

III.—Records and Descriptions of Mallophaga from
Jamaican Birds.—Part I. By GORDON B. THOMPSON.

THIS is the first of a series of papers which I hope to publish, based for the most part, on material obtained from birds collected by Mr. Harrison B. Tordoff during a recent visit to Jamaica. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Tordoff for the excellent way in which he co-operated and enabled me to examine all the birds prior to skinning them. The utmost care was taken to avoid "stragglings," and from my general observations this was carried out to perfection.

The avifauna of the West Indies is particularly interesting on account of the large numbers of endemic genera and species which occur on the various islands. About two hundred and twenty-five species of birds have been recorded from Jamaica of which fifty-one are endemic to the island. In view of the fact that bird-lice or Mallophaga do throw some light on the ancestry of their hosts, and the fact that some species of birds are nearing extinction, it is of great importance to make collections of parasites, whenever the opportunity arises, for future reference.

The plan I have in mind is to publish papers dealing with the Mallophaga of groups of closely related birds.

This paper deals solely with the Mallophaga of *Crotophaga ani* Linn., the Tick bird, Savannah Blackbird, Long-tailed Crow or Black Witch as it is variously called in Jamaica. It is interesting to note that the type-locality of this bird is given as Jamaica, although it is now known to have a very wide range. The genus *Crotophaga*, together with the genus *Guira*, is placed in a separate subfamily Crotophaginae of the family Cuculidae.

1. *Vernoniella macgregori* (Kellogg).

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- Lipeurus macgregori* Kellogg, 1899, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 33-35, pl. iii. (figs. 5, 6).
L. macgregori Kellogg, 1899, Proc. U.S. nat. Mus. xxii. p. 64.
L. macgregori Kellogg, 1908, 'Genera Insectorum,' Fasc. 66, p. 42.
Esthiopterum macgregori (Kellogg), Harrison, 1916, 'Parasitology,' ix. p. 137.

- Lipeurus crotophagæ* MacGregor, 1917, Psyche, Camb. Mass. xxiv. pp. 106-107, pl. v. (fig. 4).
Esthiopterum macgregori (Kellogg), De Barros Netto, 1933, Thesis, S. Paulo, p. 55.
Lipeurus crotophagæ MacGregor, Stafford, 1938, Abstracts of Theses, Cornell University, p. 287.
Vernonia macgregori (Kellogg), Stafford, 1938, loc. cit. p. 287.

TYPE-HOST.—*Crotophaga sulcirostris sulcirostris* Swainson.

HISTORY OF THE SPECIES.

Kellogg (1899) described this species on the basis of numerous specimens from three individuals of *Crotophaga sulcirostris* (Panama). Both male and female were described and figured. Kellogg (1899, 1908) subsequently listed the species in his catalogues. Harrison (1916) transferred it to his new genus *Esthiopterum*. MacGregor (1917) described a species *crotophagæ*, on the basis of a female collected by F. O. Bishopp from Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*) at Victoria, Mexico. Stafford (1938) placed *crotophagæ* as a synonym of Kellogg's species. MacGregor's specimen was immature. De Barros Netto (1933) merely listed the species. Guimarães (1936) described a new genus, which he called *Vernonia* in honour of the late Vernon L. Kellogg with *macgregori* as the genotype, to include *L. bergi* Kellogg (type-host: *Guira guira* (Gmelin)). *Vernonia* was found to be preoccupied by *Vernonia* F. Buchanan White (1878) and Guimarães (1942) renamed the genus *Vernoniella*.

LOCATION OF TYPES.—*Lipeurus macgregori* Kellogg—Stanford University.

L. crotophagæ MacGregor—U.S.N.M., No. 21363.

2. *Vernoniella guimaræsi*, sp. n.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

