

II.—A Brief Survey of the Species of Mallophaga described from (3) *Procellariiformes* and (4) *Pelecaniformes*.
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THE two tables given below are drawn up in the same way as those given in previous papers of this series (Thompson, 1937). The type-hosts of the species of Mallophaga described to date are the only records taken as a basis for this analysis.

In the case of the *Procellariiformes* twenty-four genera are listed by Peters in his 'Check-List of Birds of the

TABLE A.

Genera of Procellariiformes.	Genera of Mallophaga.															
	<i>Menopon</i> .	<i>Colpocephalum</i> .	<i>Ancistrora</i> .	<i>Philopterus</i> .	<i>Pernis</i> .	<i>Pseudoniurus</i> .	<i>Harrisoniella</i> .	<i>Naubates</i> .	<i>Halipterus</i> .	<i>Synnautes</i> .	<i>Episbates</i> .	<i>Pelmatocerandra</i> .	<i>Phalacrocorax</i> .	<i>Docophoroides</i> .	<i>Trabeculus</i> .	<i>Giebelia</i> .
<i>Diomedea</i>	×	×	—	—	×	—	×	×	—	—	×	—	—	×	—	—
<i>Phœbetrin</i>	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Macronectes</i>	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Daption</i>	—	—	×	×	×	×	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
<i>Fulmarus</i>	×	—	×	×	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Halobæna</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	×	—	—
<i>Phachyptila</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Priocella</i>	—	×	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Adamastor</i>	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Procellaria</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Puffinus</i>	×	—	—	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pterodroma</i>	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	—	×	×	×
<i>Pagodroma</i>	—	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	×
<i>Oceanites</i>	—	—	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hydrobates</i>	—	—	—	×	×	×	—	—	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Oceandroma</i>	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	×	×	—	—	—	—
<i>Pelecanoides</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	—

World' (1931). Seventeen of these genera have species of Mallophaga described from them. All the genera of Mallophaga listed in the table are confined to species of *Procellariiformes* except *Menopon*, *Colpocephalum*, and *Philopterus*, which in their present status occur on a very

wide range of hosts. I have omitted certain species at present placed in *Esthiopterum* as there is some doubt as to their status.

With regard to the Pelecaniformes, nine genera are listed by Peters, (1931) all of which have had one or more species of Mallophaga described from them. Of the eight genera of Mallophaga listed *Pectinopygus* sens. lat. occurs on all the Pelecaniformes except Phaëthontidæ. The genus *Tetrophthalmus* is entirely confined to Pelecanidæ and Phalacrocoracidæ. *Eulambothrion* seems to

TABLE B.

Genera of Pelecaniformes.	Genera and subgenera of Mallophaga.										
	<i>Menopon.</i>	<i>Colpocephalum.</i>	<i>Actornithophilus.</i>	<i>Tetrophthalmus.</i>	<i>Eulambothrion.</i>	<i>Philopterus.</i>	<i>Pectinopygus.</i>				
							<i>Degeeriella.</i>	<i>Epipelicanus.</i>	<i>Pectinopygus.</i>	<i>Philichthiophaga.</i>	<i>Epigregata.</i>
<i>Phaëthon</i>	×	—	×	—	—	×	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pelecanus</i>	—	×	—	×	—	—	—	×	—	—	—
<i>Morus</i>	×	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	×	—	—
<i>Sula</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	—	—
<i>Phalacrocorax</i>	×	—	—	—	×	—	×	—	—	×	—
<i>Haliëtor</i>	×	—	—	×	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
<i>Nannopterum</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
<i>Anhinga</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—	—
<i>Fregata</i>	×	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×

occur exclusively on birds frequenting aquatic habitats. The genus *Actornithophilus* occurs at least for the most part on Laridæ, Alcidæ, and Charadriidæ. The remaining genera of Mallophaga, i. e., *Menopon*, *Colpocephalum*, and *Philopterus*, are, as stated above, parasitic on a very wide range of hosts. In the case of the genus *Degeeriella* recorded from Anhingidæ I have already pointed out in a previous paper (Thompson, 1937) that the two known species should almost certainly be placed in *Pectinopygus* sens. lat.

The absence of any known species of *Pectinopygus* from the Phaëthontidæ is of interest since these tropic birds appear to have affinities with the Laridæ (Gulls, Terns). These affinities are substantiated by the fact that a species of the genus *Actornithophilus* is found upon them.

REFERENCES.

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