

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *EMERSONIELLA* (MALLOPHAGA: PHILOPTERIDAE) FROM NEW GUINEA KINGFISHERS¹

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Abstract: Two new species of *Emersoniella* are described and illustrated for lice from New Guinea kingfishers. They are *E. galateae*, n. sp. off *Tanysiptera galatea* and *E. regis*, n. sp. off *Clytoceyx rex*. A key to the species is provided.

Study of Mallophaga collected during the past few years in New Guinea by Bishop Museum personnel has disclosed 2 series each of which represents a new species in the genus *Emersoniella* Tendeiro from kingfishers. These species are herewith described and illustrated.

The genus *Emersoniella* was erected for a new species, *E. halcyonis* Tendeiro, 1965, collected off *Halcyon lindsayi hombroni* (Bonaparte) [= *Halcyon hombroni*] in the Philippines. Clay (1971), after examination of freshly collected specimens, determined that *Nirmus bracteatus* Nitzsch, 1866, should be included in *Emersoniella*. Specimens she examined were off *Dacelo novaeguineae* (Hermann) [= *Dacelo gigas*] collected in Australia.

Since the original description of *Emersoniella* by Tendeiro (1965) is published in French in a relatively unknown Mozambique journal, we believe this is probably unavailable to most investigators and we herewith offer our translation of that description.

GENUS *Emersoniella* Tendeiro, 1965

Ischnocera without marked sexual dimorphism, except for larger dimensions of ♀. *Head:* Anteriorly emarginated and with short hyaline clypeal band. Marginal band interrupted anteriorly and laterally as in type-species. Dorsal anterior plate and dorsal pre-antennal sutures present. Dorsal post-antennal sutures absent. Pulvinus simple. Temporal bands absent. Antennae filiform in both sexes. Temples slightly enlarged, each with 2 long setae and 2 spines. Gular plate well developed. *Thorax:* Shorter than head. Prothorax with 1 short seta at each posterolateral angle. Pterothorax without trace of meso-metathoracic suture, with lateral margins divergent and posteriorly angular, with 1 row of marginal long setae with some shorter setae interspersed. *Abdomen:* Oval, elongated, with 8 apparent segments, the last resulting from fusion of VIIIth and IXth. Tergal plates joined laterally with pleural plates, divided on segments I-VII, that of segment VIII entire, very narrow; a group of tergal setae on each side of median line. Pleural bands prolonged into preceding segment by a re-entrant head, rudimentary on segment VI and absent on segments VII and VIII. ♂ genitalia characteristic of *Degeeriella* 1—large flattened basal plate; 2—parameres short, continuous with basal plate without point of articulation; 3—endomerter plate almost quadrangular, disposed transversely; and 4—penis tubular, bound to basal plate by lightly

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chitinized sclerite. Female with rounded vulva, with 2 rows of spines and bounded posteriorly on each side by a group of subgenital spiniform setae.

Type-species: *Emersoniella halcyonis* Tendeiro, 1965.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *Emersoniella*

1. Pleurites on III-VI without well developed re-entrant heads *bracteata* (Nitzsch)
Pleurites on III-VI with well developed re-entrant heads 2
2. Anterior head sharply angulate (FIG. 1); ♂ genitalia as in FIG. 3, with short penis and narrow endomeral plate posterior to it *galatae*, n. sp.
Anterior head more rounded (FIG. 4); ♂ genitalia close to FIG. 5, with long penis and wide endomeral plate posterior to it 3
3. Female with 4 setae clustered ventrally on each side posterior to subgenital plate; ♂ with 8 tergoventral setae on VIII, more than 2 on both of sternites VI-VII *halcyonis* Tendeiro
Female with 3 setae (rarely 4 on 1 side) ventrally on each side posterior to subgenital plate; ♂ with only up to 6 tergoventral setae on VIII, only 2 on sternites VI-VII. *regis*, n. sp.

Emersoniella galatae Emerson & Price, new species FIG. 1-3.

Type-host: *Tanysiptera galatea* G. R. Gray.

External morphology and chaetotaxy as in FIG. 1 and 2. Anterior head sharply angulate. Margin of pterothorax with 23-25 setae. Abdominal tergal setae: II, 4-7; III, 10-13; IV, 12-14; V, 13-15; VI, 14-17; VII, 13-16; and VIII, 9-12. Abdominal sternal setae: II, 8-10; III, 7-10; IV, 4-6; V, 4; VI, 4-5; and VII, 4. ♀ abdominal terminalia as in FIG. 2; posterior portion of subgenital plate with 28-30 marginal setae; with cluster of 5 (less often 4 on 1 side) setae ventrally on each side posterior to subgenital plate. ♂ genitalia, less sac, as in FIG. 3, with short penis and narrow endomeral plate posterior to it.

Dimensions of specimens mounted on microslides (in mm): Temple width, ♂ 0.55-0.56, ♀ 0.60-0.63; pterothorax width, ♂ 0.44-0.45, ♀ 0.51-0.53; head length, ♂ 0.60-0.61, ♀ 0.64-0.67; total length, ♂ 1.83-1.90, ♀ 2.30-2.36; ♂ genitalia length, 0.30-0.32, width 0.09-0.10.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 11,037), allotype ♀, and 6 paratypes ex *Tanysiptera galatea* (BBM-NG 104432), PNG: New Guinea (NE): Madang Distr., 18 km NNE of Wanuma, ±200 m, 31.III. 1974, A. B. Mirza. Holotype, allotype and 1 paratype in Bishop Museum; paratypes will be distributed to other museums.

Emersoniella regis Emerson & Price, new species FIG. 4, 5.

Type-host: *Clytoceyx rex* Sharpe.