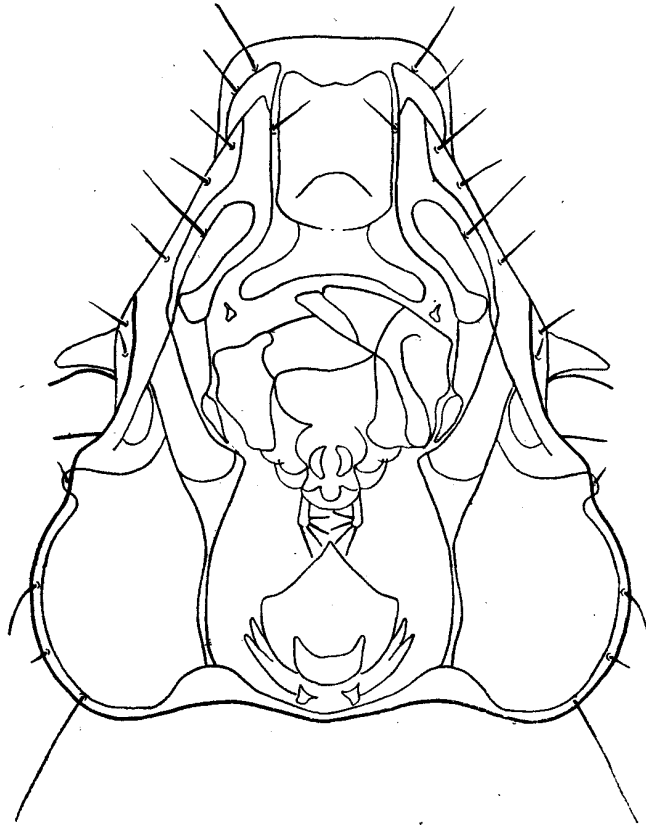
- Vernonia macgregori* Guimarães, 1936, Rev. Mus. Paulista, xx. pp. 221-224, figs. 1, 3, 3 a, 4, 5.
Vernoniella macgregori Guimarães, 1942, Papéis Avulsos Dept. Zool. S. Paulo, ii. p. 133.
Vernonia macgregori Stafford, 1943, Bol. Ent. Venez. ii. p. 51.

TYPE-HOST.—*Crotophaga ani* Linn.

This species which Guimarães described and figured when erecting the genus *Vernonia* (= *Vernoniella*) as "*macgregori* Kellogg," is in my opinion a distinct species, and is here described as new to science. Stafford (1943), *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Ser. 12, Vol. i. 4

unaware of Guimarães' renaming of the genus, recorded *Vernonia macgregori* (Kellogg) from a Venezuelan specimen of *C. ani* Linn. I regard his specimens as belonging to this new species.

Fig. 1.

Head of *Vernoniella guimaræsi*, sp. n., ♀.

Specimens examined.—Male allotype, female holotype off *Crotophaga ani* Linn., Cuba, Central Ramon, 9. i. 30 (*H. S. Peters*); 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ paratypes off *C. ani* Linn., Jamaica, Kingston, Palisadoes, nr. Plum Point, 2. x. 1946, and same locality, 28. iv. 1947 (*G. B. Thompson*).

Fig. 2.

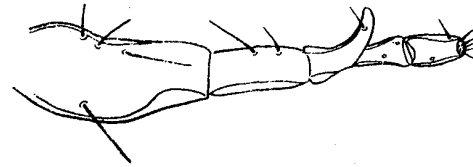
Antenna of *Vernoniella guimaræsi*, sp. n., ♂.

Fig. 3.

Antenna of *Vernoniella guimaræsi*, sp. n., ♀.

Fig. 4.

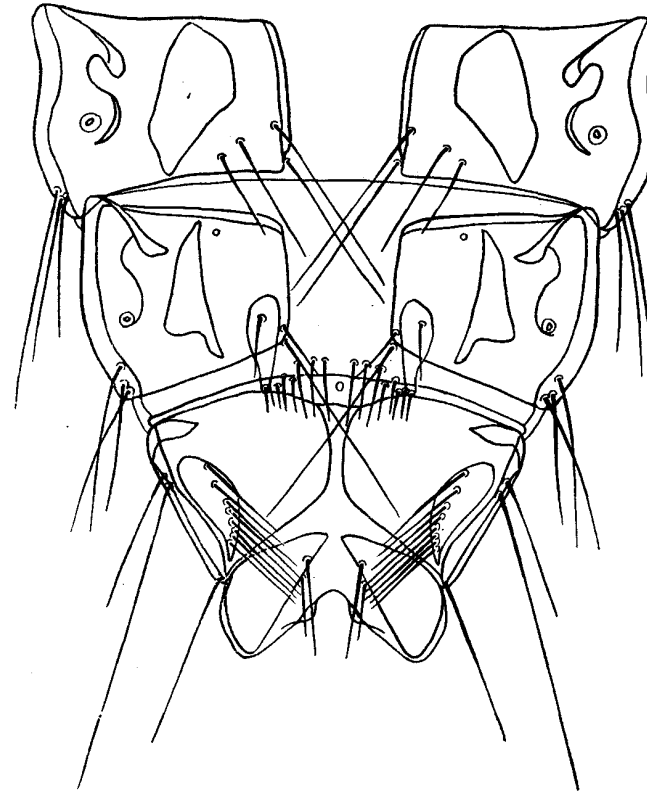
Terminal abdominal segments of *V. guimaræsi*, sp. n., ♀.

