COLUMBICOLA FORTIS, CAVIFERA ABDITA, AND QUATEIA IRIANENSIS (MALLOPHAGA) FROM THE MAGNIFICENT GROUND PIGEON (OTIDIPHAPS NOBILIS) FROM NEW GUINEA¹

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Abstract: The identity of Columbicola fortis is clarified from specimens taken from the type-host, Otidiphaps nobilis; illustrations are provided for that louse species. Evidence is presented that Otidiphaps nobilis should be considered the correct host for Cavifera abdita and Quateia irianensis.

Through the courtesy of the Bishop Museum staff we have been able to examine Mallophaga collected off the Magnificent Ground Pigeon, Otidiphaps nobilis (Gould), from New Guinea. Study of these lice has clarified the identity of 1 species and established the host for 2 others. Skins of the birds collected are now in the Bishop Museum and their collection data are BBM-NG 103351, 10.VI.1973, A. B. Mirza, NNW Slopes of Mt Bosavi, 1400 m, Southern Highlands District, Papua, New Guinea; BBM-NG 103849, 21.II.1974, A. B. Mirza, 5 km N of Wanuma, 1200 m, Madang District, Papua, New Guinea; and BBM-NG 104206, 14.III.1974, A. B. Mirza, 14 km NNW of Wanuma, 1500 m, Madang District, Papua, New Guinea.

Columbicola fortis (Taschenberg, 1882) FIG. 1-3

When Tendeiro (1965) revised the genus Columbicola Ewing, he treated C. fortis as species inquirenda because the original description was inadequate, the type deposited in the collection of the University of Halle had been destroyed in World War II, and he had no specimens from the type-host, Otidiphaps nobilis.

Detailed illustration of the \mathcal{O} (FIG. 3), \mathcal{Q} (FIG. 1), and \mathcal{O} genitalia (FIG. 2) are provided here from specimens from O. nobilis. Total length of \mathcal{O} is 2.15 mm, of \mathcal{Q} , 2.40 mm. The species belongs to the C. gracilicapitis group, as defined by Tendeiro (1965). The male genitalia are closest to those of C. elbeli phoenicopterae Tendeiro, 1965, from Treron phoenicoptera chlorigaster (Blyth) from India and C. p. viridifrons Blyth from Burma. External chaetotaxy and morphology are closest to C. emersoni curtus Tendeiro, 1965, from Ptilinopus purpuratus (Gmelin) from the Society Islands.

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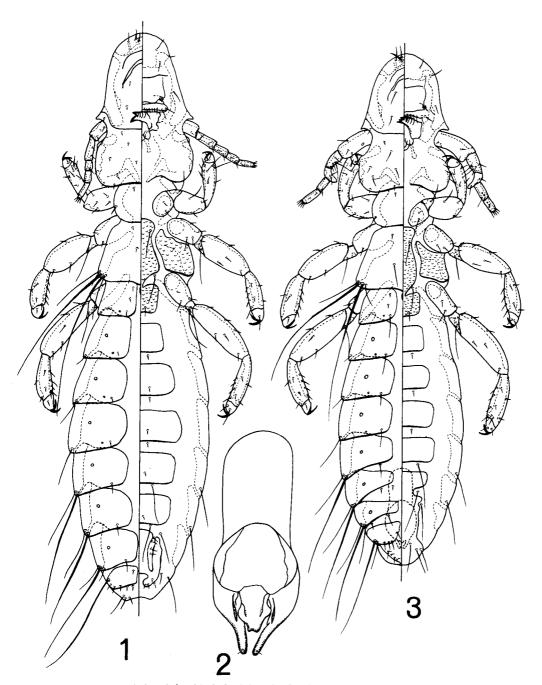


FIG. 1-3. Columbicola fortis (Taschenberg): 1, Q; 2, O genitalia; 3, O.

Cavifera abdita Clay & Price, 1970

The genus Cavifera was erected by Clay & Price (1970) for 2 new species collected in New Guinea: C. senta found on the White-breasted Fruit Dove, Ptilinopus rivoli (Prevost) (as P. bellus (Sclater)), and C. abdita from an unknown host (BBM-NG 439) taken on 29.XI.1961 by L. W. Quate at Archbold Lake, Netherlands New Guinea (now Irian Jaya, formerly West Irian). Excellent illustrations of both sexes and the or genitalia of C. abdita are provided by Clay & Price (1970). Since then, C. abdita has been collected off 3 host specimens of Otidiphaps nobilis in New Guinea and this is offered as evidence that O. nobilis should now be considered as the host for C. abdita.

Quateia irianensis Price & Emerson, 1975

The genus Quateia was erected by Price & Emerson (1975) for Q. irianensis, a new species collected off the same unknown host that had yielded C. abdita. These authors have provided excellent illustrations of both sexes and the \circ genitalia of this louse species. Quateia irianensis has now been collected off Otidiphaps nobilis in association with Cavifera abdita, thereby establishing O. nobilis as the correct host for Q. irianensis.

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