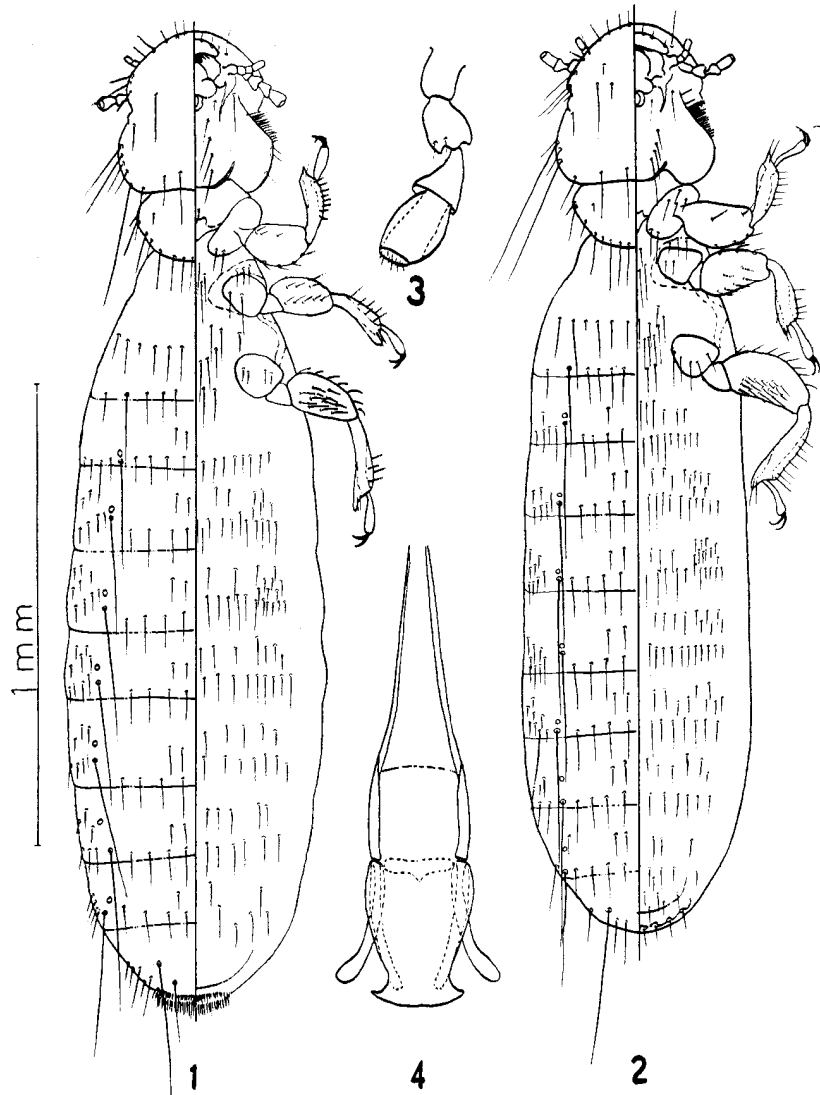


A NOTE ON THE IDENTITY OF LONGIMENOPON PEDICULOIDES
(MJÖBERG)
(MALLOPHAGA, MENOPONIDAE)

By K. C. EMERSON, Stillwater, Oklahoma



Longimenopon pediculoides (Mjöberg): fig. 1, dorsal-ventral view of female; fig. 2, dorsal-ventral view of male; fig. 3, antenna of male; fig. 4, male genitalia.

Longimenopon pediculoides (Mjöberg)

Colpocephalum pediculoides Mjöberg, 1910, Arkiv för Zoologi, 6, 13): 44, pl. 2, fig. 6.

Rediella pediculoides (Mjöberg), Hopkins and Clay, 1952, A check list of the genera and species of Mallophaga: 322.

Longimenopon pediculoides (Mjöberg) was originally described from a series supposedly collected from *Strepsilas interpres* = *Arenaria interpres* and *Falco tinunculus*. While these two hosts are quite common, other collections of the form were not accomplished until quite recently.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Henry S. Dybas, Chicago Natural History Museum, the author examined a series of ten males and twenty-five females of this species collected by Dr. Harry Hoogstraal from *Arenaria interpres interpres* (Linnaeus) on Ramesamey Island, Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines. Since this series represents the first known collection of this form since the original record, opportunity is here taken to present illustrations and notes concerning this rare species.

The Ramesamey Island specimens agree completely with the original description and illustration, so due to the size of the series, it is believed that the turnstone is the correct host. The shape of the head and thorax, and the general chaetotaxy preclude the inclusion of the species in the genus *Rediella* as presently defined. Hopkins and Clay qualified their action with a note, "referred here with much doubt," which was probably accomplished by an examination of Mjöberg's description and rather poor illustration. The species has a slight "brush" in each posterior lateral angle of abdominal sternite IV, and only a single median prothoracic seta, which are characteristic of some members of the genus *Actornithophilus*. Even though the species is somewhat intermediate to the typical forms of *Actornithophilus* and *Longimenopon*, it has been referred to the latter genus because the sparse chaetotaxy and external morphological characters of the head indicate a closer affinity to that genus.

BOOK NOTICE**GALL MIDGES OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE; VOL. VII, CEREAL CROPS.**

by H. F. Barnes, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts., England. Crosby Lockwood & Son, Ltd., London. 261 pp., 7 text figures, 15 plates. 1956. Price \$3.15.

Dr. Barnes has added another volume to his extremely valuable series on the economically important gall midges. Part VII deals with "... some of the oldest described, most widely distributed and most injurious species of gall midges" (the Hessian fly, the wheat blossom midges, and the sorghum midge), as well as many others. The book is divided into four sections: Section 1 deals with midges injurious to wheat, barley, oats and rye; Section 2 with sorghum; Section 3 with the panicum millets and Section 4 with paddy or rice.—RICHARD H. FOOTE, Entomology Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.