

**TWO NEW SPECIES OF *EOMENOPON* HARRISON
(Mallophaga: Menoponidae) FROM NEW
GUINEA LORIKEETS^{1,2}**

By Roger D. Price³

Abstract: Recent collections of *Eomenopon* from 3 species of New Guinea lorikeets of the genus *Charmosyna* have resulted in descriptions of 2 new species — *E. mirzai* from *C. wilhelminae* and *E. pulchellae* from *C. pulchella* — and in additional records of *E. clissoldi* from *C. papou*.

The mallophagan genus *Eomenopon* Harrison is now recognized to include 12 species, all found on parrots (Psittaciformes) distributed from the Philippines through New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and New Hebrides, to Australia (Price 1966, 1969). Of these lice, 10 are members of the *spinimentum*-group and 2 of the *clissoldi*-group, with each of the latter group having as its type-host a species of New Guinea lorikeet of the genus *Charmosyna*. Through the kindness of Dr K. C. Emerson, Arlington, Virginia, I recently received 2 series of *Eomenopon* each taken off specimens of a *Charmosyna* species from which I have not previously seen material. Both are believed to represent new species of the *clissoldi*-group and are herewith described and illustrated. The characters given by Price (1966) for lice of this group, as well as for lice of the entire genus, will not be repeated.

***Eomenopon mirzai* Price, new species** Fig. 1, 2.

Type-host: *Charmosyna wilhelminae* (A. B. Meyer).

♀. Gross features as given by Price (1966: fig. 3) for *E. spinimentum* (Neumann). Metanotum with 19-21 lateroanterior setae. Marginal tergal setae: I, 35-36; II, 39; III, 38-43; IV, 39-45; V, 42-45; VI, 40-42; VII, 39-44; VIII, 31-37. Tergites I-II with 0-2 short spiniform setae anterior to postspiracular seta each side. Last segment with total of 15-16 long to very long marginal to submarginal setae (fig. 2). Each ctenidium on sternite III with 11-13 spiniform setae; sternite IV without such setae either side. Marginal sternal setae, exclusive of ctenidia setae on III: I, 18-19; II, 29-30; III, 19-22; IV, 31-32; V, 28-31; VI, 26-28; VII, 19-20. Anterior sternal setae: II, 22-24; III, 21-27; IV, 20; V, 19-20; VI, 16-17; VII, 11-13. Ventral terminalia as in fig. 2; fused sternites VIII-IX with 30 medium to very long anterior setae, without marginal setae lateral to paired very long setae each lateroposterior corner; with 33-35 fine medioposterior marginal setae, all occurring in area delimited by very long lateroposterior setae. Ventral anal fringe of 33-36 setae, including 5 or so shorter setae laterally each side; dorsal anal fringe of 54 setae.

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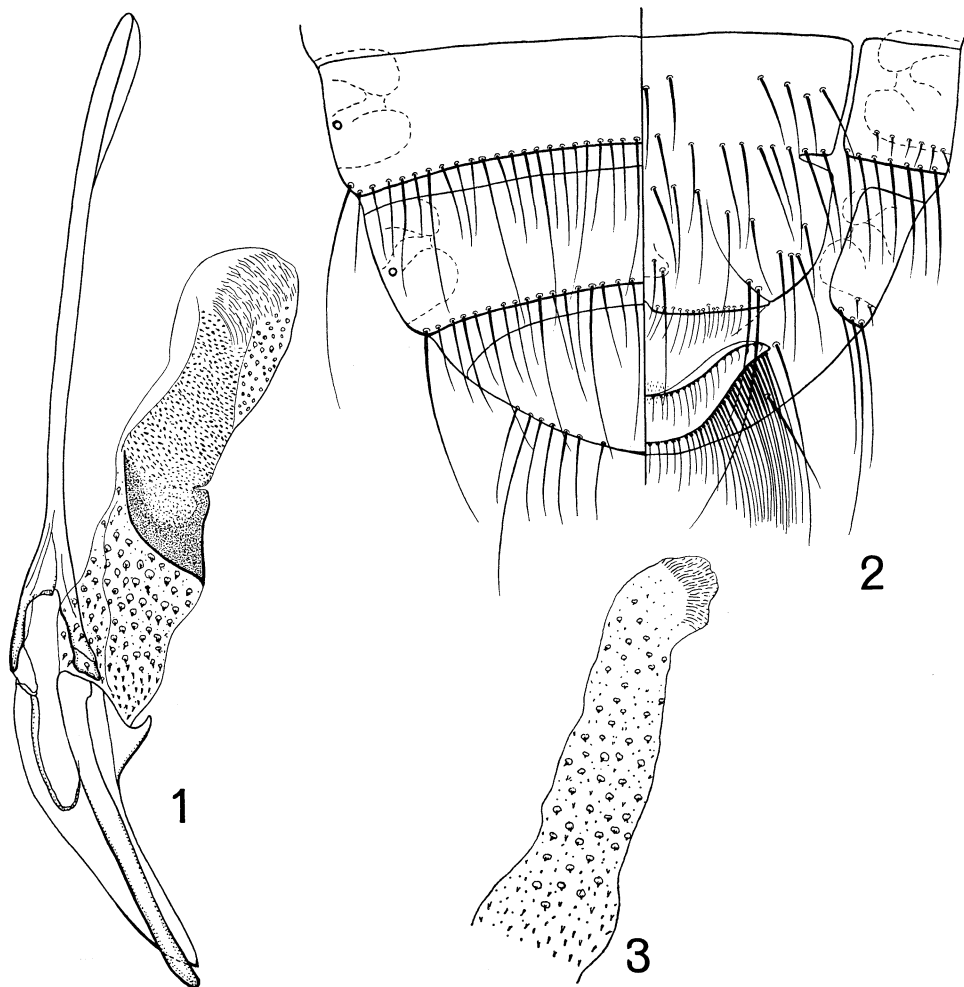


