Systematic Notes on the Piaget Collections of Mallophaga.—Part I. By Theresa Clay, British Museum (Natural History).

[Continued from p. 838.]

MENOPON MAJOR Piaget (1880, p. 471.)

Menopon pallescens var. major Piaget.

Type host: $Perdix \ rubra = Alectoris \ r. \ rufa$ (Linn.). B.M.: $1 \circlearrowleft 1 \circlearrowleft Menopon$, slide no. 211, from type host.

Again no new name will be given to this species, as a revision of the genus *Menopon sens. str.* may show that it is conspecific with another named species from a related host.

Present status: Menopon major Piaget nec Piaget, 1880, p. 441.

Lectotype of Menopon pallescens var. major Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 211 a.

MENOPON MAJOR Piaget. (1880, p. 480.)

Menopon tridens var. major Piaget.

Type host: Fulica atra Linn.

B.M.: 3 33, 2 \bigcirc Pseudomenopon, slides nos. 883-4, from type host,

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These specimens agree with authenticated ones from the type host. As shown below under *Menopon tridens* Burmeister, Piaget was confused over the correct type host of this species, which is *Fulica atra*; major, described from the type host of *tridens*, therefore, becomes a synonym of this species. Eichler (1937, p. 97) following Piaget's confusion of hosts, renamed major as thompsoni, this name also becomes a synonym of tridens.

Present status: Pseudomenopon tridens (Burmeister). Lectotype of Menopon tridens var. major Piaget: S in the B.M., slide no. 883.

MENOPON MAMILLATUM Piaget. (1885, p. 114, pl. xii. fig. 5.)

Type host: Theristicus caudatus (Boddaert).

 $\overrightarrow{B.M.}$: 4 $\cite{A.}$ Plegadiphilus, slides nos. 665–6, from type host.

Present status: Plegadiphilus mamillatus (Piaget). Lectotype of Menopon mamillatum Piaget: \circ in the B.M., slide no. 666.

MENOPON MENADENSE Piaget. (1880, p. 458, pl. xlii. fig. 8.)

Type host: Macropygia (Columba) menadensis = Turacoena manadensis (Quoy and Gaimard).

B.M. and Leiden: No specimens.

No specimens of any Amblycera have been seen from the type host, but a single female Hohorstiella from a species of Macropygia, a genus related to Turacæna, agrees generically with Piaget's figure. It can be presumed, therefore, that Piaget's original specimen belonged to this genus.

Present status: Hohorstiella menadensis (Piaget).

MENOPON MENISCUS Piaget. (1880, p. 447, pl. xxxvi. fig. 7.)

Type host: $Emberiza\ laponica = Calcarius\ lapponicus\ (Linn.).$

B.M.: $2 \circlearrowleft Menacanthus$, slide no. 667, from type host. Leiden: $1 \circlearrowleft , 2 \circlearrowleft Menacanthus$, slide no. 274 *, from type host.

Present status: Menacanthus meniscus (Piaget).

MENOPON MERUM Piaget. (1885, p. 108, pl. xi. fig. 10.)

Type host: Ptilopus fasciatus. Error.

B.M.: 1 nymph Myrsidea, slide no. 821, from type host.

The host given is a pigeon (Columbiformes); the type specimen is presumably a straggler from one of the Passeriformes. The identification of its true host will be difficult if not impossible.

Present status: Myrsidea mera (Piaget).

(Menopon mesoleucum (Nitzsch), 1818 (sensu Piaget) (1880, p. 426, pl. xxxiv. fig. 7.)

Type host: Corvus cornix = Corvus corone cornix Linn. Piaget's hosts: Corvus cornix = Corvus corone cornix Linn. and Corvus corone = Corvus corone corone Linn.

B.M.: $2 \, \Im \Im$, $5 \, \Im \Im$, $8 \, \text{nymphs } \textit{Myrsidea}$, slides nos. 955–9, from *Corvus cornix*.

Leiden: 2 \circlearrowleft Myrsidea, slide no. 266 *, from Corvus cornix.

Menopon mesoleucum (Nitzsch), 1818, owes its validity to the reference to de Geer's figure (1778, pl. 4. fig. 11) of Ricinus cornicis. This figure is a Myrsidea, and mesoleucum is merely an unncessary new name for De Geer's species. As Piaget's specimens agree with Myrsidea specimens from the type host of cornicis, that is Corvus corone cornix, they should be placed under this species.

Present status: Myrsidea cornicis (De Geer).

MENOPON MINOR Piaget. (1880, p. 418.)

Menopon fulvofasciatum var. minor Piaget.

Type host: Accipiter (Astur) nisus = Accipiter n. nisus (Linn.).

B.M.: 3 33, 2 \mathcal{P} Genus c. (Clay, 1947, p. 471), slide no. 839. from type host.

Lectotype of Menopon minor Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 839 a.

MENOPON MINOR Piaget. (1880, p. 420.)

Menopon longipes var. minor Piaget.

Type host: $Strix\ noctua = Athene\ noctua\ (Scopoli)$. B.M.: $5 \rightleftharpoons Kurodaia$, slides nos. 694–5, from type host.

Piaget's specimens agree with authenticated material from the type host. Piaget described another Kurodaia under Colpocephalum subpachygaster from three owls, including Athene noctua; the lectotype of this species will be so designated that Tyto alba becomes the type host. Kurodaia cryptostigmation (Nitzsch), 1861, was described from Strix passerina; this latter name has been used for Athene noctua and Glaucidium passerina, however, in Giebel's host list (1874, viii-ix), there is no mention of Strix noctua (= Athene noctua), but Strix pygmex, another name for Glaucidium passerina, is given. From this it is almost certain that Nitzsch used Strix passerina for the little owl (Athene noctua). K. cryptostigmation can therefore be used for M. minor Piaget, 1880, p. 420, nec Piaget, 1880, p. 418; K. xairido (Eichler), 1943, a new name for M. minor Piaget, also becomes a synonym of Nitzsch's name.

