TWO NEW SPECIES OF HOPLOPLEURA ENDERLEIN
FROM LAOTIAN MURIDS (Anoplura)

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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 Vonderruitia oblonga.

The two new species of sucking lice described in this paper are typical members of the genus Hoplopleura Endrlein. 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

Type-data. Unique male holotype (Bishop 9728) from Mus pahari Thomas, 1916, Laos; Stop 42, Ban Thengvong, 18 km NW Xiang Khouang, 3400', 28 August 1960, no. R70394.

Diagnosis. Like H. captivus Johnson, H. johnsoni Kim, and the pacifica-group species (H. pacifica Ewing, H. dissita 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 subulatus. In the f, 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 f 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 f (Fig. 1). General body shape long and slender. Head (Fig. 11), postantennal angles present, rounded, accessory dorsal seta present. Thorax, with dorsal setae 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 ovate-shaped. Three lateral setae off plates, each side, ventrally: none off plates dorsally. Tergum i with pair of small setae, these not associated with defined plate. Paratergal plates (Fig. 3) III-VI each with 2 truncate

1. Based on material assembled through a grant to Bishop Museum from the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command (DA-MEDOH-86-1).
Apical lobes, these slightly apiculated; plate VII with 1 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 VI-VIII with usual pair of long setae. 

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

Type-data. ♀ holotype (Bennett 9729), ♂ allotype, 6 ♀♀ and 2 ♂♂ paratypes from *Vendobiusa oleaeura* (Bennett, 1932), Asiantic tree mouse, Laos, 18 km NW Xiang Xhouang, 34°57', 22 August 1960, R. Leech collector, no. R.70568.

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 3 apical lobes on paratergal plate VII and so apical lobes on plate VIII. ♂ further separable by combination of having strongy sword-shaped 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. 17, 13). Also similar to *H. capitana* and *H. johnsonae*. Both sexes of *H. sivula* 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. capitana* and *H. johnsonae* by lacking lobes on paratergal plate VII, and ♀ further separable by lacking lobes on both plates VII and VIII. ♀ of *H. sivula* 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 ocellar marginal straight, parallel; 1st antennal segment not enlarged, sensoria of 4th and 5th segments large, contiguous. Accessory dorsal head seta present. Thorax, dorsal setae medial to mesothoracic spiracle is long. Sternal plate (fig. 5) with narrowly rounded anterior apex; lateral angles rounded, somewhat bulbous; posterior process narrow, apex slanting; 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 posttergal setae sword-shaped. 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), ♀ 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; plate VII VIII each with usual pair of long apical setae. Genital setae 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), parameterse only slightly convex laterally; pseudopenis lacking strong lateral angles, only somewhat serrate laterally.