Fig. 1-3. 1-2, *Eomenopon mirzai* n. sp.: 1, ♂ genitalia (X110); 2, ♂ terminalia (X120).
3, *E. pulchellae* n. sp., ♂ genital sac (X110).

Genital chamber structure as in Price (1966: fig. 25), but 0.23-0.24 mm wide.

♂. Much as for ♀, but differing as follows. Metanotum with 17-18 lateroanterior setae. Marginal tergal setae: I, 33-34; II-III, 36-38; IV-VI, 39-42; VII, 36-38. Each ctenidium on sternite III with 8-11 spiniform setae. Marginal sternal setae, exclusive of ctenidia setae on III: I, 16-19; II, 27-30; III, 22-23; VI, 30; VII, 24-25. Anterior sternal setae: II, 15-21; III, 19-21; IV, 17-18; V, 17-19; VI, 14-15. Ventral terminalia as in Price (1969: fig. 11); sternite IX marginally with 38-48 setae, anteriorly with 19-25. Genitalia as in fig. 1; total length of genitalia 1.14-1.16 mm; vestiture of genital sac as shown, with sharply delineated pigmented median portion.

Dimensions (in mm): Preocular width, ♀ 0.43, ♂ 0.41-0.42; temple width, 0.61-0.62; head length, 0.31-0.33; prothorax width, 0.46-0.47; metathorax width, ♀ 0.60-0.61, ♂ 0.58-0.59; total length, 2.21-2.32.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9489), *Charmosyna wilhelminae* (BBM-98378), NE of Telefomin, West Sepik District, New Guinea, 31.I.1970, A. B. Mirza; in the collection of Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype; 1 ♀, same as holotype, except BBM-98391.

Both sexes of *E. mirzai* are readily separable from *E. clissoldi* Price and *E. placentis* Price, the only other previously-known members of this species-group, by having tergites I-VIII with consistently more marginal setae. The ♀ of *E. mirzai* has more setae across the posterior margin of the last segment, more setae in the dorsal anal fringe, and more and finer medioposterior setae on fused sternites VIII-IX, these setae not placed as far laterally as with other species. The ♂ has a distinctively different type of genital sac, lacking the prominent large elongate denticles on the basal portion (Price 1969: fig. 1, 3) and having the unique sharply delineated pigmented median area, a feature not seen in any other known *Eomenopon* species. The absence of any indication of ctenidia on sternite IV further differentiates *E. mirzai* from *E. placentis*.

***Eomenopon pulchellae* Price, new species** Fig. 3.

Type-host: *Charmosyna pulchella* G. R. Gray.

♀. Essentially as for ♀ *E. clissoldi* as described by Price (1966), except for possibly slightly smaller dimensions.

♂. Likewise, as for ♂ *E. clissoldi*, except for smaller dimensions and for genitalic differences. Genitalia much as in fig. 1, but genital sac as in fig. 3, with vestiture of evenly distributed weakly developed denticles.

Dimensions (in mm): Preocular width, 0.40-0.41; temple width, ♀ 0.55-0.57, ♂ 0.54; head length, 0.30-0.31; prothorax width, ♀ 0.41-0.42, ♂ 0.40; metathorax width, ♀ 0.54, ♂ 0.47; total length, ♀ 2.03-2.11, ♂ 1.95.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 9490), *Charmosyna pulchella* (BBM-98374), NE of Telefomin, West Sepik District, New Guinea, 31.I.1970, A. B. Mirza; in the collection of Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as holotype; 2 ♀♀, same as holotype, except BBM-98405, 1.II.1970.

Eomenopon pulchellae, by having both sexes close to *E. clissoldi*, is separable from both *E. mirzai* and *E. placentis* in many of the same features that separate *E. clissoldi*. The ♂ of *E. pulchellae* is unique among the species of the clissoldi-group by having a genital sac with evenly distributed denticles of fairly uniform size, lacking the prominent large elongate denticles of *E. clissoldi* and *E. placentis* and lacking the sharply delineated median area of *E. mirzai*. The ♀ of *E. pulchellae* has its dimensions either at or slightly below the lower limits for *E. clissoldi*; the ♂ of *E. pulchellae* is consistently smaller than *E. clissoldi*.

Along with the collections yielding the material of the above new species, there were also 3 additional collections of *E. clissoldi* from specimens of *Charmosyna papou* (Scopoli) taken by A. B. Mirza in New Guinea: BBM-98127, Moimo, NW of Garaina, Morobe District, 14.XII.1969; BBM-98465 and 98466, Lake Louise, NW of Telefomin, West Sepik District, 18.II.1970.

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