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## ISCHNOCERA (MALLOPHAGA) INFESTING PARROTS (PSITTACIFORMES). VI. A NEW SPECIES OF *THERESIELLA* GUIMARÃES, 1971 (PHILOPTERIDAE).

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### ABSTRACT

*Theresiella clayae*, sp.n., is described from *Psittacella madaraszi*, from New Guinea.

Guimarães (1971) described *Theresiella* to contain two new species, *hitchcocki* and *gemina*, both collected on birds identified as *Psittacella brehmi*; this parrot genus is restricted to New Guinea. Peters (1937) assigns to it three species, *brehmi*, *picta* and *modesta*, with *madaraszi* as a subspecies of the latter. Forshaw (1973), however, considers *madaraszi* a good species, with three subspecies. The materials used in the present paper are labelled as collected on *P. madaraszi* from Enarotali. This locality, in Paniai Division, Irian Jaya, is outside the range of *madaraszi* as outlined by Forshaw (1973).

### *Theresiella clayae*, sp.n.

(Figs. 1-2, 4-7)

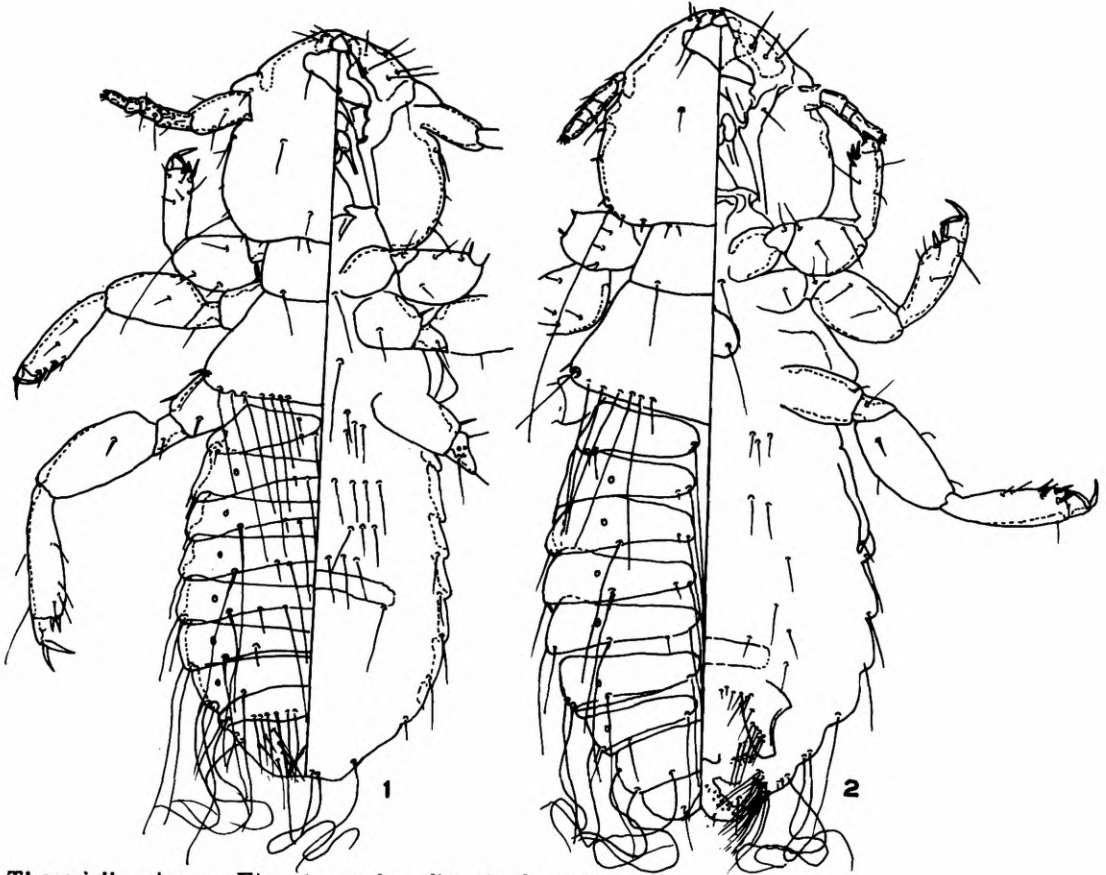
Type host: *Psittacella madaraszi*

Specimens examined: three males and three females collected on the type host from Enarotali, Paniai Div., Irian Jaya New Guinea (BBM-NG 21.491 and 21.465), N. Wilson coll.

Similar to *T. hitchcocki* and *T. gemina* but with a shorter pre-antennal portion in both sexes, resulting in a different size and shape of the carinae; for the same reason the anterior dorsal plate is characteristically shaped.

The thorax and abdomen are also similar to those of the previously known species (unfortunately, very probably due to the process of mounting, it was not possible to ascertain the presence of the sternal plates in either sex). The processes of the postero-lateral corners of the ventral aspect of abdominal segment II (fig. 5) reach at most the posterior margin of segment III. The lateral processes of the female genitalia (fig. 4 in Guimarães, 1971) found in *hitchcocki* and *gemina*, are not present in *clayae* (fig. 6).

