

*A new Species of Solenopotes (Anoplura, Siphunculata).*  
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*Solenopotes muntiacus*, sp. n.

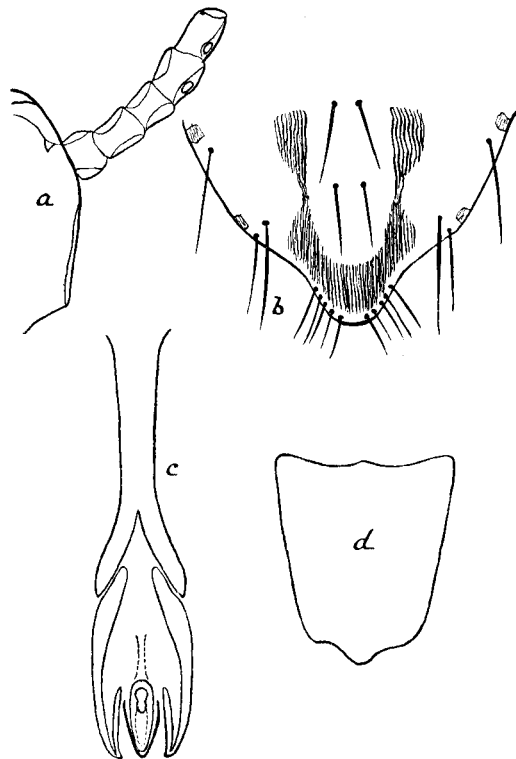
*Type-host*.—*Muntiacus malabaricus* Wroughton (S. Indian Barking Deer).

*Specimens examined*.—Holotype (♂), allotype (♀), and 8 ♀♀, 7 ♂♂ paratypes from the type-host, Ceylon, C.P., Mousakande, Gammaduwa, alt. 3400 ft., 9. xii. 1934 and 10. xi. 1935 (W. W. A. Phillips).

♂. Length .8 mm.. ♀. Length 1.7 mm.

*Female*.—*Head* almost twice as long as broad, bluntly pointed; lateral margins from the junction of thorax to base of antennæ almost parallel. Entire head weakly sclerotic except for two areas on either side of the anterior portion. Occiput produced triangularly on to the thorax. Dorsal setæ few: six (3, 3) on the area between the base

of the antennæ and ten (5, 5) roughly in a line across the head about halfway between the base of the antennæ and the posterior portion. Antennæ with sensoria present on each of the last two segments (see fig. *a*). Thorax with weakly sclerotic areas, which are somewhat difficult



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- a.* Antennæ showing sensoria.  
*b.* Genital plate of male.  
*c.* Genitalia of male.  
*d.* Sternal plate.

to discern; they appear for the most part to be outlined areas corresponding to the coxæ on the venter. There is an area extending from the apex of the posterior triangular projection of the head posteriorly, then outwards towards the sides just anterior to the spiracles. Two (1, 1) setæ just below the posterior lateral angles of the head and

two (1, 1) rather longer setæ just inside and a little posterior to the spiracles. Sternal plate present, almost completely occupying the area between the coxæ. In the specimens at hand in which it is at all distinct it appears as drawn (see fig. *d*). Legs normal as for genus; very heavily sclerotic as compared with the remainder of the insect. Abdomen a little less than twice as long as broad; apparently membranous throughout except for the spiracular tubercles, the ninth tergite, and the genital area, but on closer examination the derm may be seen tending towards being sclerotic, the pattern of reticulations is quite well defined throughout. Each segment bears two long median setæ and a slightly longer one posterior to each spiracle, both dorsally and ventrally. Genital region almost identical with that of *S. binipilosus* (Fahrenheit).

*Male*.—Very similar to the female. Genital plate lyriform (see fig. *b*). Genitalia (see fig. *c*): basal plate deeply bifid at the posterior end; parameres narrow and tapering towards the end; penis, in the specimens at hand its exact form is difficult to discern, but it appears to be borne on a small narrowly ovoid plate situated between the extremities of the parameres. Apex of abdomen with a broad genital lobe.

The female of this species is very close to *S. binipilosus* (Fahrenheit). It differs in having two sensoria present on the last two antennal segments, in being less sclerotic, and in having fewer setæ on the abdominal segments. The genitalia of the male are unlike any other known species of the genus.

I wish to record my thanks to Prof. G. F. Ferris for having examined this species for me some time ago when only the females were available.

All the known species of the genus *Solenopotes*, except *S. capillatus* Enderlein, are parasitic on Cervidæ (Deer).

I should like to draw attention to a recent paper by Prof. L. Freund entitled "Die Europäische Hirsh- und Rehlaus," the separata of which bear no indication of the publication in which the paper appeared. The full title of the work in which it was published is "Parasites, Transmetteurs Animaux Vénimeux. Recueil de Travail dédié au 25me Anniversaire, Scientifique du Professor Eugène Pavlovsky, 1909-1934," Leningrad and Moscow, 1935, pp. 275-281, Abb. A. & B.