

SMITHSONIAN
INSTITUTION

MUSEUM
OF
NATURAL
HISTORY

ISSUED

SEP 20 1967

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM BULLETIN 248

Carriker on Mallophaga

POSTHUMOUS PAPERS, CATALOG OF FORMS
DESCRIBED AS NEW, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

MELBOURNE A. CARRIKER, Jr.

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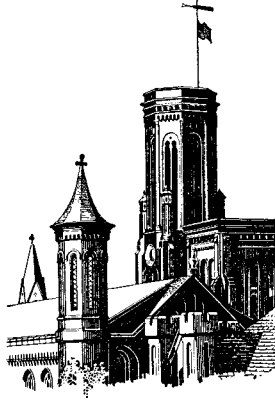
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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1967



PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

The scientific publications of the United States National Museum, which is comprised of the Museum of Natural History and the Museum of History and Technology, include two series, *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* and *United States National Museum Bulletin*.

In these series are published original articles and monographs emanating from the two Museums and dealing with their collections and work. These publications set forth newly acquired facts in the fields of anthropology, biology, geology, history, and technology. Copies of each publication are distributed to libraries and scientific organizations and to specialists and others interested in the various subjects.

The *Proceedings*, begun in 1878, are intended for the presentation, in separate form, of shorter papers. These are gathered in volumes, octavo in size, with the publication date of each paper recorded in the table of contents of the volume.

In the *Bulletin* series, the first of which was issued in 1875, appear longer, separate publications consisting of monographs (occasionally in several parts) and volumes in which are collected works on related subjects. *Bulletins* are either octavo or quarto in size, depending on the needs of the presentation.

Since 1902 papers relating to the botanical collections of the Museum have been published in the *Bulletin* series under the heading *Contributions from the United States National Herbarium*.

This work forms number 248 of the *Bulletin* series.

FRANK A. TAYLOR,

Director, United States National Museum.

Foreword

Presented in this volume is a summary of more than 60 years of taxonomic investigations by a pioneering and world-recognized authority on neotropical Mallophaga who, in 82 publications, has added to the literature 6 families and subfamilies, 53 genera and subgenera, and 866 species and subspecies, the overwhelming majority of which are still recognized as valid.

The manuscript of the "Catalog of Forms Described as New," as prepared by Mr. Carriker, was originally submitted for publication on October 11, 1961. He submitted, for incorporation into the Catalog, material from his new publications as they appeared and he later added a complete bibliography of his works.

The Catalog entries and the Bibliography were checked by Florence A. Ruhoff, of the Department of Entomology.

Five papers left in various stages of completion by Mr. Carriker at the time of his death, July 27, 1965, were prepared for publication by Smithsonian Research Associate K. C. Emerson, who also provided U.S. National Museum catalog numbers for the species listed in the Catalog, and added to the Catalog scientific names and other data from the five posthumous papers, which are published herewith. Dr. Emerson has otherwise given generously of his time in reading and correcting the proofs and in resolving scientific questions that arose during the course of publication.

Mr. Carriker freely exchanged paratypes with many individuals and institutions. No attempt has been made in the Catalog to account for all paratypes of the species described by him, or to list the paratypes, in his collection, described by other authors. Paratypes of many of the species described by him are in the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) and of Dr. Emerson. The U.S. National Museum has paratypes of most of those species of which the holotype is in another museum.

RICHARD S. COWAN,

Director, Museum of Natural History.

Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
Posthumous papers of M. A. Carriker, Jr.	1
I. The Mallophagan genus <i>Menacanthus</i> (Insecta: Menoponidae) parasitic on the woodpeckers (Aves: Picidae).	1
II. New species of <i>Trichodomedea</i> (Mallophaga: Philopteridae) from Neotropical gallinaceous hosts.	22
III. Review of the genus <i>Desumenopon</i> (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) with descriptions of three new forms.	30
IV. Review of the genus <i>Cracimenopon</i> (Mallophaga: Menoponi- dae) found on the avian genus <i>Ortalis</i> , with descriptions of six new forms.	37
V. New species of <i>Colinicola</i> , <i>Passonomedeia</i> , <i>Eiconolipeurus</i> , and <i>Oxylipeurus</i> (Mallophaga: Philopteridae) from Neotropical gallinaceous birds.	46
Catalog of forms described as new by M. A. Carriker Jr.	57
Families	57
Subfamilies	58
Genera and subgenera	58
Species and subspecies	61
Bibliography	135
Index to catalog	141



M. A. Carriker, Jr., with two Motilón Indians in the Sierra Parí area in 1952

Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr.

1879-1965

Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr., was born in Sullivan, Illinois, on February 14, 1879. His family moved to Nebraska City, Nebraska, in 1886. He attended the University of Nebraska at Lincoln for two and one-half years. As a charter member of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union he presented a paper at the first meeting of the Union in December of 1899 and published his first paper on Mallophaga in 1902.

In the summer of 1902, he participated in a University of Nebraska expedition to Costa Rica to collect birds for the Carnegie Museum and mammals for the American Museum of Natural History. The Mallophaga collected on that expedition was the subject of his second paper, in 1903. After 1902, Carriker spent most of his life in the American Tropics collecting birds and their Mallophaga. He collected extensively in Costa Rica, Trinidad, Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, and Mexico. At the time of his death, he was the only expert on Mallophaga recognized as being equally knowledgeable in ornithology. This unique qualification resulted in many scientific papers on both subjects, and provided many excellent discussions on host-parasite relationships.

M. A. Carriker in 1941 became associated with the United States National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution and this relationship continued until his death, July 27, 1965. Prior to his death, Mr. Carriker had made the necessary arrangements to insure that his extensive collection of Mallophaga would be incorporated into the Museum's entomological collection. As a result of this action, the Smithsonian today has the best collection of neotropical Mallophaga in the world.

K. C. EMERSON

Research Associate, Smithsonian Institution