Fig. 5.

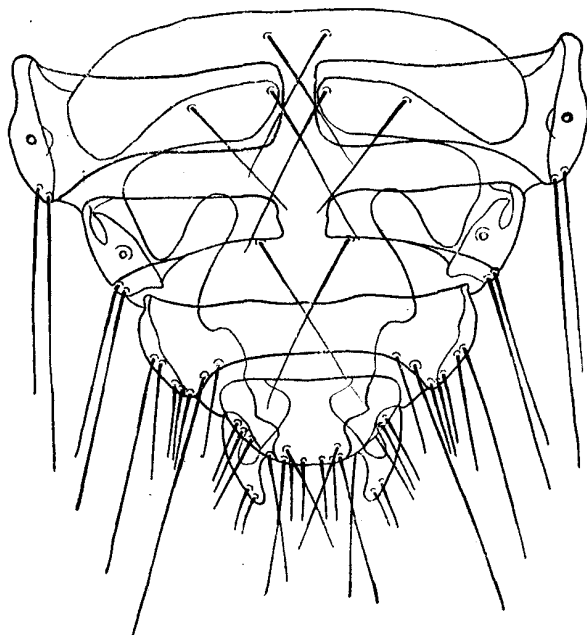
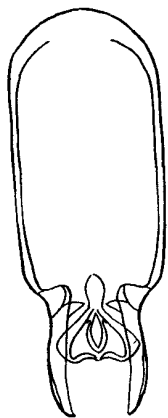
Terminal abdominal segments of *V. guimaræsi*, sp. n., ♂.

Fig. 6.

Male genitalia of *V. guimaræsi*, sp. n.

Brief description.—A medium sized, elongate, well sclerotized and pigmented form.

Female.—(Figs. 1, 3, 4.)

Length 2.2 mm.; *greatest breadth* 0.53 mm.

Head (fig. 1) longer than broad, with well sclerotized and pigmented bands, etc. Clypeus with broad hyaline margin anteriorly, clypeal suture distinct. Trabeculae large, triangular, almost equal in length to the first antennal segment. Antennae simple (fig. 3). Prothorax twice as broad as long with strongly sclerotized and pigmented lateral margins with prolongations ventrally, running inwards anteriorly and posteriorly around the first coxae. Mesometathorax more than twice as broad as long. Abdomen more than twice as long as broad. Terminal portion bifid (fig. 4). Tergites oblong, with re-entrant heads, not continuous except the terminal segments. Sternites ovoid except terminally. The first visible tergite bears a cluster of long setae situated about midway on the postero-lateral margin. For terminal abdominal segments see fig. 4.

Male.—(Figs. 2, 5, 6.)

Length 1.6 mm.*; *greatest breadth* 0.38 mm.

Smaller, but bearing a general resemblance to the female. Antennae with processes on the third segments (fig. 2). Abdominal sternites extending further medially; tergites larger and squarish. Male terminalia (see fig. 5). Genitalia (fig. 6).

OSBORNIELLA, gen. nov.

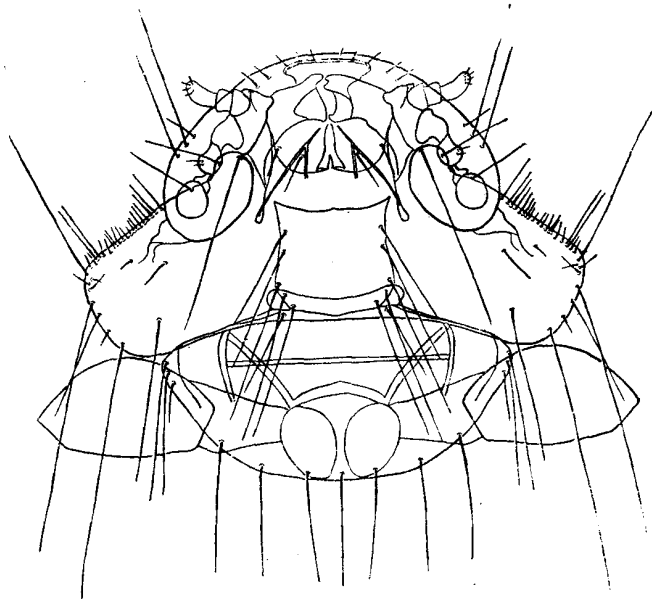
Generic characters.—Moderate sized, robust Menoponidae, fairly well pigmented and sclerotized. Lateral margins of head without slit but with shallow preocular notch. Ocular blotch present, gular plate fairly well defined. Antennal fossae completely roofed-over and backed by well sclerotized and pigmented area. Antennae four-segmented, without any signs of division of the last segment. Labial palpi short; pharyngeal sclerite well developed. Prothorax winged; prosternum with two median setae, plate lacking. Mesonotum small, separated by suture from metanotum; meso- and metasternal plates small but well defined. Third femur with three ventral combs. Abdomen with transverse bands entire,