Present status: Kurodaia cryptostigmation (Nitzsch). Lectotype of Menopon minor Piaget: ♀ in the B.M., slide no. 694.

MENOPON MINOR Piaget. (1885, p. 101.)

Menopon tibiale var. minor Piaget.

Type host: Lamprocolius auratus = Hartlaubius auratus (Müller).

B.M.: 5 \mathcal{P} Menacanthus, slides nos. 872–3, from type host.

Present status: Menacanthus minor (Piaget), 1885, nec Piaget, 1880, p. 418.

Lectotype of Menopon minor Piaget: \mathcal{D} in the B.M., slide no. 872.

MENOPON MINOR Piaget. (Thompson, 1937, p. 24.)

Menopon fuscofasciatum var. minor Piaget.

Type host: Sterna cantiaca = Thalasseus sandvicensis (Latham).

B.M.: $1 \circlearrowleft, 2 \circlearrowleft Austromenopon$, slide no. 681, from type host and $2 \circlearrowleft \circlearrowleft, 2 \circlearrowleft Austromenopon$, slides nos. 677, 680, from type host, but without varietal name.

Piaget (1880, p. 493) stated that specimens from Sterna cantiaca (= Thalasseus sandvicensis (Latham) and Sterna

gracilis (= Sterna dougallii gracilis Gould) differed from typical fuscofasciatum from Lestris pomarina in certain characters which he enumerated; he did not publish a name for these specimens. Unfortunately Thompson in his list of the Piaget collection (1937, p. 24) published the name minor (which is written on one of the above slides, no. 681) as a varietal name; as Thompson also referred to Piaget's remarks on page 493, in which he gives certain characters for these specimens, minor becomes valid but pre-occupied.

As Thompson did not mention the second host given by Piaget, this restricts the type host to Sterna cantiaca.

Present status: Austromenopon minor (Piaget), 1937, nec Piaget, 1880.

Lectotype of *Menopon minor* Piaget: \Im in the B.M., slide no. 681 a.

MENOPON MINUSCULUM Piaget. (1885, p. 104, pl. xi. fig. 5.)

Type hosts: Philepitta jala de Madagascar = Philepitta castanea (Müller) and Rhipidura sp. ?

B.M.: 3 33 Myrsidea, slide no. 826, from Philepitta jala (Magad.); 13 Myrsidea, slide no. 827, from Rhipidura sp.?

In the absence of specific determination of the *Rhipidura* host, one of the males on slide no. 826 will be designated as lectotype, thus fixing the type host of *minusculum* as *Philepitta castanea* (Müller).

Present status: Myrsidea minuscula (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon minuscula Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 826.

MENOPON OBOVATUM Piaget. (1880, p. 429, pl. xxxiv. fig. 1.)

Piaget's specimens agree with authenticated material from the type host, but are distinct from *Myrsidea* sjæstedti (Kellogg) and *M. subanaspila* Bedford from the same host.

Present status: Myrsidea obovata (Piaget).

Lectotype of *Menopon obovatum* Piaget: \bigcirc in the B.M., slide no. 401 b.

MENOPON OBSCURUM Piaget. (1880, p. 497, pl. xl. fig. 8.)

Type host: Anas radjah = Tadorna radjah (Lesson).

B.M.: 1 & Holomenopon, 1 & Eomenopon, slide no. 691, from type host.

Leiden: 1 \Im , 1 \supsetneq Holomenopon, slide no. 303*, from

type host.

There does not appear to be any reference to the male *Eomenopon* in the description, and the figure is that of the *Holomenopon*; the former specimen is a straggler and should be ignored.

Present status: Holomenopon obscurum (Piaget). Lectotype of Menopon obscurum Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 691 a.

MENOPON OVATUM Piaget. (1880, p. 430, pl. xxxiv. fig. 6.)

Type host: Corvus scapulatus = Corvus albus Müller. B.M.: $1 \ Q$ Menacanthus, slide no. 404, from type host.

This specimen agrees with authenticated *Menacanthus* females from the type host and with a female paratype of *Menacanthus corvus* Bedford, 1930; this latter name, therefore, becomes a synonym of *ovatum*.

Present status: Menacanthus ovatus (Piaget).

MENOPON OVATA Piaget. (1885, p. 102.)

Menopon crassipes var. ovata Piaget.

Type host: Paradisea rubra Daudin; P. sexpennis = Parotia sefilata (Forster).

B.M.: 2 33, 2 nymphs Myrsidea, slides nos. 792-3, from P. rubra.

As the specimens recorded by Piaget from *Parotia* sefilata are neither in the B.M. nor Leiden collections and are most probably lost, the adult male on slide no. 793 will be designated as lectotype, thus fixing *Paradisea* rubra Daudin as the type host of ovata.

Present status: Myrsidea ovata (Piaget), 1885, nec Piaget, 1880, p. 430. Lectotype of *Menopon ovata* (Piaget): 3 in the B.M., slide no. 793.

MENOPON PACHYPUS Piaget. (1888, p. 161, pl. iv. fig. 4.)

Type host: Sterna hirundo Linn.

B.M.: 1 nymph Austromenopon labelled Menopon fuscofasciatum, slide no. 679, from Sterna hirundo.

There is one slide labelled *Menopon pachypus* in the B.M. collection, but this is obviously an error for *Colpocephalum pachypus* and will be discussed under that genus. The specimen listed above, a nymph *Austromenopon* from the type host, agrees with Piaget's figure of *Menopon pachypus*. Piaget refers to the specimen as a female and it can therefore be presumed that the male genitalia were absent, this together with the shape of the head as shown in the figure makes it certain that Piaget's specimen was a nymph. There seems little doubt, therefore, that the specimen labelled *Menopon fusco-fasciatum* from the type host is that from which Piaget made his figure and description of *Menopon pachypus*, and that it should be considered as the type.

Present status: Austromenopon pachypus (Piaget).

Menopon Pallescens Nitzsch, 1874 (nec Nitzsch, 1866) sensu Piaget.

