

1960

Die Landarthropoden der
Von der Tiefsee-Expedition besuchten
antarktischen Inseln.

Von

Dr. Günther Enderlein.

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- I. Die Insekten und Arachnoideen der Kerguelen.
 - II. Die Landarthropoden der antarktischen Inseln St. Paul und Neu-Amsterdam.
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Mit Tafel XXXI-XL und 6 Abbildungen im Text.

(Taf. I-X.)

Deutsche Tiefsee-Expedition 1898-1899. Bd. III.

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Mallophaga.
Docophorus Nitzsch.

dentatus GIEBEL 1876.

- Docophorus dentatus GIEB., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. XVIII, 1876, p.388.
Docophorus dentatus GIEB., STUDER, Arch. f. Naturg., 45. Jg., 1879, S.113.
Docophorus dentatus GIEB., Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., Vol. CLXVIII, 1879,
p.219, Taf.XIV, Fig.16.
Docophorus dentatus GIEB., STUDER, Forschungsreise d. Gazelle, Bd.III, 1889,
S.125.

Wirt: Diomedea exulans L.Nirmus Nitzsch.angulicollis GIEBEL 1876.

- Nirmus angulicollis GIEB., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. XVIII, 1876, p.388.
Nirmus angulicollis GIEB., STUDER, Arch. f. Naturg., 45. Jg., 1879, S.113.
Nirmus angulicollis GIEB., Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., Vol. CLXVIII, 1879,
p.252-253, Taf.XIV, Fig.17.
Nirmus angulicollis GIEB., STUDER, Forschungsreise d. Gazelle Bd.III, 1889,
S. 125.

Wirt: Diomedea exulans L.setosus GIEBEL 1876.

- Nirmus setosus GIEB., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. XVIII, 1876, p. 388.
Nirmus setosus GIEB., Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., Vol. CLXVIII, 1879, p.253-
254, Taf. XIV, Fig. 18.
Nirmus setosus GIEB., STUDER, Forschungsreise d. Gazelle, Bd. III, 1889, S.125.

Wirt: Pelecanoides urinatrix GM.Nesiotinus KELLOGG 1903.

KELLOGG, Biological Bulletin, Vol. IV, 1903, Fig. 3.

Das einzige Exemplar dieser von KELLOGG neu begründeten Gattung wurde auf der Tiefsee-Expedition einem auf dem Schiffe befindlichen Pinguin einige Tage nach der Abreise von der Kerguelen-Insel abgenommen. Die Type ist im Besitz des Autors verblieben.

Eine Bestimmungstabelle aller bisher bekannten Gattungen der Mallophagen inkl. der Gattung Nesiotinus fügt KELLOGG an gleichem Orte an.

KELLOGG, l. c.:

"A single female Mallophagan specimen of well-defined character received from Dr. G. ENDERLEIN, of Berlin, proves to be a form which it is impossible to ascribe to any known genus of the order. This specimen was taken from Aptenodytus longirostris, a penguin species from Kerguelen Id., collected by the German Deep-sea Expedition in 1899.

This new Mallophagan form unites in striking manner the important antennal characters of the family Philopteridae with the general habitus and body characters of the family Liotheidae. The shape of head, and the distinctly free metathoracic segment are characteristics heretofore

peculiar to the genera Menopon and Trinoton (of the Liotheidae), but the short, slender, five-segmented antennae not lying in special antennal cavities identify the species as a Philopterid, but one not assignable to any known Philopterid genus. The new form represents a Menopon-and Trinoton-like genus in that family to which Menopon and Trinoton do not belong. The only other Mallophagan species taken from the penguin genus Aptenodytes is Goniodes brevipes, a small species very unlike this new form, described by GIEBEL (from a female specimen) in the Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Vol. 168, extra Vol. This specimen also came from Kerguelen Id.

The distinguishing characters of this genus are its Menopon-like form, the small suborbicular head with slightly-produced subrectangular temples, the distinctness of the meso- and metathoracic segments in a degree unequalled elsewhere among the known Mallophaga unless it be in Trinoton, the very small characteristically Philopterid antennae, the sharp division of each eye into practically a pair of eyes, the large size of the hind body in comparison with the head, the heavy transverse blotches of the abdomen and the five pairs of abdominal spiracles instead of the usual six pairs."

demersus KELLOGG 1903.

Nesiotinus demersus KELLOGG, Biological Bulletin, Vol. IV, 1903, Fig. 3.