* Excluding the processes.

more heavily pigmented and sclerotized laterally, each bearing a row of medium-sized setæ on the posterior margin. Paratergites with more heavily sclerotized and pigmented internal thickenings. Sternite III with two combs of spines directed towards the postero-lateral margins. Male genitalia with elongate basal plate, free elongate parameres and a sac beset with "teeth." Male and female terminalia as in figs. 10 and 11.

GENOTYPE.—*Colpocephalum crotophagæ* Stafford.

Fig. 7.



Head and prothorax of *Osborniella crotophagæ* (Stafford), ♀.

This genus comes near to *Cuculiphilus*, but differs chiefly in the last segment of the antennæ not showing any signs of division and in having a shallow preocular notch.

The only species contained in the genus is the genotype, but it is possible that *Colpocephalum guirænsis* Kellogg, described from *Guira guira* (Gmelin) belongs here.

3. *Osborniella crotophagæ* (Stafford).

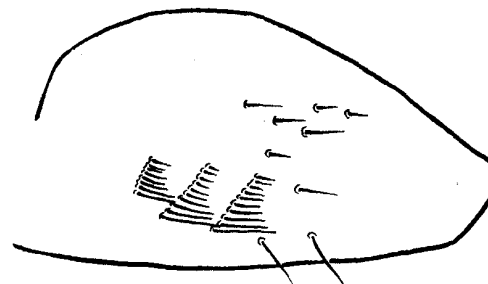
Colpocephalum crotophagæ (Stafford), 1943, Bol. Ent. Venez. ii. pp. 47-49, pl. iv. figs. 29-36.

TYPE-HOST.—*Crotophaga ani* Linn.

LOCATION OF TYPE.—E. W. Stafford Coll.

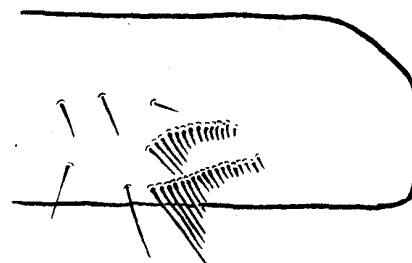
Specimens examined.—3 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂ off type-host, Jamaica, Kingston, Palisadoes, nr. Plum Point, 8. x. 1946; 6 ♀♀.

Fig. 8.



Venter of hind femur of *Osborniella crotophagæ* (Stafford), ♀.

Fig. 9.



Portion of sternite III of *Osborniella crotophagæ* (Stafford), ♀.

4 ♂♂ off type-host, same locality, 28. iv. 1947 (G. B. Thompson).

Brief description.—Medium sized, robust, well sclerotized and pigmented form.

FEMALE.—(Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10.)

Fig. 10.

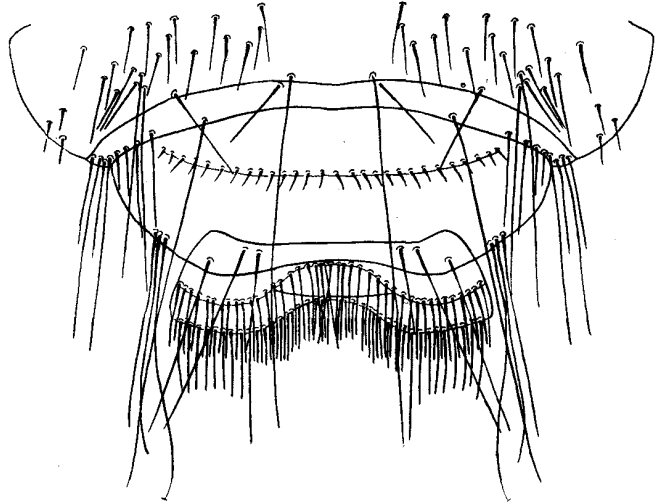
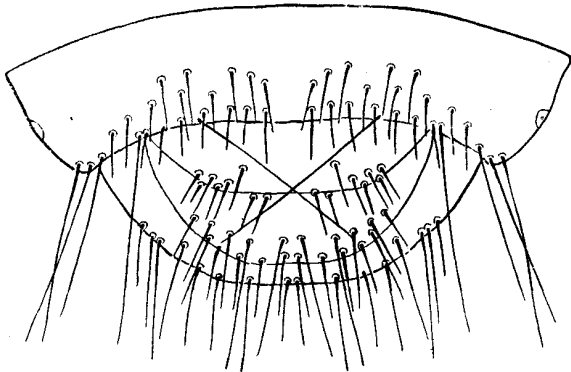
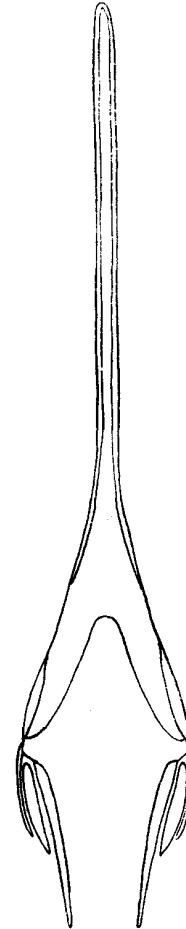
Terminal abdominal segments of *O. crotophagæ* (Stafford), ♀.

