

Figure 22