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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *HOPLOPLEURA* ENDERLEIN FROM LAOTIAN MURIDS (Anoplura)[1]

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Abstract: Two new species of sucking lice from Laos are described: *Hoplopleura pahari* n. sp., from *Mus pahari;* and *H. silvula* n. sp., from the Asiatic tree mouse *Vandeleuria oleracea.*

The two new species of sucking lice described in this paper are typical members of the genus *Hoplopleura* Enderlein. Although one of them is represented by but a single male, its host association appears to be valid. It was the only louse taken from *Mus pahari* collected during a survey of Laotian rodents and ectoparasites that was carried out by Bishop Museum in 1960.

Types of the new species are deposited in the collections of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Like parts on a single plate are drawn to the same scale.

Hoplopleura pahari Johnson, new species Fig. 1, 3, 4, 11, 14.

Type-data. Unique male holotype (BISHOP 9728) from *Mus pahari* Thomas, 1916, Laos, Stop 42, Ban Theuong, 18 km NW Xieng Khouang, 3450', 28 August 1960, no. R70394.

Diagnosis. Like *H. captiosa* Johnson, *H. johnsonae* Kim, and the *pacifica*-group species (*H. pacifica* Ewing, *H. dissicula* Johnson, *H. sicata* Johnson, *H. rajah* Johnson) in having quadrate apical lobes on paratergal plates III-VI. Differing from these species by having both apical setae of paratergal plates IV-VI extending to apices of apical lobes, and further from *pacifica*-group species by having 2 apical lobes on plate VII and 1 on VIII (fig. 3). Most like *H. malaysiana* Ferris, from *Rattus sabanus.* In the ♂, differing from *H. malaysiana* by having both apical setae of paratergal plates IV-VI longer than the apical lobes, and in having 2 apical lobes on plate VII and 1 on plate VIII, rather than lacking lobes on these plates. Differing from *H. silvula* n. sp., in the ♂ by having 2 apical lobes on paratergal plate VII, rather than 1, and 1 apical lobe on plate VIII, rather than none.

Length. 1.2 mm.

Description of ♂ (fig. 1). General body shape long and slender. *Head* (fig. 11), postantennal angles present, rounded, accessory dorsal seta present. *Thorax,* with dorsal seta medial to mesothoracic spiracle, short. Sternal plate (fig. 4) rounded laterally, posterior apex truncate. *Abdomen,* sternal plates of segments 2-3 as usual in genus. One tergal and 2 sternal plates on each typical segment. Setae on posterior margins of plates swordshaped. Three lateral setae off plates, each side, ventrally; none off plates dorsally. Tergum 1 with pair of small setae, these not associated with defined plate. Paratergal plates (fig. 3) III-VI each with 2 truncate

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2. National Marine Fisheries Service, Oxford, Maryland 21654.