Fig. 11.

Terminal abdominal segments of *O. crotophagæ* (Stafford), ♂.

Length 2.03 mm. ; *greatest breadth* 0.79 mm.
Head considerably broader than long (fig. 7). *Lateral margins* noticeably convex. *Pronotum* broad and large ;

Fig. 12.

Male genitalia of *O. crotophagæ* (Stafford), ♂.

mesonotum small, distinct ; *metanotum* broad. *Hind femur* bearing three combs of spines ventrally (fig. 8).

Abdominal tergites well sclerotized and pigmented, with row of setæ along the posterior margin; separated from the small paratergites by a narrow clear area. Sternites well developed, beset with numerous setæ. Sternite IV (fig. 9) bearing two combs of spines directed towards the the postero-lateral angles. Terminalia as in fig. 10.

Male.—(Figs. 11, 12.)

Length 1.57 mm.; *greatest breadth* 0.66 mm.

Closely resembling the female in general form. Terminalia as in fig. 11. Genitalia with long basal plate (fig. 12); the preputial sac (not shown in the figure) is beset with small teeth.

Postscript.—The genus described in this paper as new is referred to, without name, by Miss Clay in her recent paper on the Menoponidæ. See Clay, 1947, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. cxvii. pp. 461 & 471.

IV.—*New Species of Chrysomelidæ from Senegal and the Ivory Coast.* By G. E. BRYANT, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology.

I now describe six new species of Chrysomelidæ of economic importance, which have been forwarded to the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology by Dr. J. Risbec, from the Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

EUMOLPINÆ.

Liniscus zeæ, sp. n.—on Maize.

Pachnephorus senegalensis, Achard—on Millet.

HALTICINÆ.

Spæroderma exiguum, Weise—on Vigna.

GALERUCINÆ.

Exora bicolor, Jac.—on Maize.

Platyxantha theobromæ, sp. n.—on Cacao.

Monolepta senegalensis, sp. n.—on Millet and Maize.

Monolepta oryzæ, sp. n.—on Rice.

Monolepta theobromæ, sp. n.—on Cacao.

Monolepta panicea, sp. n.—on Millet.

Subfamily EUMOLPINÆ.

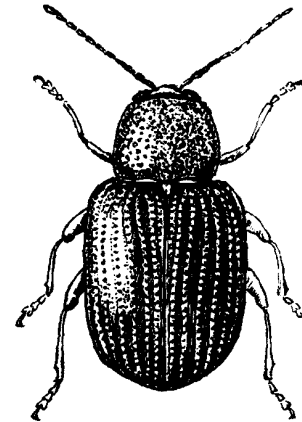
Liniscus zeæ, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Entirely castaneous or in some with the prothorax and elytra more or less fuscous, the head finely punctured, the prothorax more strongly and the elytra still more strongly punctate-striate.

Length 3-3.5 mm.

Head castaneous, the front more strongly and closely punctured than the basal half, transversely impressed between the eyes. Antennæ slender, not extending to the middle of the elytra, castaneous, the seven apical segments tinged with fuscous, the first segment long and more dilated. Palpi flavous. Prothorax castaneous, slightly darker than the elytra, slightly transverse, the sides feebly

Fig. 1.



rounded and contracted in front, finely and closely punctured, the punctures slightly stronger than on the head. Scutellum castaneous, impunctate, nitid. Elytra elongate, the sides parallel, rounded at the shoulders and the apex, castaneous, strongly punctate-striate. Legs castaneous, the middle and posterior tibiæ strongly notched at the apex, the posterior femora with a very minute tooth. Underside castaneous, the ventral segments of the abdomen feebly punctured.