ECTOPSOCUS PILOSOIDES SP.N. (PSOCOPTERA: PERIPSOCIDAE) FROM QUEENSLAND

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(Figures 1-7)

Ectopsocus pilosoides sp. n.

FEMALE.

Coloration (in alcohol): Head and thorax brown. Median epicranial suture very dark and fine. Labrum a little darker than postclypeus. Genae as postclypeus. Antennae slightly paler than head. Eyes black. Ocelli pale, bordered internally with dark brown. Legs a little paler than head. Fore wings (fig. 1) hyaline, tinged with pale brown, a broad band parallel with the rounded wing apex being very slightly darker than the rest of the wing membrane; membrane adjacent to M₃ also a little darker. Abdomen pale, subgenital plate area darker.

Morphology. Length of body: 1.4 mm. Median epicranial suture fine and distinct. Vertex and frons with fairly strong setae. Eyes small, not reaching level of vertex when viewed from the side. I0/D: 3.2; PO: 0.75. Lacinia (fig. 6). Femora broad. Fore wing length: 1.3 mm. Fore wing with strong stigmapophysis. Pterostigma very slightly broader distally than proximally. Rs and M joined by a crossvein or meeting in a point. Wing margin with a few very fine, short setae, not easily seen, veins bearing small setae. Hind wing length: 0.9 mm. Hind wing glabrous. Epiproct rounded behind, well sclerotized except for an oval area, the hind margin of which coincides with the hind margin of the epiproct. The hind margin bears four large and four small setae; the smaller are restricted to the poorly sclerotized area, the larger arise from the margin one on either side of the midline and one on each side about half way towards the base of epiproct. The sclerotized area of the epiproct bears small, irregularly placed setae. Paraproct (fig. 4). Subgenital plate (fig. 2) bears on its inner surface a characteristically sculptured plate. The posterior lobes each bear four strong setae (one apical, two on outer margin and one on inner margin). Gonapophyses (fig. 7).

MALE.

Coloration (in alcohol). As in female; structures at apex of abdomen dark brown.

Morphology. Length of body: 1.4 mm. Eyes small, but a little larger than in female, not quite reaching level of vertex when viewed from the side. Io/D: 2.4; PO: 0.7. Femora broad. Measurements of hind leg: F: 0.25 mm.; T: 0.473 mm.; t₁: 0.161 mm.; t₂: 0.075 mm.; rt: 2.1:1.0. Fore wing length: 1.4 mm. Fore wings as in female. Hind wing length 1.0 mm. Epiproct and dorsal structures at hind end of abdomen (fig. 5). Phallosome (fig. 3).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.

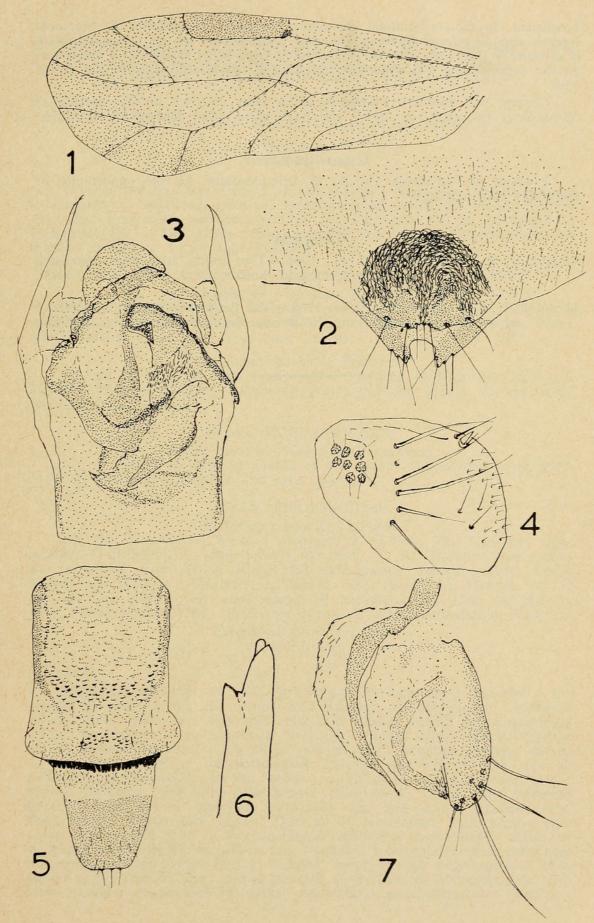
Holotype \circ , allotype \circ , a very long series of \circ and \circ paratypes, ex wheat, Darling Downs, October-November, 1967 (P. D. Rossiter).

The holotype, allotype and most of the paratypes will be deposited in the Queensland Museum, Brisbane; 33, 29 paratypes in The Australian Museum, Sydney.

DISCUSSION

This species is related to members of the *Ectopsocus hirsutus* group as defined by Thornton and Wong (1968, p. 145) in that the femora are somewhat

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Figures 1-7.—Ectopsocus pilosoides sp. n. 1. \circ , fore wing; 2. \circ subgenital plate; 3 \circ , phallosome; 4. \circ , paraproct; 5. \circ , 9th tergite and epiproct! 6. \circ , lacinia; 7. \circ , gonapophyses.

broadened. In female genitalic characters, however, it resembles *E. titschacki* Jentsch and *E. pilosus* Badonnel but the sculpturation of the subgenital plate is distinctive. The male can be distinguished from other members of the genus by the form of the 9th abdominal tergite and the sclerification of the penial bulb.

Champ and Smithers (1966, p. 261) have referred to this species as "Ectopsocus sp., prob. sp. nov." and have given other Queensland localities.

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Smithers, C N. 1972. "Ectopsocus pilosoides sp. n. (Psocoptera: Peripsocidae) from Queensland." *The Australian zoologist* 17, 12–14.

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