

Parapsyllus nestoris sp. nov. (Figs. 6-8)

SOUTH ISLAND

Arthur's Pass, Crow Valley, 5.X.1958, from nest of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. J. R. Jackson: 1 ♂ holotype, 1 ♀ allotype, 16 ♂ 8 ♀ paratypes (BM); 8.XI.1959, from nest of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. J. R. Jackson: 23 ♂ 26 ♀ paratypes (BM, CM); X-XI.1960, from nest of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. J. R. Jackson: 12 ♂ 18 ♀ paratypes (CM, BM); 5.X.1960, from nest of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. J. R. Jackson: 12 ♂ 8 ♀ paratypes (CM, BM); 14.I.62, from nest of *Nestor notabilis* and (1 ♀) under stone at summit, leg. C. Mitchell: 3 ♂ 5 ♀ paratype (BMH); 30.IX.1961, from nest of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. C. Mitchell: 1 ♂ paratype (BMH).

Crow Valley, 12.IX.1957, nest of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. J. R. Jackson: 2 ♂ 4 ♀ paratypes (CM); 27.X.1957, 50-100 yards from nest of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. J. R. Jackson: 1 ♀ paratype (BM); I.1960, from nest of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. J. R. Jackson: 3 ♂ 4 ♀ paratypes (CM, BM); 1960, from nest of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. J. R. Jackson: 9 ♂ 12 ♀ paratypes (CM, BM); 24.III.1962, nest of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. J. R. Jackson: 4 ♂ 8 ♀ paratypes (CM).

Mingha Valley, 13.X.1962, from nest of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. J. R. Jackson: many ♂ ♀ paratypes (DM, BM).

Balfour Glacier moraines (on slope of Mt Tasman, Westland), 27.XII.1964, from roost of *Nestor notabilis*, leg. J. R. Jackson: 1 ♂ 3 ♀ paratypes (BM, CM).

DIAGNOSIS. This new species belongs to the *cardinis*-group and can be differentiated from other members of this group in the male mainly by details in the structure of the modified abdominal segments and the phallosome, in the female by the shape of the posterior margin of sternum VII and of tergum VIII.

DESCRIPTION

HEAD. Frontal row well developed, consisting of five or six longish setae (of which the uppermost is the longest) and one or two short upper setae; ocular row consisting of 0-2 long setae in front of the large non-sinuate eye and a third very long seta near the ventral margin of the head. The fair-sized genal process with a row of 9-13 setae near or along its ventral margin. Postantennal region with three rows of setae, the first with 2-3 setae on each side, the second with 3-4 longish setae and the third (submarginal) row of 7-8 setae on each side. The five-segmented labial palp reaches to the apex of the fore coxa in the male, to the apex of the fore trochanter in the female. Longest setae of antennal pedicel reaching to about three-quarters the length of the clava in the male while in the female these setae extend to a little beyond the apex of the clava.

THORAX. Pronotum with two rows of setae, the first being represented by only 3-4 smallish setae on each side, the second by a row of 7-10 setae. Mesonotum with three rows of setae of which the anterior is rather irregular; with a row of 6-10 pseudosetae each side under the collar. Metanotum also with three rows of setae. Mesosternosome usually with two large and two small setae. Metepisternum without setae, metasternum with one strong seta dorso-posteriorly and metepimeron with two rows of setae, the first of which often quite irregular.

LEGS. Mid and hind tibiae each with seven notches in the posterior (dorsal) margin; two setae inserted in each notch except in the apical notch, which has three setae, while in the third notch from the base there is sometimes only one stout seta. Longest seta of second hind tarsal segment usually reaching to about the middle of segment IV in the male, to the apex of segment IV in the female. Fifth tarsal segment with four pairs of lateral plantar setae, two subapical plantar setae of unequal length and a few slender small setae on the plantar surface.

ABDOMEN. Terga II-VII with two rows of setae in the male, usually three in the female; spiracular fossae rounded. Basal sternum with a lateral patch of 5-13 small setae in the male and of 15-25 in the female.