

A NEW SPECIES OF *EOMENOPON* (MALLOPHAGA: MENOPONIDAE) FROM TASMANIA¹

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Abstract. A new species of chewing louse, *Eomenopon concinnae*, is described and illustrated for specimens off the parrot *Glossopsitta concinna* from Tasmania.

There are currently recognized 14 species of the mallophagan genus *Eomenopon* Harrison (Price 1966, 1969, 1972), with the type-hosts of all of these restricted to the parrot subfamily Loriinae (Aves: Psittaciformes). We have recently received a series of *Eomenopon* from Tasmania, these lice representing a new species of the *spinimentum*-group. It is our purpose here to describe and illustrate this new species. For brevity, the characters given by Price (1966) for lice of this group, as well as for those of the entire genus, will not be repeated.

***Eomenopon concinnae* Price & Emerson, new species**

Fig. 1-4

Type-host: *Glossopsitta concinna* (Shaw).

♀. As in Fig. 1. Metanotum with 22-26 lateroanterior setae. Marginal tergal setae: I, 29-35; II, 32-37; III, 33-39; IV, 35-41; V, 37-42; VI, 34-40; VII, 29-35; VIII, 21-24. Pleurites with weakly developed internal thickenings. Last segment typically with each side having sequence of 2 long, 1 very long, and 1 long marginal setae. Each ctenidium on sternite III with 11-15 spiniform setae; sternite IV with 4-7 such setae in short ctenidium on each side. Marginal sternal setae, exclusive of ctenidia setae on III-IV: I, 16-19; II, 30-34; III, 25-28; IV, 26-36; V, 35-38; VI, 32-34; VII, 18-27. Anterior sternal setae: I, 0; II, 20-24; III, 21-26; IV, 26-30; V, 23-28; VI, 20-24; VII, 19-23. Fused sternites VIII-IX with 39-41 medium to very long anterior setae, without gap between 2 very long and outer shorter setae on each latero-posterior portion; with 10-14 medium setae on each medioposterior side. Ventral anal fringe of 5-8 short setae on each side, 22-23 longer median setae; dorsal anal fringe with 46-53 setae. Internal structure of genital chamber (Fig. 2) much wider than long, 0.27-0.30 mm wide, with well-defined border slightly indented and thicker medioanteriorly.

♂. Much as for ♀, except as follows. Marginal tergal setae: I, 30-35; II, 32-38; III, 35-39; IV-VI, 37-44; VII, 33-39; VIII, 25-31. Ctenidium on sternite IV of only 1-5 setae. Marginal sternal setae, exclusive of ctenidia: I, 16-20; II, 26-32; III, 24-29; IV, 28-34; V, 31-33; VI, 27-33; VII, 24-30; VIII, 15-19. Anterior sternal setae: II, 17-20; III, 22-26; IV-V, 20-25; VI, 17-22; VII, 20-22; VIII, 16-19. Terminalia as in Fig. 4; each side of last tergite typically with 1 very long seta flanked by 2 shorter anterior and 3 posterior setae; subgenital plate with

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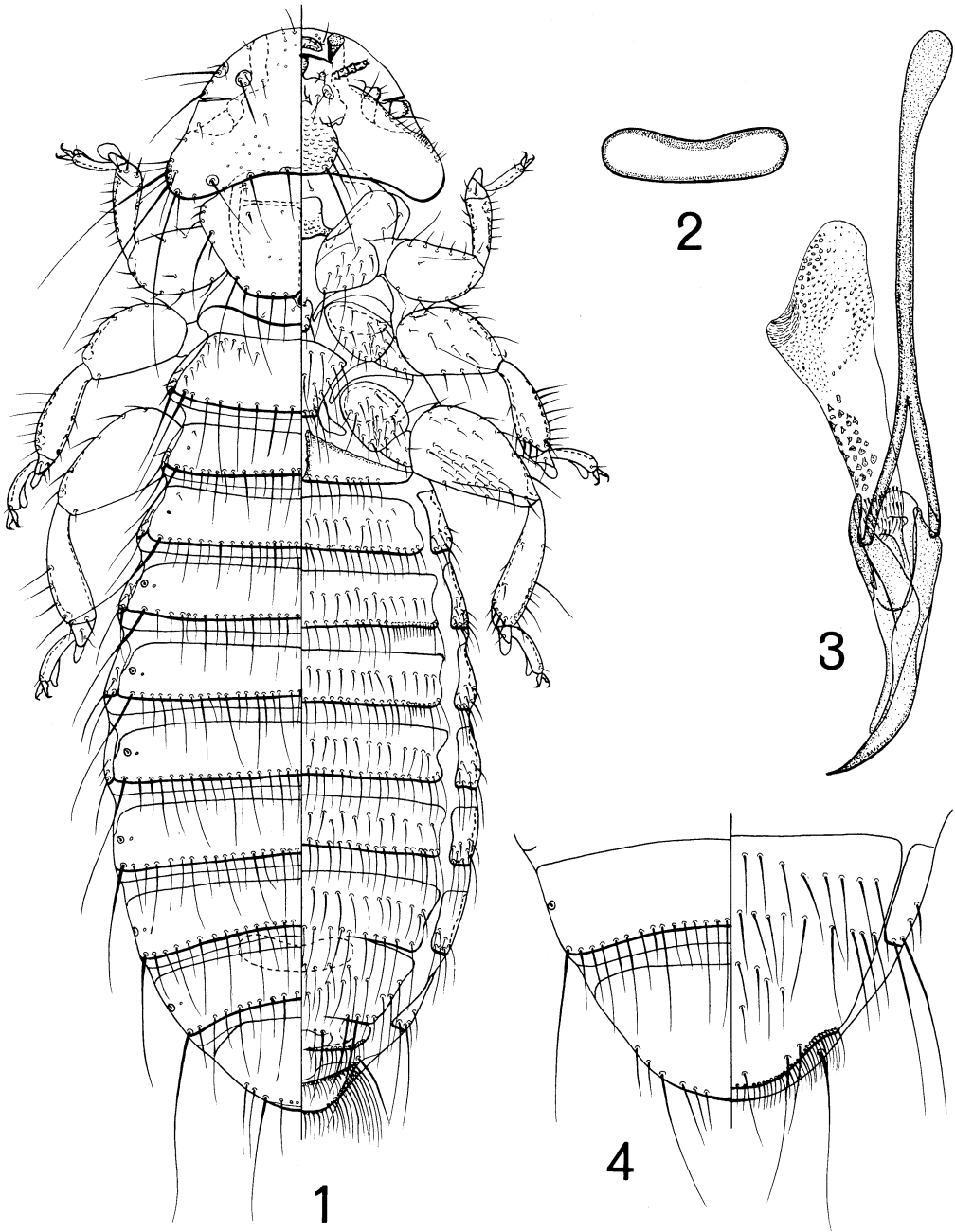


