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A NEW SPECIES OF MYRSIDEA (MALLOPHAGA: INSECTA)

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INTRODUCTION

One species of Myrsidea Waterston (Menoponidae) is known from the Malurinae (Muscicapidae), namely M. pectinata Clay, 1965 parasitic on Malurus alboscapulatus Meyer from New Guinea. The present species is represented by specimens parasitic on two species of *Malurus*, from Australia. This is part V of "Contributions Towards a Revision of *Myr*sidea."

> Myrsidea strangeri sp. n. (Pl. I, figs. 1-4; text—figs. 1-4)

Type host: Malurus splendens Quoy & Gaimard.

This species is similar to M. pectinata from which it is distinguished by details of the abdominal chaetotaxy, especially the size of the single seta arising from the postero-lateral corner of sternite II (text-figs. 3-4), and by the characters of the male genital sclerite. In the following description those characters found throughout the genus and discussed in Clay, 1966 are omitted.

Male and Female. As shown in figures. This species resembles pectinata in the dorsal U- or V-shaped unpigmented area of the head; the number and position of the head setae and the reduction of the hypopharyngeal sclerites.

Thorax as described for pectinata; numbers of metanotal and metasternal setae fall within the range of those of pectinata, except that the female of strangeri has fewer central metanotal setae: 2-4 each side (excluding the long one at each end). Outer dorsal setae of first tibia: 4; number of setae in ventral brush on third femur falls within the range of those of pectinata.

Abdomen as in text-figs. 1-2. Male with more numerous tergal setae than pectinata; in the female the tergal setae are longer. In both sexes the single seta at each postero-lateral corner of sternite II is short (text-fig. 4). Anterior pleurites with stout flattened setae as in pectinata (Clay, 1965, fig. 4). Male genitalia similar to those of pectinata with the exception of the genital sclerite (Pl. I, fig. 4). The measurements of the small number of individuals available are similar to those of pectinata but may prove to average somewhat larger.

Material examined: 65, 5 from Malurus splendens, Dwellingup, W. Australia, 1968 (R. H. Stranger, 680414). 65, 2 from Malurus cyaneus Gmelin, Flinders Island, Tasmania, 21.iii.1966 (R. H. Green).

3 in the Division of the Entomology Museum, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra, Australia, from Malurus splendens. Paratypes: 50, 5 \(\rightarrow \) from the same host individual.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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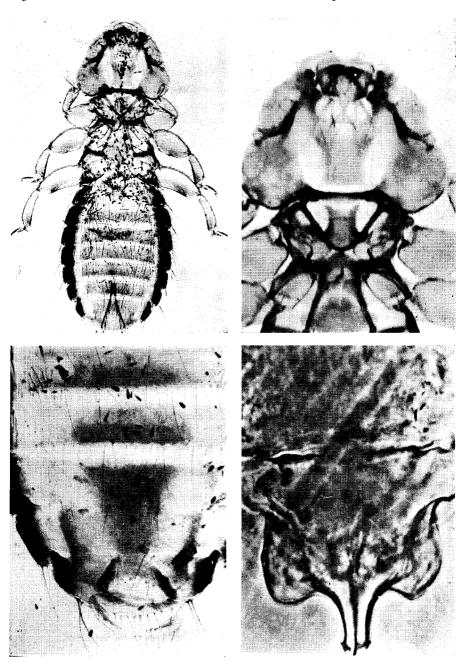


Fig. 3. Terminal segments, female abdomen. x 111 Fig. 4. Male, genital sclerite. x 774. PLATE 1 Myrsidea strangeri sp. n.

TEXT-FIGURES 1-4

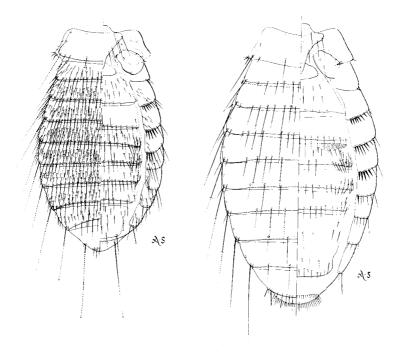
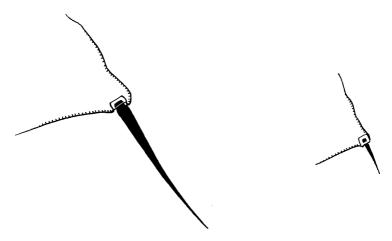


Fig. 1.—Myrsidea strangeri \mathcal{J} Fig. 2.—Myrsidea strangeri $\overset{\bigcirc}{\hookrightarrow}$ x 58



Figs. 3-4.—Postero-lateral spiniform seta on sternite II. x 455 Fig. 3 (left), M. pectinata Fig. 4 (right), M. strangeri