

TWO NEW SPECIES OF MENOPONIDAE (MALLOPHAGA) FROM THE FALCONIFORMES¹

By Roger D. Price²

Abstract: *Colpocephalum megalopteri* is described from a Peruvian falcon *Phalcoeboenus megalopterus* and *Kurodaia quatei* from a New Guinea falconiform *Accipiter novaehollandiae*.

Specimens recently made available to me for study are believed to represent two undescribed species of the comb-bearing *Colpocephalum*-complex of menoponid lice occurring on the Falconiformes. They are herewith described and illustrated.

***Colpocephalum megalopteri* Price, n.sp.** FIG. 1-3.

TYPE-HOST: *Phalcoeboenus megalopterus* (Meyen).

♀. As in FIG. 1. Closest to *C. strangei* Price. *Head:* Minute middorsal setae; 2 long marginal temple setae on each side; outer occipital setae minute, inner long; 5 gular setae on each side. *Thorax:* Pronotal margin with 10 long, 6 short setae; metanotum marginally with 8-10 long setae, medioanteriorly 4-5 short setae; metasternal plate with 7-9 setae. *Abdomen:* Tergites I-VIII of approximate equal length, pale medially but apparently undivided; postspiracular setae long to very long on I-VIII; marginal tergal setae, 8-9 on I, 12-13 on II-VII, 8 on VIII; tergo-central setae on VIII all short to minute; anterior tergal setae, 7-13 on I, 11-20 on II-IV, 8-18 on V, 7-14 on VI, 5-11 on VII, 0 on VIII; last segment with total of 4 very long marginal setae, flanked by a total of 3-4 short setae, and with 5-8 medium inner posterior setae; sternal setae, 4-5 on I, 32-47 on II-VII; sternites VII-IX fused; vulva marginally with 32-43 medium setae, fused sternites VIII-IX anteriorly with 39-52, totalling 71-92 setae on VIII-IX; anal fringes both ventrally and dorsally with 65-76 setae; additionally, 4-5 inner ventral anal setae set very close to fringe; fragile circular structure in genital chamber.

♂. Much as for ♀, except for the following. *Abdomen:* Marginal tergal setae, 10 on I, 12-15 on II-VI, 10-12 on VII; more anterior tergal setae, 14-18 on I, 18-25 on II-IV, 16-20 on V, 14-19 on VI, 9-12 on VII, 0-2 on VIII; last tergite as in FIG. 2, with posterior fringe of 15 or so promi-

nent medium setae; sternite VIII with 29-32 setae, IX with 36-47; genitalia as in FIG. 3, being essentially as for *C. strangei*.

Dimensions: Preocular width, ♀ 0.46-0.48 mm, ♂ 0.45-0.46; temple width, ♀ 0.62-0.63, ♂ 0.58-0.62; head length, ♀ 0.38-0.45, ♂ 0.38-0.41; prothorax width, ♀ 0.40-0.44, ♂ 0.41; metathorax width, ♀ 0.58-0.62, ♂ 0.51-0.52; total length, ♀ 2.24-2.51, ♂ 2.00-2.11; ♂ genitalia length, 0.79-0.85.

HOLOTYPE: ♀ (U.S. Nat. Mus.), *Phalcoeboenus albogularis megalopterus*, Auquimarca, Peru, 9.II. 1931, M.A. Carriker, Jr.

PARATYPES: 8 ♀♀, 5 ♂♂, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, *P. a. megalopterus*, Obrajillo, Peru, 22. XI.1929, M.A. Carriker, Jr.

This species of louse shows numerous features in common with both *C. phalcoeboeni* Price from *Phalcoeboenus albogularis* Gould (see Price 1964) and *C. strangei* from *P. australis* (Gmelin) (see Price 1966). According to Peters (1931), there are only 3 recognized species of *Phalcoeboenus*; the description of *C. megalopteri* thereby has each of these falconiform species with its own species of *Colpocephalum* of the *phalcoeboeni*-group. Additionally, specimens of *C. maculatum* Piaget were reported by Price (1964) from *P. albogularis*; 2 ♀♀, 6 ♂♂ of *C. maculatum* were also taken from the same Obrajillo, Peru host as the 1 ♂ paratype of *C. megalopteri*.