Fig. 1-4. *Eomenopon concinnae*: 1, ♀; 2, ♀ internal genital chamber structure; 3, ♂ genitalia; 4, ♂ terminalia.

45–61 marginal, 15–18 anterior setae. Genitalia as in Fig. 3; total length of genitalia, 1.19–1.38 mm; vestiture of genital sac as shown, with spiculation irregularly medium to fine anteriorly, coarse posteriorly.

Dimensions (in mm). Preocular width, ♀ 0.46–0.48, ♂ 0.47–0.50; temple width, ♀ 0.62–0.65, ♂ 0.62–0.66; head length, ♀ 0.33–0.34, ♂ 0.33–0.36; prothorax width, ♀ 0.46–0.49, ♂ 0.45–0.50; metathorax width, ♀ 0.58–0.64, ♂ 0.57–0.64; total length, ♀ 2.36–2.50, ♂ 2.54–2.79.

Holotype ♂, ex *Glossopsitta concinna*, AUSTRALIA: TASMANIA: Launceston, 3.III.1980, R.H. Green (Queen Victoria Museum, Tasmania). 20♀, 7♂ paratypes, same data as holotype. Paratypes will be distributed to the US National Museum of Natural History, British Museum (Natural History), Bishop Museum, Oklahoma State University, and University of Minnesota.

Eomenopon concinnae, as a member of the *spinimentum*-group of 10 previously described species, is readily separated from the 4 species of the *clissoldi*-group on the basis of the group characters given by Price (1966). Within the *spinimentum*-group, overall character similarities ally *E. concinnae* closest to *E. cardinalis* Price from *Eos cardinalis* Gray, *E. denticulatum* Harrison from *Trichoglossus haematodus* (Linnaeus), and *E. patoni* Price from *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala* (Dietrichsen).

The female of *E. concinnae*, by having a tendency for fewer sternal setae, lacking a conspicuous gap between the very long and shorter lateroposterior setae on fused sternites VIII–IX, having consistently smaller body dimensions, and having a larger internal genital chamber structure with somewhat thickened anterior margin, differs from that of *E. cardinalis*. The male of *E. concinnae* is consistently smaller than *E. cardinalis* and has its genital sac with a heavier, sparser spiculation on the anterior ½.

The female features that separate *E. concinnae* from *E. cardinalis* tend to agree with those of *E. denticulatum* and *E. patoni*. However, *E. concinnae* has a larger internal genital chamber structure (\bar{X} of width of 11 specimens = 0.281 mm vs \bar{X} of 17 specimens of other species = 0.253) and has more weakly developed internal pleural thickenings. The male of *E. concinnae*, while quantitatively close to *E. denticulatum* and *E. patoni*, has a genital sac spiculation as in Fig. 3, whereas that of *E. denticulatum* has coarse spicules the length of the sac and *E. patoni* has only small spicules on the apical portion; additionally, the prominent paramere of *E. concinnae* is narrowly tapered, that of the others broader, blunter. Both sexes of *E. concinnae* are generally larger than *E. patoni*.

LITERATURE CITED

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