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 (Vandeleuria obesus).

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

Fig. 1. 3. 4. 11. 14.

Type-data. Unique male holotype (Bishop 9728) from Mus pahari Thomas, 1916, Laos, Stopp 42, Ban Thong, 18 km NW Xiong Khouang, 2900', 25 August 1960, no. R7094.

Diagnosis. Like H. captitata Johnson, H. johnsonae Kim, and the pacifica-group species (H. pacifica Ewing, H. dissipula Johnson, H. sicita Johnson, H. rajah Johnson) in having quadruple 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 I on VIII (fig. 3). Most like H. malaysiana Ferris, from Rattus subhisus. In the δ, 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 I on plate VIII, rather than lacking lobes on these plates. Differing from H. silvula n. sp., in the δ 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 δ (fig. 1). General body shape long and slender. Head (fig. 11), postantennal angles present, rounded, accessory dorsal setae 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 1 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-MA-DH-64-1).  
Hoplopleura silvana Johnson, new species. Fig. 2, 5, 8-10, 12.

*Type-data.* ♀ holotype (Bennet 9729), ♂ allotype, 6 ♀♀ and 2 ♂♂ paratypes from *Vamuelaia oleracea* (Bennett, 1932), Asiatic tree moose, Laos, 15 km NW Xieng Khouang, 3457', 22 August 1960, R. Leech collector, no. 870368.

*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 no apical lobes on plate VIII. ♂ further separable by a combination of having strongly swordshaped 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. capiona* and *H. johnsonae*. Both sexes of *H. silvana* separable by having differently shaped thoracic sternal plate (compare fig. 5, 6), and by having setae present on abdominal plates dorso-lateral processes more developed, pseudopenis lacking on both plates VIII and IX. ♀ of *H. silvana* 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, 0.93 mm.; paratypes, 0.85 mm.

*Description.* ♀ (fig. 8). Head (fig. 10, 12). Postcibellular annulations rounded. Lateral ocularial margin straight, parallel; 1st antennal segment not enlarged, sensory in 4th and 5th segments large, conical. Accessory dorsal head seta present. Thorax, dorsal setae medial to metathoracic spiracle in long. Sternal plate (fig. 5) with narrowly rounded anterior apex; lateral angles rounded, somewhat bulbous; posterior process narrow, apex blunt; plate approximately 2½ as long as broad. Abdomen with tergal and sternal plates arranged as usual in genus; these plates well developed; 3 plates dorso-laterally and ventrally per typical segment, the postcibellular setae swordshaped. First tergum with pair of small setae not associated with a plate. Several setae present laterally all plates both dorsal and ventrally. Paratergal plates (fig. 6), 1 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; plates VII-VIII each with small pair of long apical setae. Genital seta 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), parameters only slightly convex laterally; pseudopenis lacking strong lateral angles, only somewhat serrate laterally.