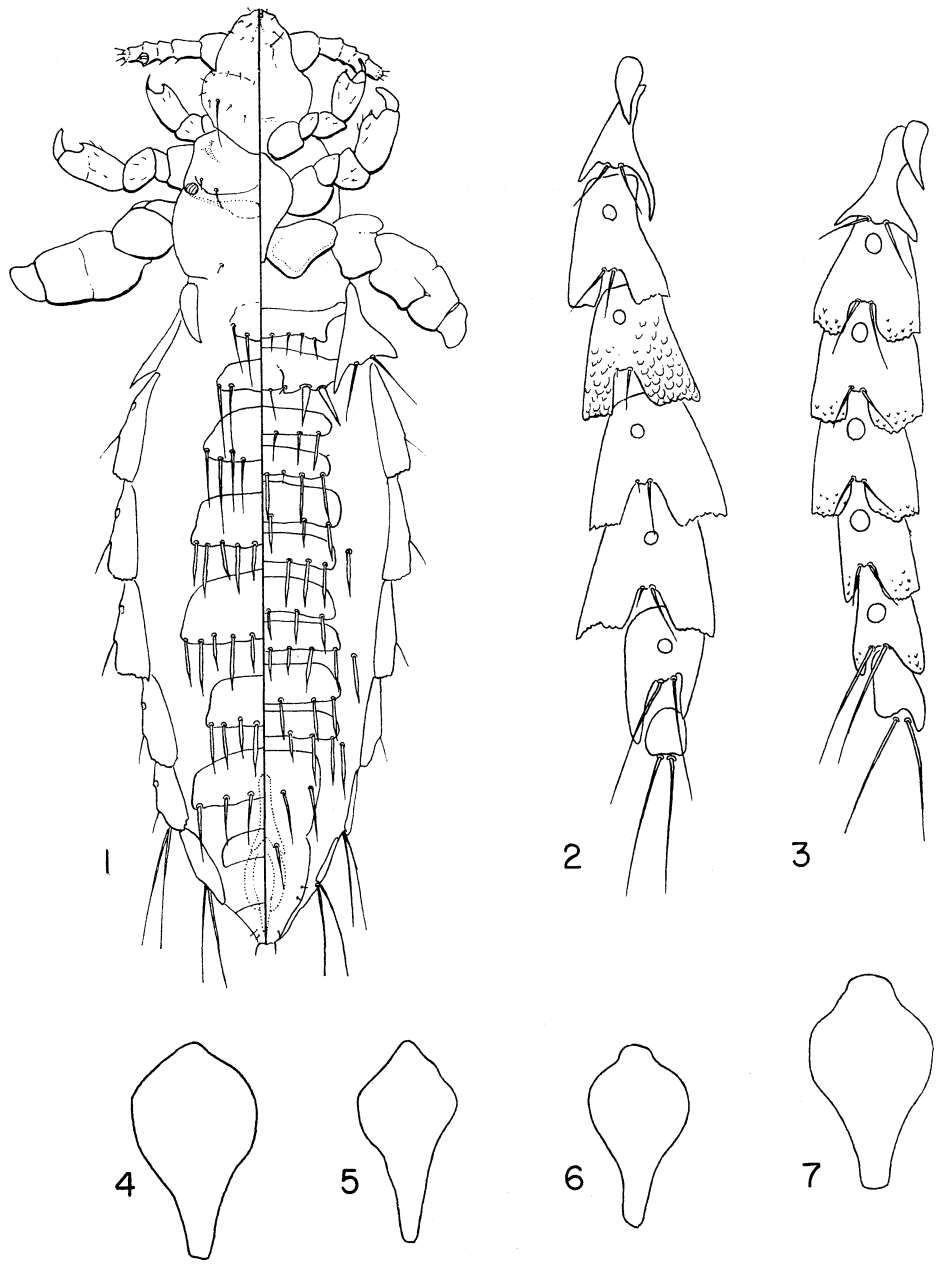

Fig. 1-7. *Hoplopleura* species. 1, *H. pahari* n. sp., holotype; 2, *H. silvula* n. sp., paratergal plates, ♀ paratype; 3, *H. pahari*, paratergal plates. Fig. 4-7. Thoracic sternal plates. 4, *H. pahari*; 5, *H. silvula*, holotype; 6, *H. captiosa*, ♀ paratype ex *Mus musculus*, Egypt; 7, *H. pacifica*, ♀ ex *Rattus exulans*, New Zealand.

apical lobes, these slightly spiculated; plate VII with 2 subrounded apical lobes; plate VIII with 1 short dorsal apical lobe. Plates III-VI all with pair of apical setae extending to or beyond apices of apical lobes; plates VII-VIII with usual pair of long setae. *Aedeagus* (fig. 14), elongate, pseudopenis not laterally serrate or with marked medial lateral angles, its apex extending far beyond apices of parameres.

Hoplopleura silvula Johnson, new species. Fig. 2, 5, 8-10, 12.

Type-data. ♀ holotype (BISHOP 9729), ♂ allotype, 6 ♀♀ and 2 ♂♂ paratypes from *Vandeleuria oleracea* (Bennett, 1932), Asiatic tree mouse, Laos, 18 km NW Xieng Khouang, 3450', 22 August 1960, R. Leech collector, no, R70368.

Diagnosis. Similar in the adult to *H. pacifica* and allies. Like these species, paratergal plates III-VI each have 2 quadrate apical lobes and accessory dorsal head seta present. Differing in both sexes from above species by having thoracic sternal plate narrower in proportion to its width (compare fig. 5, 7). ♀ further separable by having 2 apical lobes on paratergal plate VII and no apical lobes on plate VIII. ♂ further separable by a combination of having strongly swordshaped setae on abdomen; paratergal plate VII with 1 dorsal apical lobe; no lobes on plate VIII; and by having aedeagus differently shaped, narrower, with pseudopenis lacking pronounced lateral angles (compare fig. 12, 13). Also similar to *H. captiosa* and *H. johnsonae.* Both sexes of *H. silvula* separable by having differently shaped thoracic sternal plate (compare fig. 5, 6), and by having setae present off abdominal plates dorsally. ♀ further separable from *H. captiosa* and *H. johnsonae* by lacking lobes on paratergal plate VII, and ♂ further separable by lacking lobes on both plates VII and VIII. ♂ of *H. silvula* differs from that of *H. pahari* n. sp., by characters given under that species. ♂ and ♀ differ further from *H. pahari* by having only 1 of apical setae long on paratergal plates IV-VI.

Length. ♀: holotype, 1.20 mm; paratypes, 1.05-1.20 mm. ♂: allotype, 0.83 mm, paratypes, 0.85 mm.

Description. ♀ (fig. 8). *Head* (fig. 10, ♂), postantennal angles rounded; lateral occipital margins straight, parallel; 1st antennal segment not enlarged, sensoria of 4th and 5th segments large, contiguous. Accessory dorsal head seta present. *Thorax,* dorsal seta medial to mesothoracic spiracle is long. Sternal plate (fig. 5) with narrowly rounded anterior apex; lateral angles rounded, somewhat bulbous; posterior process narrow, apex blunt; plate approximately 2× as long as broad. *Abdomen* with tergal and sternal plates arranged as usual in genus; these plates well developed; 3 plates dorsally and ventrally per typical segment, the posteroapical setae swordshaped. First tergum with pair of small setae not associated with a plate. Several setae present laterally off plates both dorsally and ventrally. Paratergal plates (fig. 2), II with ventral lobe drawn out into narrow, acute process; plates III-VI each 2 with quadrate, scaly apical lobes; plate VII with 2 narrow, apically rounded to acute lobes; plate VIII lacking apical lobes. Plate III with both apical setae extending to apices of lobes; plates IV-VI with 1 seta to apex, other seta small; plates VII-VIII each with usual pair of long apical seta. Genital seta of 9th segment short, stout.