Anterior head more rounded, as in FIG. 4, but otherwise external morphology much as for *E. galatae*. Margin of pterothorax with 20-22 setae. Abdominal tergal setae: II, 4-5; III, 8-10; IV, 8-12; V, 8-11; VI, 8-10; VII, 9-11; and VIII, 6-10. Abdominal sternal setae: II, 4-7; III, 4-6; IV, 2-4; V, 2-3; VI, 2; and VII, ♂ 2, ♀ 4-5. Posterior portion of ♀ subgenital plate with 16-20 small marginal setae; with cluster of 3 (less often 4 on 1 side) setae ventrally on each side posterior to subgenital plate. ♂ genitalia, less sac, as in FIG. 5, with long penis and wide endomeral plate posterior to it.

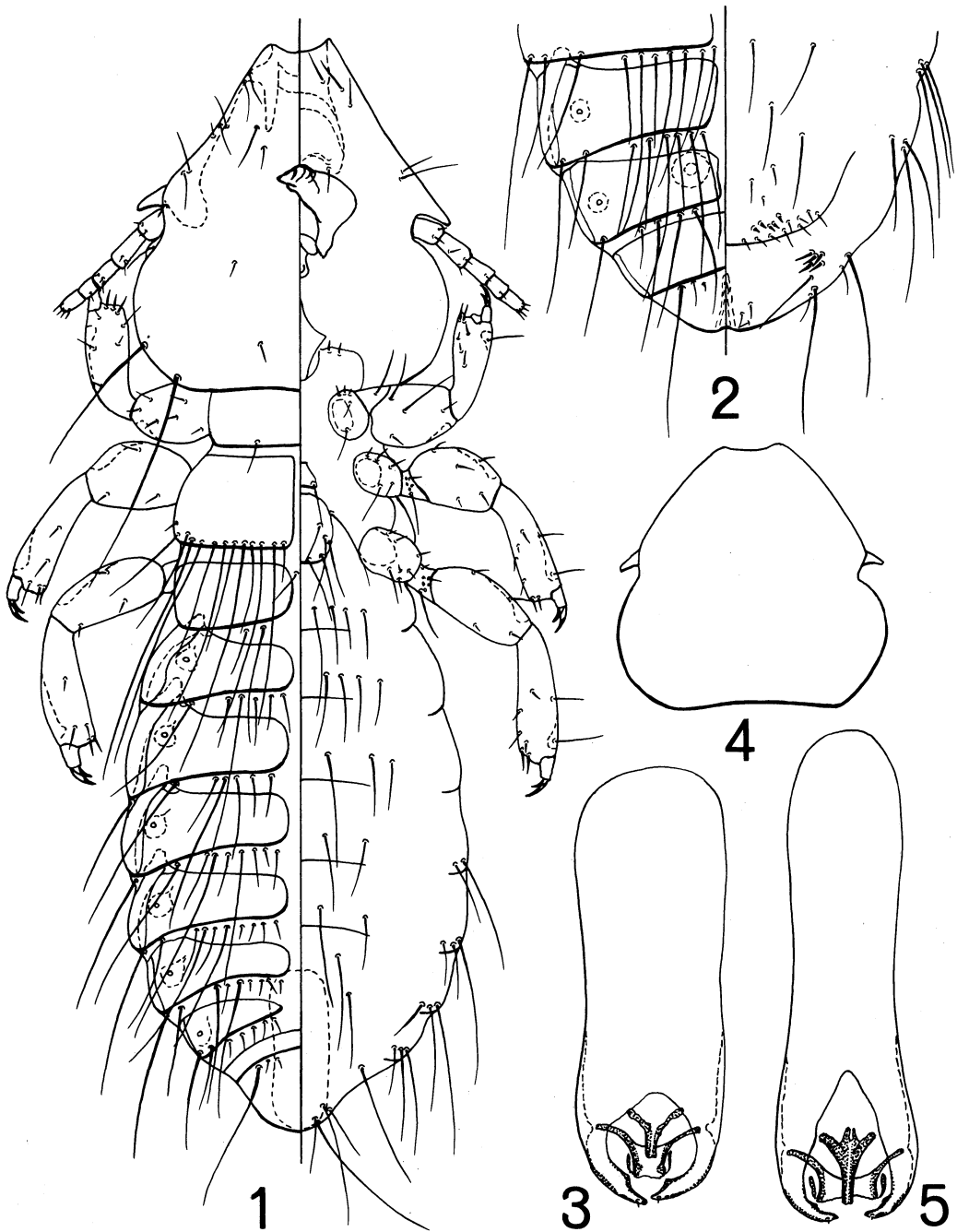


FIG. 1-5. 1-3. *Emersoniella galateae*, n. sp.: 1, ♂; 2, ♀ terminal abdominal segments; 3, ♂ genitalia.
4-5. *E. regis*, n. sp.: 4, ♂ head outline; 5, ♂ genitalia.

Dimensions of specimens mounted on microslides (in mm): Temple width, ♂ 0.58-0.61, ♀ 0.63-0.67; pterothorax width, ♂ 0.46-0.48, ♀ 0.49-0.51; head length, ♂ 0.56-0.58, ♀ 0.60-0.64; total length, ♂ 1.82-1.88, ♀ 2.06-2.16; ♂ genitalia length, 0.37-0.40, width 0.10-0.11.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 11,038), allotype ♀, and 125 paratypes ex *Clytoceyx rex* (BBM-NG 101670), PNG: New Guinea (NE): E Sepik Distr., 4.8 km WSW Dagua Rd (as measured from 8 km turning point from Wewak), ± 20 m, 23.X.1972, A. B. Mirza. Holotype, allotype and 45 paratypes in Bishop Museum, remaining paratypes will be distributed to other museums.

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