(1880, p. 470, pl. xxxviii. fig. 6.)

Type host: $Perdix\ cinera = Perdix\ p.\ perdix\ (Linn.)$.

Piaget's host: As type host.

B.M.: 2 33, 3 QQ Menopon, slides nos. 212–213, from type host.

Leiden: $2 \circlearrowleft , 2 \hookrightarrow Menopon$, slide no. 286, from type host.

The name *Menopon pallescens* Nitzsch was first published in Giebel, 1866, p. 391. No description was given, but only a reference to *M. fulvo-maculatum* Denny with an incorrect figure number. Nitzsch's description of *M. pallescens* was published by Giebel, 1874, p. 293. Kéler (1937, p. 132) discussed the material on which Nitzsch's description of *pallescens* was based and gave figures which shows it to be a *Menopon sens. str. M. fulvo-maculatum* Denny, from a different host, is an

Amyrsidea. It is apparent from these facts that Menopon pallescens Nitzsch was first published in 1866 as an unnecessary nomen novum for M. fulvo-maculatum Denny and must stand as a synonym of that name. As the type material of Menopon pallescens Nitzsch, Giebel, 1874 nec M. pallescens Nitzsch, Giebel, 1866, as figured by Kéler, 1937, is lost, this species is named Menopon pallens and types designated (see below). Piaget's specimens agree with Kéler's figures.

Menopon perdicis Denny, 1842, represented in the B.M. megalosomum Overgaard was described from specimens taken from Perdix perdix and Phasianus colchicus, no holotype nor type host being designated. This species is an Amyrsidea and may prove to be conspecific with

A. perdicis Denny.

Menopon appendiculatum Piaget, supposedly, from the same host has already been discussed.

Present status: Menopon pallens, sp. n.

Holotype of Menopon pallens: 3 in the B.M. collection, slide no. 441, which agrees with Kéler, 1937, fig. 4, from Perdix p. perdix from Scotland; allotype: \mathcal{Q} , slide no. 442, with the same data, which agrees with Kéler, 1937, fig. 3; paratypes: 13 33, 22 99 from the same host species from various localities.

MENOPON PALLIDUM Nitzsch, 1818 (sensu Piaget). (1880, p. 459, pl. xxxvii, fig. 7.)

Type host: Gallus domesticus.

Piaget's hosts: Gallus domesticus; "preseque tous les

canthus, slides nos. 190-1 and 1010-1012, from Gallus domesticus.

Leiden: $1 \subsetneq Menopon$ and $2 \circlearrowleft 3 \circlearrowleft 3 \subsetneq Menacanthus$, slides nos. 276-7 *, from Gallus domesticus.

In his figures Piaget has shown the Menopon species of the domestic fowl, but has confused the sexes (7 is a male, 7 b and 7 c show the end of the \mathcal{Q} abdomen). name for this species is *Menopon gallinæ* (Linn.), of which M. pallidum Nitzsch is a synonym.

Present status: Menopon gallinæ (Linn.).

MENOPON PALLIDA Piaget. (1880, p. 471, pl. xxxviii. fig. 7.)

Menopon pallescens var. pallida Piaget.

Type host: $Cacabis\ saxatilis = Alectoris\ graca\ saxatilis$ (Bechstein).

B.M. and Leiden: No specimens.

The figure shows this to be a species of Menopon sens. str.

Present status: Menopon pallida Piaget, 1880, nec Nitzsch, 1818.

MENOPON PALLIDA Piaget. (1885, p. 102, pl. xi. fig. 2.)

Menopon crassipes var. pallida Piaget.

Type host: Epimachus albus = Seleucides nigricans (Shaw).

B.M.: $2 \circlearrowleft \circlearrowleft$, 1 nymph *Myrsidea*, slide no. 794, from type host; $1 \circlearrowleft Myrsidea$, slide no. 630, labelled *Menopon crassipes*, from type host.

The label of slide no. 794 is marked male and female, but it seems unlikely that Piaget made the description of the female from the nymph as he states that "les dimensions de la femelle sont un peu plus fortes" to that of M. crassipes; this is not the case with the nymph on slide no. 794. It is probable that the single female on slide no. 630 was the specimen used, Piaget having omitted to add the varietal name to the label. The name pallida being pre-occupied by Menopon pallida Nitzsch, 1818, Harrison (1916, p. 59) renamed Piaget's species piageti.

Present status: Myrsidea piageti Harrison.

Lectotype of *Menopon pallida* Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 794.

MENOPON PALLIPES Piaget. (1885, p. 111, pl. xii. fig. 2.)

Type host: Excalfactoria [chinensis] australis Gould. B.M.: $1 \subsetneq Menacanthus$, slide no. 207, from type host. Present status: Menacanthus pallipes (Piaget).

MENOPON PARUMPILOSUM Piaget. (1880, p. 421, pl. xxxiii. fig. 6.)

Type host: Trichoglossus ornatus. Error.

B.M.: $1 \subsetneq Pseudomenopon$, slide no. 1404, from type host.

This specimen recorded from a parrot is a straggler, probably from one of the Rallidæ.

Present status: Pseudomenopon parumpilosum (Piaget).

MENOPON PARVICEPS Piaget. (1880, p. 446, pl. xxxvi. fig. 3.)

Type host: Alauda arvensis Linn.

B.M.: $2 \circlearrowleft Menacanthus$, slide no. 820, from type host. Piaget's specimens agree with authenticated material from the type host. Elsewhere it will be shown that the earliest name for the *Menacanthus* from this host is M, alaudæ (Shrank).

Present status: Menacanthus alaudæ (Shrank).

Lectotype of *Menopon parviceps* Piaget: \mathcal{P} in the \mathcal{P} B.M., slide no. 820.

MENOPON PARVULUM Piaget. (1880, p. 444, pl. xxxv. fig. 4.)

Type host: Cypselus apus = Apus a. apus (Linn.). B.M.: 1 3 Menacanthus, slide no. 782, from type host.

