

A NEW *GRUIMENOPON* (MALLOPHAGA—
MENOPONIDAE)¹

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The genus *Gruimenopon*, typically parasitic on the bird family Gruidæ (cranes), has not been previously recorded from North America.

Gruimenopon canadensum, n. sp.

Plate 6

A relatively atypical member of the genus. 14 males averaged 1.94 mm. in length and 12 females averaged 2.29 mm. in length. Uncleared specimens superficially resemble species of the genus *Colpocephalum*, being light tan in color with large, dark ocular and cervical sclerotizations. Sexual dimorphism, excluding size, very slight.

Head broader than long, not as smoothly rounded anteriorly as in *G. longum*. Antennæ with terminal segment typically elongate-cylindrical (Fig. 4). Latero-posterior margin of temple with three very long, stout setæ. Thorax as in *longum*. Prothoracic tibia with fairly well developed comb. Meso- and metathoracic tibiæ with relatively thick patches of setæ distally. These patches consist of three or more almost comb-like rows of fine and coarse setæ. Metathoracic femora and fourth abdominal sternite with large brushes typical of genus. Terminal segments with very long, stout setæ directed posteriorly.

Female with only shallow, median indentation in eighth sternite.

Male genitalia characterized by large, hyaline, terminally squared prolongation of basal plate. Parameres hyaline, only slightly curved, each with single seta terminally. Preputial sac beset with numerous, small teeth. Other sclerotized structures connected with basal plate and preputial sac best indicated by figure 3.

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Type host: *Grus c. canadensis* (Linn.), the little brown crane.

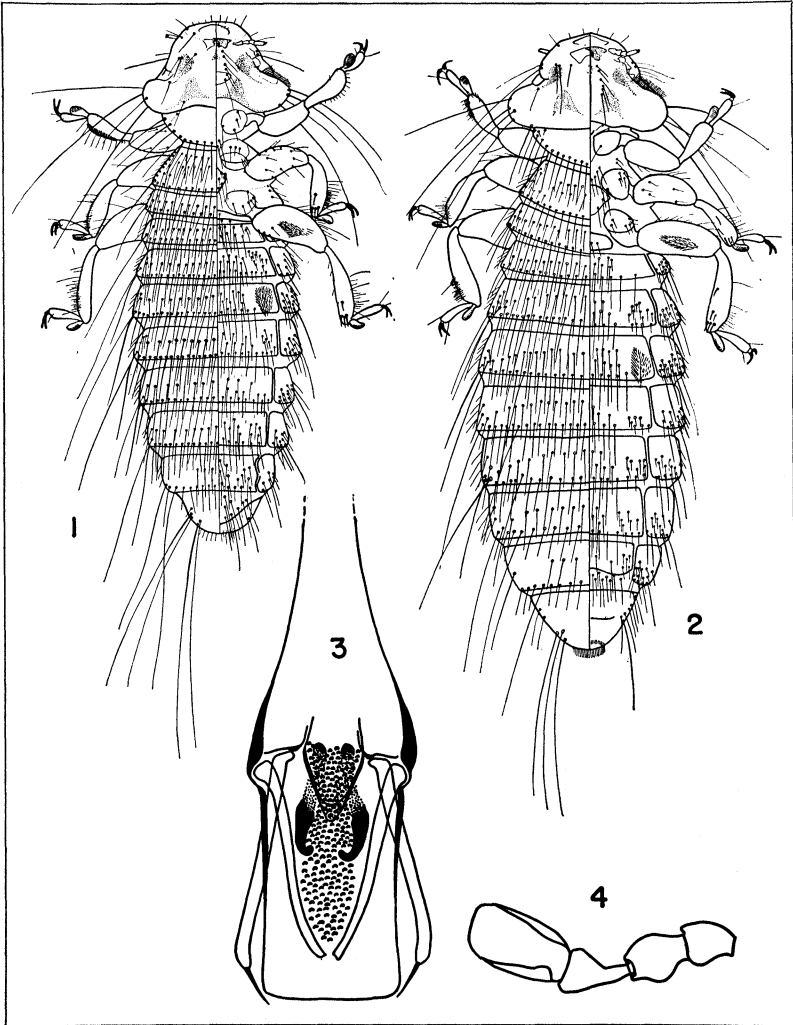
Type Material: Holotype male, allotype female, 13 paratype males and 12 paratype females. Material collected from skins in the Museum of Comparative Zoology as follows; skin #63187, collected by F. B. Armstrong, Refugio Co., Texas, December 11, 1912; and skin #252139, collected by F. S. Hersey, St. Micheal, Alaska, June 3, 1915. Holotype and allotype deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Paratypes will be distributed to United States National Museum, American Museum of Natural History, and British Museum of Natural History.

Discussion: This enigmatic species seems to be intermediate between *Gruimenopon* and *Heleonomus*. The ocular and cervical sclerotizations, the general head shape and the male genitalia all seem to be more closely allied to *Heleonomus*. In other features, such as shape and chaetotaxy of thorax and abdomen, it is like members of the genus *Gruimenopon*, in which genus it is retained because these features seem more significant generically.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 6

All figures refer to *Gruimenopon canadensum*, n. sp.

- Fig. 1. Male, dorsal-ventral view.
- Fig. 2. Female, dorsal-ventral view.
- Fig. 3. Male genitalia.
- Fig. 4. Male antenna.



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