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[FROM PARASITOLOGY, VOL. XVIII, No. 1, JANUARY, 1926.]

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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

## THE MALLOPHAGAN FAMILY MENOPONIDAE.

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### PART II<sup>1</sup>.

(With 1 Text-figure.)

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B. The types of the existing genera (*cont.*).

6. *Eomenopon denticulatus* Harrison.

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*Material examined.* A male and a female from *Trichoglossus novae-hollandiae* in a bird store in San Francisco. This is one of the type host species and the specimens agree entirely with Harrison's description, making the determination quite positive.

**Female** (Fig. 6 *A*). A rather robust form with strong chitinization. *Head* short, about twice as wide as long, widest close to the posterior border, anterior margin somewhat parabolic. Lateral margins very slightly concave, with a very deep slit just anterior to the region of the eye, slightly swollen in front of this slit (Fig. 6 *F*). Antennary fossa (Fig. 6 *G*) very deep, with a very small ventral floor, backed up by a region of very heavy chitinization which extends forward past the antennal base to the anterior margin of the head where it terminates in a strong, backward-pointing, external spine. Antennae (Fig. 6 *B*) apparently but three-segmented. Palpi slender. Gular region with a faintly chitinized plate which bears a marginal series of long setae. Pharyngeal sclerite and glands apparently entirely lacking.

*Prothorax* large and broad, with narrow wings, the lateral margins quite strongly convergent but forming a rounded angle with the posterior margin; sternum consisting of a small, but distinct, plate which bears no setae. *Meso-thorax* short, but quite distinct, the notum consisting chiefly of a distinctly chitinized transverse bar which extends to the ventral side and articulates with the band forming the acetabular margin of the middle legs; sternum consisting of an extremely small piece which bears three or four small setae. *Metathorax* somewhat shorter than the prothorax, its lateral margins strongly divergent, its posterior margin straight; sternum consisting of a rather large plate which bears numerous small setae. *Legs* of ordinary form; posterior femora with a small and rather diffuse patch or brush of small setae.

<sup>1</sup> Part I appeared in *Parasitology*, xvi, p. 55.

*Abdomen* with the tergites and sternites heavily chitinized and very distinctly defined. Tergites continuous with the pleurites and extending somewhat to the ventral side; posterior margin with a single row of more or less regularly alternating short and long setae; pleural region with several long setae and anterior to these a cluster of short, stout setae. Sternites with

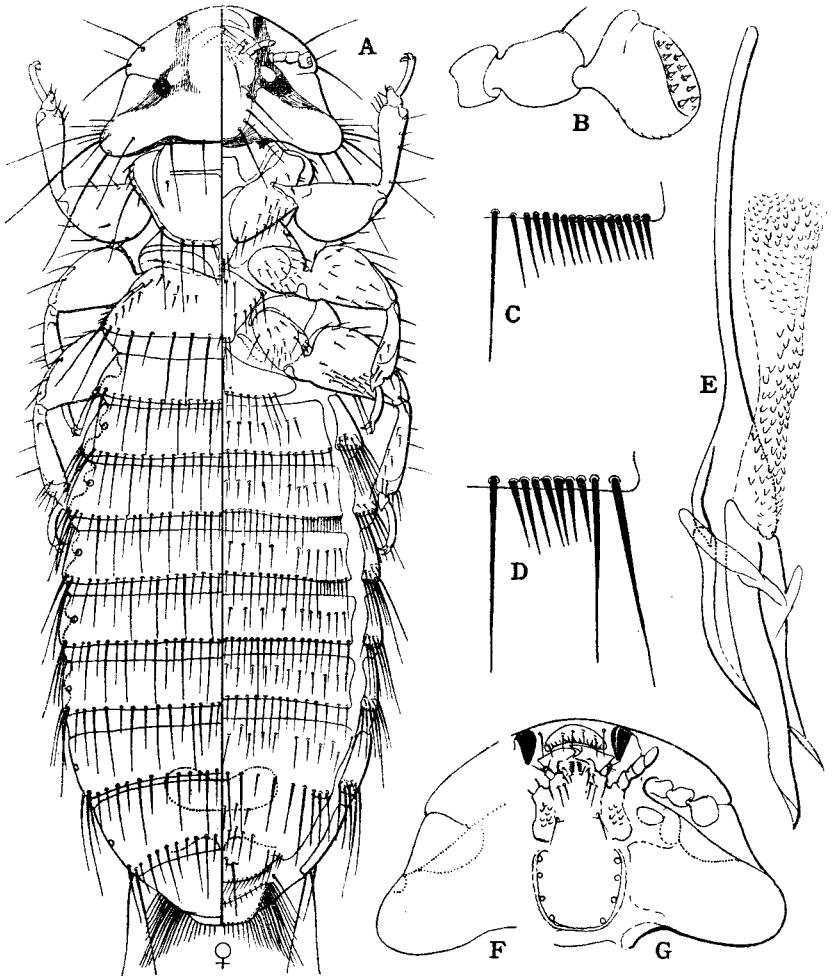


Fig. 6. *Eomenopon denticulatus* Harrison. A, female; B, antenna; C, sternal comb of third abdominal segment; D, sternal comb of fourth abdominal segment; E, genitalia of male; F, outline of dorsal aspect of lateral margin of head; G, portion of ventral aspect of head.

two rows of setae, those of the anterior row short and widely spaced, those of the posterior marginal row closely set and at the angles of the third and fourth sternites forming a distinct comb (Fig. 6 C, D). The large genital plate, which seems to consist of the seventh, eighth and ninth sternites quite closely fused terminates in a broadly rounded flap that is margined with small setae. Within the body is a curious, reniform, chitinized ring of doubtful homology.

The apical sternite forms a rounded flap which bears a closely set fringe of setae, those along the lateral margin being very long. Spiracles very small, present on the third to eighth segments.

**Male.** In general characters practically identical with the female, differing chiefly in the absence of the terminal sternite with its fringe of long setae and in the slightly different genital plate. *Genitalia* (Fig. 6 *E*) of a very peculiar type; basal plate long and slender, extending forward to the posterior margin of the fourth segment, clavate at its posterior end; preputial sac large, its walls strongly denticulate; articulating to the extremity of the basal plate are a series of very strong, heavily chitinized structures, with the appearance shown in the figure and of doubtful homology.

*Note.* The original description of this species is quite complete but there are some points, such as the presence of the sternal combs on the third and fourth abdominal segments, which were overlooked and the figures are of the dorsal aspect only. I have consequently dealt with the species here in order that it may be treated uniformly with the others that are to be considered.

(*MS. received for publication* 13. VII. 1925.—Ed.)