No *Menacanthus* species has been seen or recorded from any of the Cypseli; it is likely, therefore, that *Cypselus apus* is not the true host of this species.

Present status: Menacanthus parvulus (Piaget).

MENOPON PECTINIFERUM Piaget. (1885, p. 90, pl. ix. fig. 8.)

Type host: Milvago pezoporus = Milvago c. chimango (Vieillot).

B.M.: $1 \circlearrowleft Osborniella$, slide no. 819, from type host. These specimens are similar to a type of Colpocephalum found on the Cuculi, of which Colpocephalum crotophagæ Stafford has recently been made the type species of a new genus Osborniella Thompson, 1948. No other species of this type have been seen from any of the Falconiformes and so it is not possible to say whether Piaget's specimens are stragglers, or whether in addition to Cuculiphilus, the

Cuculi and Falconiformes have in common another genus of Amblycera. As *pectiniferum* is rather different from the species from *Crotophaga*, the latter suggestion may be correct.

Present status: Osborniella pectinifera (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon pectiniferum Piaget: 3 in the B.M. slide no. 819.

MENOPON PERFORATUM Piaget. (1880, p. 453, pl. xlii. fig. 9.)

Type host: Eremophila chrysolæna = Eremophila alpestris chrysolæma (Wagler).

B.M.: 1 \(\text{Menacanthus}, \) slide no. 829, from type host. Present status: Menacanthus perforatus (Piaget).

Menopon Phæopus Nitzsch, 1866 (sensu Piaget). (1880, p. 501, pl. xli. fig. 8.)

Type host: Larus ridibundus Linn.

Piaget's hosts: Larus ridibundus Linn. and Larus glaucus = Larus hyperboreus Gunnerus.

B.M.: $1 \circlearrowleft$, 1 nymph Austromenopon, slide no. 297, from Larus glaucus.

Leiden: $1 \subsetneq Austromenopon$, slide no. 297 *, from Larus glaucus.

There is little doubt that $Menopon\ ph@opus\ Nitzsch$ is an Austromenopon. $M.\ ridibundus\ Denny\ was\ described$ from the same host; the figure (1842, pl. xx. fig. 3.), although poor, represents an Austromonopon. In the Denny collection in the British Museum there is a single female Austromenopon without host which was labelled as the type of $M.\ ridibundus$ by the person responsible for remounting the Denny collection; this suggests that it was labelled $Menopon\ ridibundus$ by Denny†. This single female agrees with authenticated females from the type host and should be considered as the type specimen. The type of $ph@opus\ Nitzsch\ being\ lost$, it can be assumed that this species is the same as $ridibundus\ Denny$, of which it becomes a synonym.

It is doubtful whether Piaget had any specimens from the first host he mentions; he probably took this from the original description of phæopus; if this is so, his

[†] Unfortunately the original labels were not affixed to the slides when the specimens were mounted and now seem to be lost.

description and figure were made from the female specimens now in the collections. The species found on Larus hyperboreus is not ridibundus and may be new.

MENOPON PHÆOSTOMUM Nitzsch, 1866 (sensu Piaget). (1880, p. 466, pl. xxxviii. fig. 1.)

Type host: Pavo cristatus Linn.

Piaget's hosts: Pavo cristatus Linn. and Pavo spiciferus = Pavo muticus Linn. and Pavo javanacus = Pavo muticus Linn.

B.M.: $2 \circlearrowleft 3$, $2 \circlearrowleft 2 \Leftrightarrow Amyrsidea$, slide no. 381, from Pavo javanicus; $6 \circlearrowleft 3$, $3 \circlearrowleft 2 \Leftrightarrow Amyrsidea$, slides nos. 382–4, from P. spiciferus, one slide marked from Java.

Leiden: 4 33, 2 99 Amyrsidea, slides nos. 283-4, from

Pavo spicifer, from Java.

It is doubtful whether Piaget saw specimens from the type host of phæostomum, that is Pavo cristatus; his description and figure were probably made from the specimens from Pavo muticus. There are three species of Amyrsidea parasitic on Pavo, one of which is considerably larger than the other two; a tracing of the figure of phæostomum in the Nitzsch manuscript shows that his species is the large one. Piaget specimens resemble one of the smaller species, and are not conspecific with phæostomum Nitzsch.

MENOPON PICE Piaget. (1880, p. 433, pl. xxxiv. fig. 2.)

Type host: Corvus pica = Pica pica (Linn.).

B.M.: 6 QQ Menacanthus, slides nos. 411 and 415,

from Pica caudata = Pica pica (Linn.).

Piaget attributed the authorship of this name to Denny, but, as Hopkins (1947, p. 100) has shown, Denny never described such a species; Hopkins also discusses the species of Menoponidæ from *Pica pica* and shows that *M. picæ* Piaget becomes a synonym of *Menacanthus eurysternum* (Burmeister), the earliest name for the *Menacanthus* from this host.

Present status: Menacanthus eurysternum (Burmeister). Lectotype of Menopon picæ Piaget: \circ in the B.M., slide no. 411 a.

Menopon Pici Denny, 1842 (sensu Piaget). (1885, p. 93, pl. x. fig. 3.)

Type host: Picus viridis (pluvius) Hartert.

Piaget's host: As type host.

B.M.: 3 33, 6 99 Menacanthus, slides nos. 412-4,

from type host.

Denny's type material of *Menopon pici*, in the British Museum, comprises $2 \subsetneq Menacanthus$, of the same species as Piaget's specimens and of authenticated material from the type host.

Present status: Menacanthus pici (Denny).

Lectotype of *Menopon pici* Denny: \mathcal{Q} in the B.M., Denny collection, slide no. 773.

MENOPON PILOSUM Piaget. (1880, p. 432, pl. xxxiii. fig. 9.)

Type host: $Corvus\ senex = Corvus\ tristis\ Lesson\ and\ Garnot.$

B.M.: $1 \circlearrowleft , 2 \circlearrowleft \mathcal{M}yrsidea$, slide no. 783, from type host. Leiden: $2 \circlearrowleft \mathcal{L}$ 1 nymph, slide no. 268, from type host.