Colpocephalum megalopteri is closest to *C. strangei* and is separable from *C. phalcoeboeni* in many of the same ways cited by Price (1966) for *C. strangei*. It is separable from *C. strangei* by having all tergo-central setae on VIII short to minute (rarely 1 medium seta); ♀ with more anterior tergal setae, especially on VII; vulva marginally with more and somewhat longer setae, anteriorly more setae, and a total of more; ♀ with distinctly more ventral and dorsal anal setae; ♂ with the conspicuous terminal fringe of 15 or so medium setae; ♂ with more setae on the genital plate; and both sexes of larger size.

***Kurodaia quatei* Price, n.sp.** FIG. 4-6.

TYPE-HOST: *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (Gmelin).

♀. As in FIG. 4. With typical *Kurodaia* features

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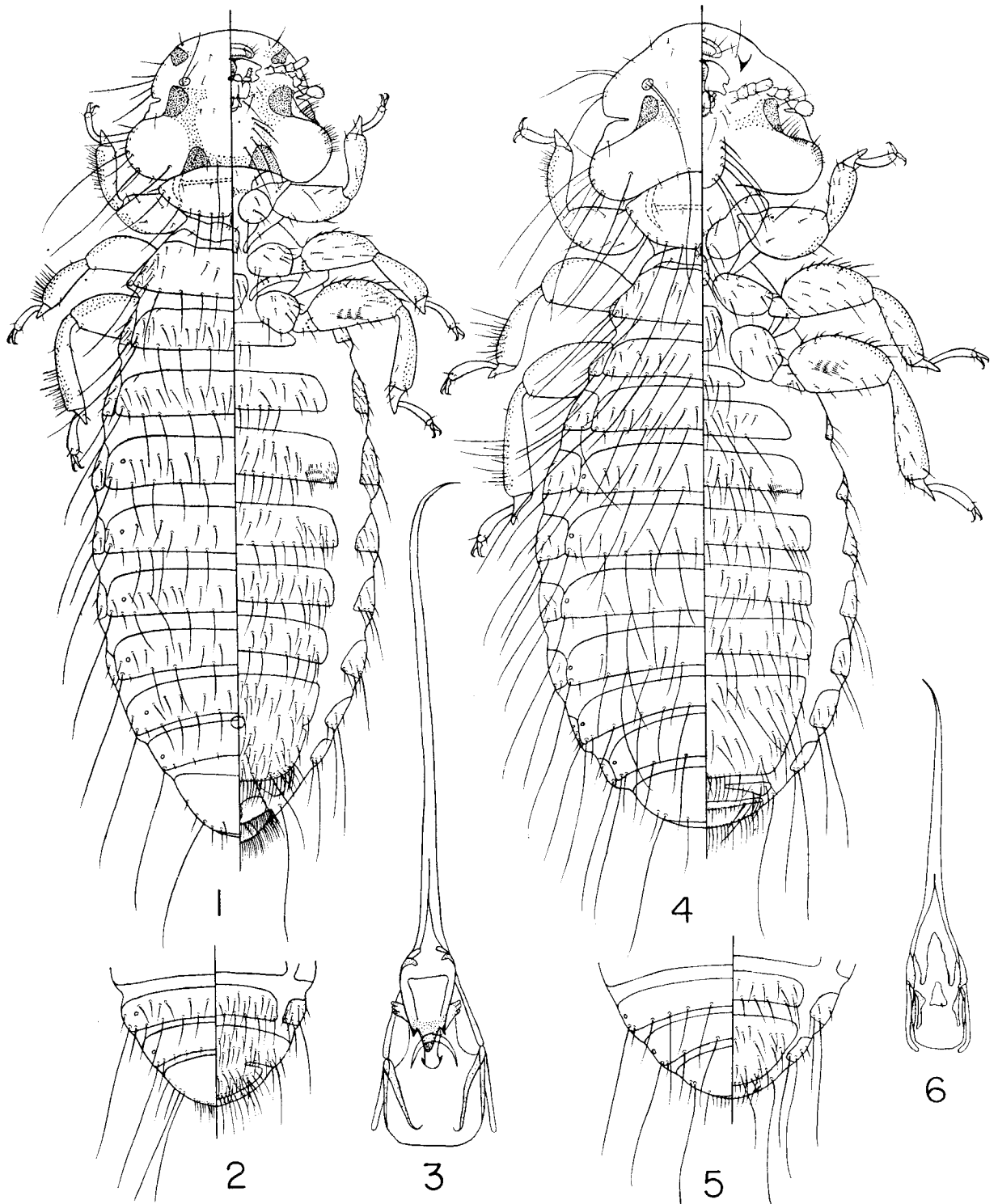


