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

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Abstract: Two new species of Emersoniella are described and illustrated for lice from New Guinea kingfishers. They are \textit{E. galatea}, n. sp. off \textit{Tanyiptera galatea} and \textit{E. regius}, n. sp. off \textit{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 \textit{Emersoniella} Tendeiro from kingfishers. These species are hereewith described and illustrated.

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

Since the original description of \textit{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.

\textbf{Genus Emersoniella} Tendeiro, 1965

Ischnocera without marked sexual dimorphism, except for larger dimensions of \textsl{Q}. 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. Proterothorax 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 \textit{Degeerella} 1—large flattened basal plate; 2—parameres short, continuous with basal plate without point of articulation; 3—endosomal 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 ................................................................. **galateae**, 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 tergocentral setae on VIII, more than 2 on both of sternites VI–VII ........................................... **halcyonis** Tendeiro  
   Female with 5 setae (rarely 4 on 1 side) ventrally on each side posterior to subgenital plate; ♀ with only up to 6 tergocentral setae on VIII, only 2 on sternites VI–VII ........................................... **regis**, n. sp.

**Emersoniella galateae** Emerson & Price, new species .................................................. FIG. 1–5.

*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, 15–16; 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 104452), PNG: New Guinea (NE); Madang Distr., 18km 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. galateae*. 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.

LITERATURE CITED