These specimens comprise two species, in one or these (represented by one of the females on slide no. 783) the anterior abdominal segments of the female are not modified (as shown in pl. xxxiii. fig. 9); in the other (represented by one female on slide 783 and two females on slide 268) the first two abdominal segments of the female are strongly modified. As the description and figure refer to the female with the unmodified abdomen this specimen must be taken as the type of pilosum. It is not possible to say to which species the single male belongs. Neither of the species discussed above are conspecific with M. robsoni Cummings, allegedly from the same host.

Present status: Myrsidea pilosa (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon pilosum Piaget: \circ in the B.M., slide no. 783.

MENOPON PLANICEPS Piaget. (1885, p. 115, pl. xii. fig. 6.)

Type host: Ardea leucolopha = Tigriornis leucolopha (Jardine).

B.M.: 1 \(\text{\$\text{\$\cupercolongray{coniphilus}}\$, slide no. 833, from type host. Present status: \(Ciconiphilus \) planiceps (Piaget).

MENOPON PLATYGASTER Giebel, 1874 (sensu Piaget). (1880, p. 420, pl. xxxiii. fig. 5.)

Type host: Scythrops novæhollandiæ Latham.

Piaget's host: As type host.

B.M.: 1 ♀, 1 nymph Cuculiphilus, slide no. 1405, from

type host.

Piaget's female specimen agrees with authenticated females from the type host and with Giebel's description of *M. platygaster*.

Present status: Cuculiphilus platygaster (Giebel).

MENOPON POPELLUS Piaget. (1890, p. 251, pl. x. fig. 5.)

Type host: $Podoa\ senegalensis = Podica\ senegalensis$ (Vieillot). Error.

B.M.: 1 \Im (labelled \Im) Austromenopon, slide no. 830, from type host.

Piaget refers to the female only and the slide is labelled female, but the specimen is a male. Piaget's figure represents a male and it can be assumed that the specimen now in the collection is the one on which Piaget based his description and figure. The specimen is almost certainly a straggler from a member of the Procellariformes.

Present status: Austromenopon popellus (Piaget).

MENOPON PRODUCTUM Piaget. (1880, p. 461, pl. xxxvii. fig. 8.)

Type hosts: Phasianus pictus = Chrysolophus pictus (Linn.) and Phasianus colchicus Linn.

B.M.: $1 \circlearrowleft 1 \circlearrowleft Menopon$; $1 \circlearrowleft Menacanthus$, slide no. 364, from *Phasianus pictus*.

The figure shows a male and female *Menopon sens. str.*, the single male *Menacanthus* should, therefore, be ignored.

As there are no specimens from the second mentioned host, the male from *Chrysolophus pictus* will be made the lectotype, thus fixing that host as the type host of *productum*. Harrison (1916, p. 43) placed this species as a synonym of *M. fulvo-maculatum* Denny, this latter species

is not only from another host, but belongs to the genus Amyrsidea.

Present status: Menopon productum Piaget.

Lectotype of Menopon productum Piaget: \Im in the B.M., slide no. 364 b.

MENOPON PRODUCTUM Piaget. (1885, p. 109.)

Menopon subæquale var. producta Piaget.

Type host: Euplocomus swinhoeii = Hierophasis swinhoii (Gould).

B.M.: 4 33, 4 99 Menopon, slides nos. 374-376, from

type host.

Present status: Menopon productum Piaget, 1885, nec

Piaget, 1880.

Lectotype of *Menopon productum* Piaget: β in the B.M., slide no. 376 b.

MENOPON PULLULUM Piaget. (1885, p. 105, pl. xi. fig. 6.)

Type host: Artamia bernieri = Oriolia bernieri Geoffroy.

B.M.: 1 3 Myrsidea, slide no. 837, from type host.

Present status: Myrsidea pullula (Piaget).

Menopon pustulosum Nitzsch, 1866 (sensu Piaget). (1880, p. 490, pl. xli. fig. 3.)

Type host: Sulu alba = Morus bassanus (Linn.). Piaget's hosts: Sula alba and Sula fiber = Sula leuco-

gaster plotus (Forster).

B.M.: 7 33, 11 \circlearrowleft Eidmaniella, slides nos. 935–943, from Sula alba; 1 3, 2 \circlearrowleft , slide no. 934, from Sula bassana.

Leiden: 1 \circlearrowleft , 1 \circlearrowleft Eidmaniella, slide no. 304 *, from Sula alba.

Piaget's specimens agree with authenticated material from the type host of pustulosum. Kéler in his original description of the genus Eidmaniella (1938, p. 84) placed Menopon pustulosum Nitzsch, the type material of which he had seen, in that genus; there is little doubt that Piaget's specimens are conspecific with pustulosum Nitzsch.

Present status: Eidmaniella pustulosa (Nitzsch).

MENOPON QUADRIFASCIATUM Piaget. (1880, p. 440, pl. xxxv. fig. 6.)

Type host: Passer [d.] domesticus (Linn.).

B.M. and Leiden: No specimens.

The characters of the head, prosternal plate and abdominal sternites as shown in the figure represent those of a species of Myrsidea. That Piaget's original specimens were, in fact, Myrsidea is to some extent confirmed by the presence in the collection of a slide labelled Menopon quadrifasciatum from Passer montanus with two specimens of Myrsidea. Menopon annulatum Giebel from the same host is almost certainly a Menacanthus. Liotheum scopularium Neumann allegedly from Passer domesticus appears, from the figure, to be an Actornithophilus and is presumably a straggler from one of the Charadriiformes.

Present status: Myrsidea quadrifasciata (Piaget).

MENOPON RUSTICUM Giebel, 1874 (sensu Piaget). (1880, p. 443, pl. xxxvi. fig. 2.)

Type host: Hirundo [r.] rustica Linn.