FIG. 1-6. (1-3) *Colpocephalum megalopteri*: 1, ♀; 2, ♂ terminalia; 3, ♂ genitalia. (4-6) *Kurodaia quatei*: 4, ♀; 5, ♂ terminalia; 6, ♂ genitalia.

as given by Price & Beer (1963), being close to *K. fulvofasciata* (Piaget). *Head*: 4 minute middorsal setae, or outer pair represented only by alveolus; 3 long marginal temple setae on each side; outer occipital setae minute, inner very long; gular setae 5-7 on each side; small but well defined ventral spinous process lateroanteriorly. *Thorax*: Pronotal margin with 10 long, 6 short setae; metanotum marginally with 9-10 long setae, medioanteriorly with 4-5 short setae. *Abdomen*: Tergites I-VIII of about equal length, undivided; postspiracular setae very long on I-VIII; marginal tergal setae, 11-12 on I, 12 on II-VII, 8 on VIII; anterior tergal setae, 7-9 on I, 9-14 on II-IV, 5-10 on V, 2-5 on VI, 0-1 on VII, 0 on VIII; last segment with 4 very long marginal setae, 2 long setae lateroanterior to these, and 2 long inner posterior setae; sternal setae, 8-11 on I, 14-20 on II, 23-28 on III, 40-43 on IV, 34-40 on V-VI, 30-32 on VII; ventral terminalia as shown; vulva marginally with 15-18 medium setae, anteriorly 17-24; anal fringes ventrally with 22-25 setae, dorsally 26-30.

♂. Head and thorax as for ♀. *Abdomen*: Tendency for slightly fewer anterior tergal setae, with 4-7 on I, 8-10 on II-III, 4-7 on IV, 2-7 on V, 0-4 on VI, 0-1 on VII, 0 on VIII, and for fewer sternal setae, with 6-9 on I, 14-18 on II, 18-24 on III, 33-35 on IV, 26-33 on V-VI, 23-28 on VII; terminalia as in FIG. 5; fused sternites VIII-IX with 48-57 setae; genitalia as in FIG. 6.

Dimensions: Preocular width, ♀ 0.42-0.45 mm, ♂ 0.39-0.41; temple width, ♀ 0.52, ♂ 0.45-

0.47; head length, ♀ 0.32-0.33, ♂ 0.30-0.32; prothorax width, ♀ 0.33-0.37, ♂ 0.31-0.32; metathorax width, ♀ 0.42-0.45, ♂ 0.37; total length, ♀ 1.71-1.78, ♂ 1.43-1.49; ♂ genitalia length, 0.49-0.50.

HOLOTYPE: ♀ (Bishop 7161), *Accipiter novae-hollandiae* (BBM-NG 813), Vogelkop, NW New Guinea, 21.I.1962, L.W. Quate.

PARATYPES: 21 ♀♀, 22 ♂♂, same data as holotype.

The feature that best sets *K. quatei* apart from the closely related *K. fulvofasciata* is its possession of the small but sharply defined lateroanterior ventral spinous head processes; *K. quatei* is the only species of the genus known to possess these. Dimensions tend to be somewhat smaller, but otherwise there is generally good agreement between the 2 species.

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