The male genitalia of the new species differ from those of the other two. The spiniform projections on the medial aspect of the paramers are less conspicuous; the mesosome, although somewhat resembling that of *gemina*, is also characteristic (fig. 7).

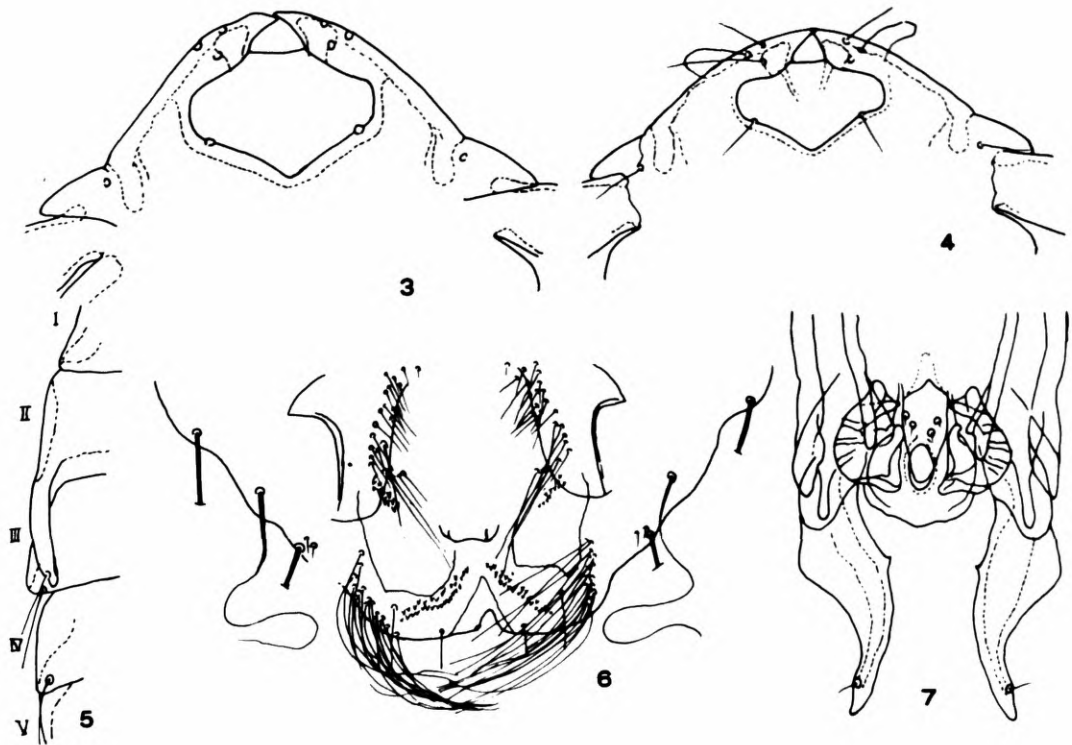


*Theresiella clayae*: Fig. 1, male; fig. 2, female.

Measurements in mm

	Holotype (♂)		Allotype (♀)	
	length	width	length	width
Head	0.530	0.540	0.540	0.590
Prothorax *	0.260	0.370	0.260	0.420
Pterothorax	0.240	0.650	0.330	0.710
Abdomen	0.900	0.650	0.960	0.820
Total	1.840	—	1.900	—
	Paratype (♂)		Paratype (♀)	
Head	0.520	0.570	0.530	0.590
Prothorax	0.250	0.350	0.250	0.400
Pterothorax	0.240	0.590	0.330	0.660
Abdomen	0.990	0.650	1.000	0.660
Total	1.890	—	2.000	—
	Paratype (♂)		Paratype (♀)	
Head	0.520	0.560	0.530	0.580
Prothorax	0.250	0.350	0.250	0.380
Pterothorax	0.260	0.580	0.280	0.630
Abdomen	1.000	0.680	0.930	0.610
Total	1.930	—	1.950	—

\* "Length of prothorax" includes the part adpressed to the ventral aspect of the head



*Theresiella hitchcocki*: Fig. 3, pre-antennal region of head ♂ (dorsal); *Theresiella clayae*: fig. 4, pre-antennal region of head ♂ (dorsal); fig. 5, projection of latero-posterior corner of the segment II of female (ventral); fig. 6, genital region of female (ventral); fig. 7, genitalia of male (holotype).

Holotype male, Allotype female, and one couple (male and female) of Paratypes in the K.C. Emerson Collection. One male and one female Paratypes in the Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo.

Etymology: the species name is meant to complete an homage to dr. Theresa Clay, after whom the genus was named.

#### *Theresiella gemina* Guimarães, 1971

*Theresiella gemina* Guimarães, 1971: 216, fig. 6

Since the original description I have examined six additional specimens in the K.C. Emerson Collection, three of either sex, collected on a "grass parrot" from Bulldog Road, Morobe, New Guinea, 26.V.1962, H. Clissold coll.

#### REFERENCES

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