Piaget's hosts: Type host and *Hirundo riparia* = *Riparia r. riparia* (Linn.).

Figs. 1 and 2.

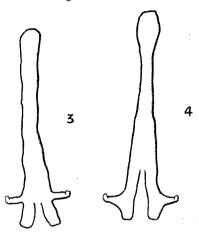
Part of tergite V (\times 156) of Myrsidea spp.

Fig. 1.—M. rustica (Giebel). Fig. 2.—M. latifrons (Carriker).

B.M.: 1 nymph Myrsidea, slide no. 1043, from Hirundo rustica; 1 \circlearrowleft Myrsidea, slide no. 1042, from Hirundo riparia.

Available specimens of *Myrsidea* from European *Hirundo r. rustica* and *Riparia r. riparia* show that these two hosts are parasitized by distinct species. The most obvious difference between these species is the presence of one or more irregular rows of setæ anterior to the marginal row of each of the abdominal tergites (fig. 1 and Conci, 1942, fig. 2) in male specimens from *Hirundo r. rustica*, and the absence of these setæ in male specimens from *Riparia r. riparia* (fig. 2 and Carriker, 1910, fig. 4); the males can also be distinguished by the shape of the sclerite in the preputial sac (fig. 3 and 4, not shown in

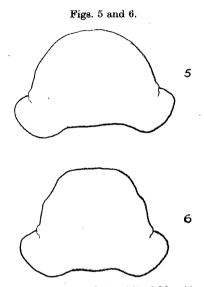
Figs. 3 and 4.



Sclerites from preputial sac (×680) of Myrsidea spp. Fig. 3.—M. rustica. Fig. 4.—M. latifrons.

Conci, 1942, fig. 2) and both sexes by the shape of the head (figs. 5 and 6). Conci has figured the male with the plural rows of tergal setæ as Myrsidea rustica Giebel, the type host of which is H. r. rustica; as Giebel's types are now lost, a neotype and neallotype from this host which agree with Conci's figure will be designated. Nitzschia latifrons Carriker, 1910, from Riparia r. riparia (Linn.) is almost certainly the usual species of Myrsidea found on the European Riparia r. riparia, with a single row of tergel setæ in the male, and is the earliest name for that species. Thompson (1935, p. 153) has dealt with the types, now in the British Museum, of two species of Myrsidea

described by Kistiakowski (as Nitzschia) from Hirundo and Riparia, but these are not both synonym of M. rustica as he suggests. Myrsidea piageti (Kistiakowsky), 1926, was described from a male specimen from Hypotrichiorhis subbuteo (one of the Falconiformes) and a female from Riparia r. riparia; these specimens are both M. latifrons (Carriker), the one allegedly from the hawk,



Outlines of female heads (\times 86) of Myrsidea spp.

Fig. 5.—M. rustica. Fig. 6.—M. latifrons.

without doubt, being a straggler from Riparia riparia. Myrsidea femuralis (Kistiakowsky), 1926, was described from a female last stage nymph or teneral adult taken from Hirundo rustica gutturalis Scop., and although this is in poor condition there seems little doubt that it is M. rustica sensu Conci.

Piaget's adult specimen (which he figures in pl. xxxvi. fig. 2) allegedly from *Riparia riparia*, is *Myrsidea rustica*; the nymph is unidentifiable.

The synonymy of the species discussed above is as follows:—

Myrsidea rustica (Giebel), 1874. Type host: Hirundo r. rustica Linn. M. femuralis (Kistiakowsky), 1926.

Myrsidea latifrons (Carriker), 1910. Type host: Riparia r. riparia (Linn.). M. piageti (Kistiakowsky), 1926.

Neotype and neallotype of *Menopon rusticum* Giebel: $3 \pmod{1}$ (slide no. 443) and $4 \pmod{1}$ (no. 444) in the B.M., which agree with figs. 1, 3, 5 and with Conci, 1942, figs. 1-2, from *Hirundo r. rustica* Linn., England; 6 $33 \pmod{2}$ and 25 $4 \pmod{1}$ paratypes from the same host species from various localities.

Lectotype of $Nitzschia\ piageti$ (Kistiakowsky): \mathebases in the B.M., slide no. 209, from $Riparia\ r.\ riparia$ (Linn.), Kiew, U.S.S.R.

MENOPON SATURATUM Piaget. (1885, p. 96, pl. x. fig. 6.)

Type host: Corvus enca de Sumatra = Corvus enca compilator Richmond.

B.M.: $1 \circlearrowleft$, $1 \circlearrowleft Myrsidea$, slide no. 405, from type host and locality.

These specimens are not conspecific with Myrsidea grandiceps (Piaget) allegedly from another subspecies of Corrus enca.

Present status: Myrsidea saturata (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon saturatum Piaget: $\mbox{$\updownarrow$}$ in the B.M., slide no. 405 G.

MENOPON SCALARIS Piaget. (1885, p. 95, pl. x. fig. 5.)

Menopon impar var. scalaris Piaget. Type host: Psittacus [e.] erithacus Linn.

B.M.: There is no slide labelled scalaris, but one of the slides (no. 431) labelled impar has Psittacus erithacus on the host label. This slide has two female Psittacomenopon of the type shown in the figure of scalaris and there is no doubt that these specimens are Piaget's type material.

These females agree with authenticated material from the type host. It has already been shown (p. 818) that the earliest name for this species is *P. heterocephalum* (Nitzsch).

Present status: Psittacomenopon heterocephalum (Nitzsch).

Lectotype of *Menopon scalaris* Piaget: \mathcal{P} in the B.M., slide no. 431.

MENOPON SCITUM Piaget. (1880, p. 442, pl. xlii. fig. 6.)

Type host: Copsychus mindanensis Wagler. Error. B.M.: 1 3 Pseudomenopon, slide no. 769, from type host.

The alleged host is a *Passerine*, a group from which *Pseudomenopon* is not known; the true host is probably one of the Rallidæ.

Present status: Pseudomenopon scitum (Piaget).

