

**DESIGNATION OF A LECTOTYPE FOR AMYRSIDEA MEGALOSOMA  
(OVERGAARD, 1943)**

(MALLOPHAGA: MENOPONIDAE)

Overgaard in 1943 (*Ent. Medd.*, 23:1-17) described *Menopon megalosomum* from material collected off *Perdix perdix* (Linnaeus) and *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus. He did not designate a type or holotype from the several series of specimens examined. Since the species of *Amyrsidea* found on these two hosts are not conspecific, the selection of a lectotype is required to fix the name and type host. Through the courtesy of Dr. S. L. Tuxen, a series of syntypes from each host was examined. Figures 5 and 6a-c, as published by Overgaard, agree with syntypes collected off *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus. A male with collection data: Fasankylling (*Phasianus colchicus*), Skaetskor (Denmark), 25-6-1937, is designated lectotype. The lectotype male and two syntype females have been mounted and returned to Dr. Tuxen. A syntype male and a syntype female from the same series have been retained by the author. All other syntypes, still in alcohol, are in the Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The species has very long slender parameres and endomeres of the male genitalia, as illustrated by Overgaard. The genitalia of *A. perdicis* (Denny, 1842), found on *Perdix perdix* (Linnaeus), are also of the same type. *A. megalosoma* is much larger, in both sexes, than *A. perdicis*.

The U. S. National Museum and the author have specimens, which appear to be conspecific with *A. megalosoma*, as follows: Ring-necked Pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, from Illinois, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and New Jersey; Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Pedioecetes phasianellus* (Linnaeus), from Wisconsin and Minnesota; Greater Prairie Chicken, *Tympanuchus cupido* (Linnaeus), from Wisconsin; and Ruffed Grouse, *Bonasa umbellus* (Linnaeus), from New York.

These records indicate the parasite is now established on native gallinaceous birds in at least part of the established range of the Ring-necked Pheasant.

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