KELLOGG, l. c.:

"Female. - Body, length 5 mm, width 2,1 mm; head, length 0,75 mm, width 1,15 mm; thorax, length 1,25 mm, width of prothorax 0,8 mm, width of mesothorax 1,30 mm, width of widest segment, the first, 2,16 mm; chestnut brown, with large blackish-brown blotches on thorax and abdomen.

Head, small in comparison with rest of body, hardly as wide as mesothorax, with flatly rounded front, no orbital sinus, temples slightly swollen, rounded, but with postero-lateral angle slightly obtusely produced, occipital margin slightly curving; eyes divided so as to give the effect of one pair on each side; antennae short, slender, tapering; pustulated hairs on temporal margins and two small hairs with large pustulation on dorsal surface of each temple, also four smaller pustulations on postero-median dorsal surface, and one mesad from each eye pair; color chestnut-brown with blackish eye flecks and dark brown marking along temporal margin and postero-mesial angles of each temporal region.

Thorax of three distinct segments regularly widening posteriorly, the meta-segment being nearly as wide as first (widest) abdominal segment and resembling an abdominal segment; prothorax with slight median angulated point on anterior margin, with parallel straight lateral margins and rounded antero-lateral and postero-lateral angles, anterior half dark-brown, posterior half light-brown; mesothorax with diverging lateral margins, small pustulated hairs in angles and ^{Partly} rounding posterior margin: anterior four fifths of segment dark-brown with series of weak hairs in demi-pustulations along the hind margin of this dark region; metathorax with diverging lateral margins, and with large lateral transverse dark-brown blotches leaving a rather narrow light-brown median space. Legs with heavy short femora and long slender tibiae with few short, weakly pustulated spiny hairs on each segment; two terminal tibial spines; femur darker than the translucent pale-brown tibiae.

Abdomen forming with meso- and metathorax an ellipse; segments 1 and 2 widest and others tapering slowly posteriorly; hairs few and inconspicuous; segments 1 - 5 with conspicuous spiracles each showing as a small brown spot in a large clear circular pustulation; segments

1 - 4 with large lateral transverse dark-brown blotches leaving a lighter median space which is narrower on each successive segment posteriorly; segments 5 - 7 with dark-brown transverse bands extending clear across body; all transverse blotches and bands blacker and slightly wider at lateral ends, with slight anteriorly projecting process; indications of demi-pustulations in lateral portions of posterior margin of each blotch and band; posterior margin of terminal segment flatly rounded, and longest hairs of the body in lateral angles."

Wirt: Aptenodytes longirostris.

Goniodes Nitzsch.

brevipes GIEBEL 1876,

Goniodes brevipes GIEB., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. XVIII, 1876, p.389.

Goniodes brevipes GIEB., STUDER, Arch. f. Naturg., 45. Jg., 1879, S.113.

Goniodes brevipes GIEB., Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., Vol. CLXVIII, 1879, p.254-255, Taf. XIV, Fig.19.

Goniodes brevipes GIEB., TASCHENBERG, Mallophagen, 1882, S. 19.

Goniodes brevipes GIEB., STUDER, Forschungsreise d. Gazelle, Bd.III, 1889, S.125.

Wirt: Aptenodytes longirostris.

Lipeurus Nitzsch.

clypeatus GIEBEL 1874.

Lipeurus clypeatus GIEB., Insecta epizoa, Leipzig 1874, p.236-237.

Lipeurus clypeatus GIEB., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Vol. XVIII, 1876, p.389.

Lipeurus clypeatus GIEB., Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., Vol. CLXVIII, 1879, p.255-257, Taf.XIV, Fig. 20.

Lipeurus clypeatus GIEB., STUDER, Arch. f. Naturg., 45. Jg., 1879, S. 113.

Lipeurus clypeatus GIEB., TASCHENBERG, Mallophagen, 1882, S.154-156, Taf.V, Fig.2.

Lipeurus clypeatus GIEB., STUDER, Forschungsreise d. Gazelle, Bd.III, 1889, S.125.

Wirt: Procellaria nereis.

Lipeurus clypeatus GIEBEL wurde gelegentlich der "Valdivia"- Expedition nicht auf den Kerguelen gefunden, dagegen in einer Anzahl von Stücken von einer am 12. März 1899 zwischen Zanzibar und den Amiranten geschossenen Gula spec. und einem am 14. März 1899 vor Zanzibar erbeuteten Tachypetes aquilus ♂ entnommen, so daß diese Form weit verbreitet zu sein scheint. Die Typen GIEBEL's im Museum von ^{Halle} stammen von Pachyptila coerulescens.

spec.

Lipeurus spec. GIEB., Phil. Trans. Roy Soc Lond., Vol. CLXVIII, 1879, p.257.

Wirt: Diomedea fuliginosa.