MENOPON SEMILUNARE Piaget. (1880, p. 424, pl. xxxiii. fig. 8.)

Type host: Cuculus orientalis. Error.

B.M.: 1 & Eomenopon, slide no. 843, from type host. This specimen is presumably a straggler from one of the Psittaciformes, the only order on which Eomenopon is known to occur.

Present status: Eomenopon semilunare (Piaget).

MENOPON SETOSUM Piaget. (1885, p. 103, pl. xi. fig. 4.)

Type host: $Coccothraustes\ vulgaris = Coccothraustes\ c.$ $coccothraustes\ (Linn.).$

B.M.: 2 QQ Menacanthus, slide no. 855, from type host. Present status: Menacanthus setosus (Piaget).

Lectotype of *Menopon setosum* (Piaget): \circ in the B.M., slide no. 855.

MENOPON SPINIFERUM Piaget. (1885, p. 99, pl. x. fig. 9.)

Type host: Cyanocorax pileatus = Cyanocorax chrysops (Vieillot).

B.M.: 1 3, 7 99 *Menacanthus*, slides nos. 1406–8, from type host.

Present status: Menacanthus spiniferus (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon spiniferum Piaget: of in the B.M., slide no. 1406.

MENOPON SPINOSUM Piaget. (1880, p. 449, pl. xxxvi. figs. 4-5.)

Type host: Cardinalis virginianus = Richmondena cardinalis (Linn.).

B.M.: 2 33, 7 QQ Menacanthus, slides nos. 856-9, from type host.

Leiden: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Menacanthus, slide no. 273 *, from

type host.

Present status: Menacanthus spinosus (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon spinosus Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 859.

MENOPON SUBÆQUALE Piaget. (1880, p. 463, pl. xxxvii. fig. 5.)

Type host: Euplocamus ignitus = Lophura ignita (Shaw).

B.M.: 6 33 Amyrsidea, slides nos. 361, 367-9, from

type host.

Leiden: $2 \stackrel{\text{\tiny \square}}{\downarrow} Amyrsidea$, slide no. 369, from type host,

Harrison (1916, p. 45) re-named this species substitutum, considering that it was invalidated by subæquale Lyonet, 1889; however, Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins has pointed out (in litt.) that Piaget's name is valid because subæquale Lyonet was described as a Liotheum (e.g. Colpocephalum) and is now in Myrsidea.

Present status: Amyrsidea subæqualis (Piaget).

Lectotype of *Menopon subæquale* Piaget: \Im in the B.M., slide no. 361 b.

MENOPON SUBROTUNDUM Piaget. (1880, p. 453, pl. xxxv. fig. 2.)

Type host: Gracula sulcirostris = Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (Brandt).

B.M.: 1 3, 1 \circlearrowleft Eidmaniella, slide no. 851, labelled

Menopon rotundum, from type host.

As Thompson (1937, p. 26) has said, there seems little doubt that these specimens, although incorrectly labelled, are the type material used by Piaget for his original description.

Present status: Eidmaniella subrotunda (Piaget).

MENOPON SULCATUM Piaget. (1880, p. 485, pl. xxxix. fig. 7.)

Type host: Ardea egretta = Casmerodius albus egretta (Gmelin).

B.M. and Leiden: No specimens.

No specimens of any Amblyceran genus have been seen from the type host, but of the genera known from the Ardeidæ Piaget's figure resembles only Ciconiphilus. Colpocephalum obscurum Giebel, 1874, from the same host, is almost certainly a Ciconiphilus and the name must take priority over sulcatum. Colpocephalum laticeps Kellogg, 1896, also from the same host, is a Ciconiphilus, presumably identical with obscurum; and C. veratrum Kellogg, 1910, from Cosmerodius albus melanorhynchos (Wagler), also a Ciconiphilus, may prove to be conspecific with specimens from C. albus egretta.

Present status: Ciconiphilus obscurus (Giebel).

MENOPON TARSATUM Piaget. (1880, p. 472, pl. xlii. fig. 4.)

Type host: Cryptonyx coronatus = Rollulus roulroul (Scopoli).

B.M.: 7 33, 2 99 Menacanthus, slides nos. 377-9,

from type host.

Menacanthus okadai (Uchida), 1926, from the same host is almost certainly the same as tarsatum, and should be considered as synonym of this latter name.

Present status: Menacanthus tarsatus (Piaget).

Lectotype of $Menopon\ tarsatum\ Piaget:$ 3 in the B.M., slide no. 377.

MENOPON TEMPORALE Piaget. (1880, p. 487, pl. xxxix. fig. 6.)

Type host: Leptoptilus argala = Leptoptilos dubius (Gmelin).

B.M.: 4 33, 4 \mathref{QQ} , 3 nymphs *Ciconiphilus*, slides nos. 865–9, from type host.

Leiden: $1 \circlearrowleft 1 \circlearrowleft Ciconiphilus$, slide no. 295, from type host.

The host name given by Piaget, Leptoptilus argala has been used for both L. dubius (Gmelin) and L. crumeniferus (Lesson); however, specimens of Ciconiphilus from the two hosts are easily distinguished by the characters of the male genitalia, and there is no doubt that Piaget's specimens came from L. dubius. The type material of Colpocephalum eurygaster Piaget, allegedly from Leptoptilus argala, is Bucerophagus, and presumably originated from one of the Bucerotidæ.

Present status: Ciconiphilus temporale (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon temporale Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 865.

MENOPON TIBIALE Piaget. (1885, p. 100, pl. xi. fig. 1.)

Type host: $Cyanopolius\ cooki = Cyanopica\ cyanus$ cooki Bonaparte.

B.M.: $5 \Im \Im$ Menacanthus, slides nos. 870-1, from type host.

Present status: Menacanthus tibialis (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon tiabiale Piaget: Q in the B.M., slide no. 871.

MENOPON TITAN Piaget. (1880, p. 503, pl. xl. fig. 7.)

Type host: Pelecanus onocrotalus Linn.