♂ (fig. 9). *Head* (fig. 10), *thorax,* and *abdomen,* as in ♀ except for sexually dimorphic characters. One tergal and 2 sternal plates per typical abdominal segment. Paratergal plate VII with 1 short dorsal lobe, ventral lobe missing. *Aedeagus* (fig. 12), parameres only slightly convex laterally; pseudopenis lacking strong lateral angles, only somewhat serrate laterally.

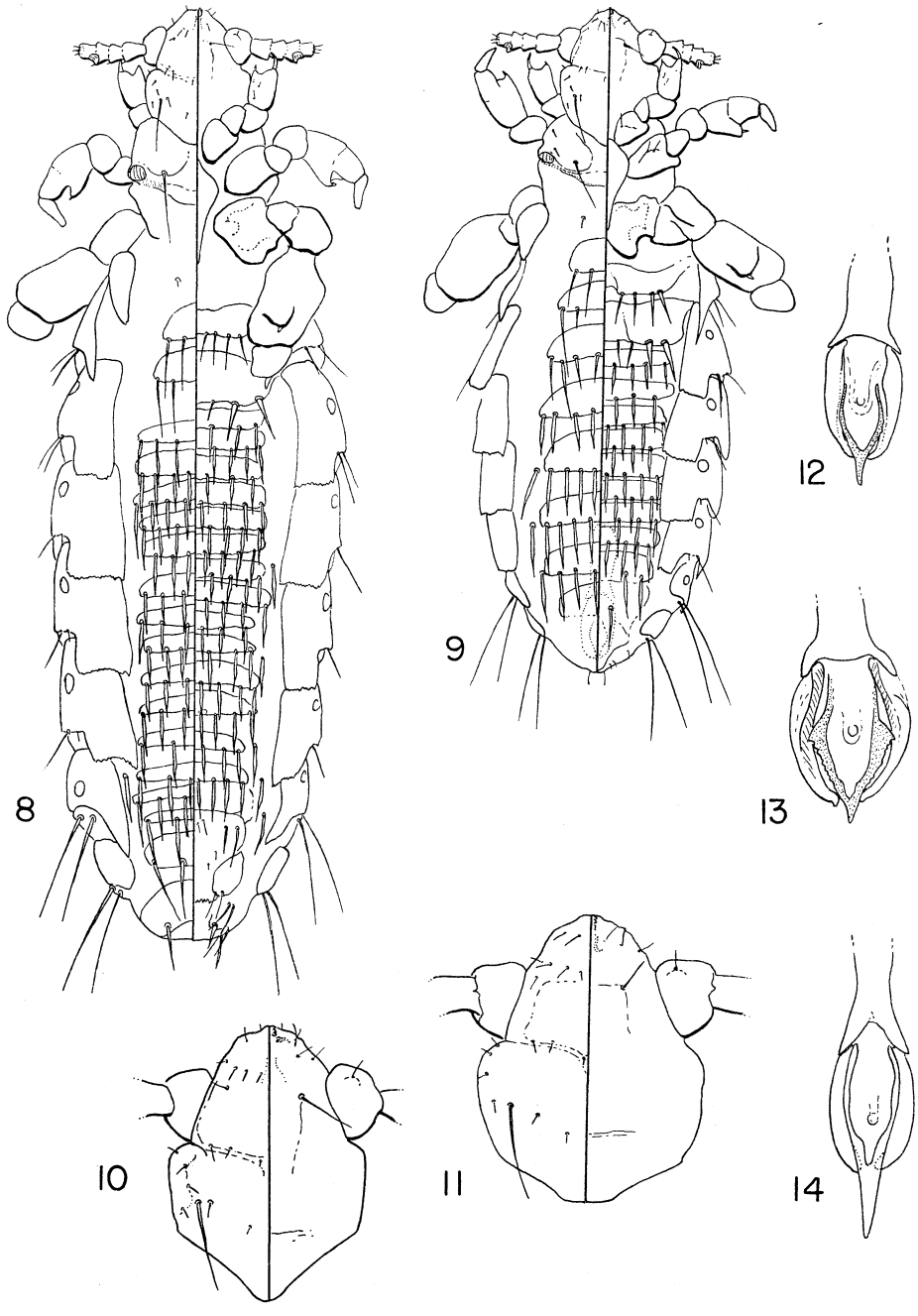

Fig. 8-14. *Hoplopleura* species. 8, *H. silvula*, holotype; 9, same, allotype; 10, same, head, allotype; 11, *H. pahari*, head. Fig. 12-14. aedeagi: 12, *H. silvula*, allotype; 13, *H. pacifica* ex *Rattus rattus diardi*, Malaya; 14, *H. pahari*.

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