B.M.: $1 \leq 1 \leq Piagetiella$, slide no. 439, from type host. Leiden: 1 & Piagetiella, slide no. 307 *, from type host.

Present status: Piagetiella titan (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon titan Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 439.

MENOPON TRANSLUCIDUM Piaget. (1885, p. 150, pl. xvi. fig. 4.)

Type host: Amblyrhamphus holosericeus (Scopoli).

B.M.: $4 \circlearrowleft 3$, $8 \circlearrowleft 9$ *Menacanthus*, slides nos. 874-7, from type host.

Present status: Menacanthus translucidus (Piaget). Lectotype of Menopon translucidum Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 875.

MENOPON TRIDENS Burmeister, 1838 (sensu Piaget). (1880, p. 479, pl. xxxix. fig. 1.)

Type host: Fulica [a.] atra Linn.

Piaget's host: Gallinula [c.] chloropus (Linn.).

B.M.: 1 β , 6 Ω , 10 nymphs *Pseudomenopon*, slides nos. 878–80, from Gallinula chloropus.

Leiden: $3 \mathcal{P}$, 1 nymph Pseudomenopon, slide no. 230,

from Gallinula chloropus.

Piaget was obviously confused about the type host of tridens, as he redescribed this species from specimens from Gallinula chloropus and described specimens from Fulica atra, the true type host of tridens, as a new variety (see above under major 1880, p. 480). Although the species from Gallinula chloropus has no name, a new name will not be given to Piaget's description because this is inadequate for recognition and because a revision of the whole genus may show that there is a name available for this species.

MENOPON TRINOTON Piaget. (1880, p. 431, pl. xxxiii. fig. 10.)

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Type host:} & \textit{Corvus validissimus} & = \textit{Corvus validus} \\ \textbf{Bonaparte.} & \end{array}$

B.M.: 4 33, 4 99 Myrsidea, slides nos. 406–8, from

type host.

Leiden: 1 \circlearrowleft , 2 \hookrightarrow *Myrsidea*, slide no. 267, from type host.

Present status: Myrsidea trinota (Piaget).

Lectotype of *Menopon trinoton* Piaget: \bigcirc in the B.M., slide no. 408 b.

MENOPON TRISERIATUM Piaget. (1880, p. 460, pl. xxxvii. fig. 3.)

Type host: Gallus [gallus] bankiva Temminek.

B.M.: 1 3, 3 \rightleftharpoons Amyrsidea, slide no. 220, from type host, Java.

Present status: Amyrsidea triseriata Piaget.

Lectotype of *Menopon triseriatum* Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 220 a.

MENOPON TRITHORAX Piaget. (1885, p. 97, pl. x. fig. 8.)

Type host: Corvus macrorhynchus Wagler.

B.M.: 3 nymphs Myrsidea, slide no. 204, from type host. As at least two species of Myrsidea may be found on the Corvidæ it is not possible to say, without a study of nymphal stages, whether Myrsidea shirakii Uchida, 1920, from Corvus macrorhynchus levaillanti from Formosa (probably Corvus macrorhynchus colonorum Swinhow) is a synonym of Piaget's species.

Present status: Myrsidea trithorax (Piaget).

MENOPON TUMIDUM Piaget. (1885, p. 151, pl. xvi. fig. 5.)

Type host: Plectropterus gambensis (Linn.).

B.M.: $2 \circlearrowleft 1 \circlearrowleft 1 \circlearrowleft 1 \Leftrightarrow Holomenopon$, slide no. 891, from type host.

Menopon africanum Kell. and Paine from the same host is represented in the B.M. collection by three specimens labelled as types, one of these is a nymphal Menacanthus and the other two, female Holomenopon. These latter specimens differ from Piaget's female in the characters of the dorsal chætotaxy. Apart from these, only five other female Holomenopon, allegedly from the type host, have been seen; of these, three resemble africanum and two tumidum. Further material is necessary to decide whether there are two closely related species of Holomenopon on this type host, or whether some of the specimens examined are stragglers. H. africanum is, anyhow, not a synonym of H. tumidum.

Present status: Holomenopon tumidum (Piaget).

MENOPON UNICOLOR Piaget. (1880, p. 471, pl. xxxviii. fig. 5.)

Type host: Perdix javanica = Arborophila javanica (Gmelin) and Perdix sp. ? from Celebes.

B.M.: 2 33, 1 \(\) Menacanthus, slide no. 206, from Perdix javanica.

Leiden: $2 \circlearrowleft , 1 \circlearrowleft Menacanthus$, slide no. 287 *, from Perdix javanica.

As there is no specimen now in the collections from the second-mentioned host and as this, anyhow, is unidentifiable, one of the specimens on slide no. 206 will be designated as lectotype, thus fixing the type host as Arborophila javanica.

Present status: Menacanthus unicolor (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon unicolor Piaget: \Im in the B.M., slide no. 206 a.

MENOPON UNISERIATUM Piaget. (1880, p. 464, pl. xxxvii. fig. 4.)

Type host: Phasianus prælatus = Diardigallus diardi (Bonaparte).

B.M.: $3 \circlearrowleft 3$, $3 \circlearrowleft 4$ Amyrsidea, slides nos. 214–5, from type host.

Present status: Amyrsidea uniseriata (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon uniseriatum Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 215 a.

MENOPON ZONATUM Piaget. (1885, p. 152, pl. xvi. fig. 6.)

Type host: Sacorhamphus gryphus = Vultur gryphus Linn.

B.M.: $3 \circlearrowleft 6 \hookrightarrow Cuculiphilus$, slides nos. 892-4, from

type host.

Menopon gryphus Giebel, 1874, from the same host does not seem to be a Cuculiphilus, nor is it possible to apply the description to any of the Amblyceran parasites of the hawks. As the type is lost the name will probably have to be discarded as unrecognizable.

Present status: Cuculiphilus zonatus (Piaget).

Lectotype of Menopon zonatum Piaget: 3 in the B.M.. slide no. 894.

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