

ADDITIONAL SYNONYMIES WITHIN THE AMBLYCERAN BIRD LICE  
(MALLOPHAGA)<sup>1</sup>

ROGER D. PRICE<sup>2</sup> and K. C. EMERSON<sup>3</sup>

During the past year a number of new synonymies within the bird lice have come to our attention. These are as follows:

*Colpocephalum aculeatum* Piaget, 1885, Pediculines Suppl.: 121.

*Colpocephalum olivaceae* Price and Beer, 1965, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 58: 119.

**New synonymy.**

Piaget's species was based on a ♂ (Piaget Collection slide 1121 at the British Museum (Natural History)) supposedly from a specimen of *Columba iriditorques* Cassin in the Museum de Leide. Subsequently, Hopkins and Clay (1952) stated that *C. aculeatum* was actually from some member of the Psittaciformes and they placed it in *Psittacomenopon*. Recent study has shown that *C. aculeatum* and *C. olivaceae* are conspecific, with the true host probably being *Lamprolaima olivacea*, a ciconiiform and the type-host of *C. olivaceae*. Coincidentally, Piaget (1885) also described *Laemobothrion pallidum* from the same host species as that for *C. olivaceae*, to substantiate that he had material available from that host.

*Colpocephalum angolensis* Price and Beer, 1963, Can. Ent. 95: 750.

*Colpocephalum angolensis* Tendeiro, 1964, Ann. Mus. Roy. l'Afr. Cent., Ser. 8, No. 132: 171. **New synonymy.**

This is a situation in which the same name was given in 2 separate descriptions for what is obviously the same species of louse.

*Colpocephalum heterosoma* Piaget, 1880, Pediculines: 572.

*Colpocephalum poopoenis* Carriker, 1956, Rev. Brasil. Ent. 5: 140. **New synonymy.**

Carriker (1956) described both *C. heterosoma boliviana* and *C. poopoenis* from specimens of a single series taken from *Phoenicopterus chilensis* Molina. Price and Beer (1965a), without examination of the types, were able to determine that *C. heterosoma boliviana* was a synonym; and that *C. poopoenis* was also probably a synonym of *C. heterosoma*. We have now studied Carriker's type-series of both, including the holotype ♂ of each (USNM 68655 and 68656, respectively), and believe they are morphologically inseparable from *C. heterosoma* found on *P. antiquorum* Temminck. Clay (1951) has pointed out the

<sup>1</sup> Paper No. 6106, Scientific Journal Series, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

<sup>2</sup> Department of Entomology, Fisheries, and Wildlife, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

<sup>3</sup> 2704 North Kensington St., Arlington, Virginia 22207.

great amount of variation within  $\delta \delta$  of *C. heterosoma*; Carriker's holotype of *C. heterosoma boliviana* is a specimen of the "small" form and his holotype of *C. poopoensis* is one of the "large" form. To add further to his confusion, Carriker included both a "small" and a "large" form within his paratypes of *C. poopoensis*. The  $\delta$  genitalia as illustrated by Carriker (1956: Figs. 24, 26, 27), and upon which he placed considerable importance, are actually inseparable, the differences as shown either being due to his interpretation or to an oversight of parts.

*Colpocephalum nanum* Piaget, 1890, Tijdschr. Ent. 33: 257.

*Neocolpocephalum buteonis* Eichler, 1954, in Bach and Eichler, Monatsch. f. Veterinärmed. 9: 13. **New synonymy.**

Price and Beer (1963) placed *N. buteonis* as a *species sedis incertae* due to its unrecognizable description. We recently obtained from the Zoologisches Museum of Hamburg 3 ♀ paratypes of *N. buteonis* (WEC 1748a, WEC 4072ab, WEC 4072v), all of which are typical *C. nanum*. The illustration of the dorsal ♀ terminalia by Eichler (Bach and Eichler, 1954: Fig. 1) is misleading and must either represent a misinterpretation of certain details or possibly a distorted specimen. Since these 3 ♀ ♀ are the only specimens of the type-series known to be available for study, since they bear the same collection data as the holotype, and since they are from *Buteo buteo* (L.), a bird commonly infested with *C. nanum*, we can only conclude that *N. buteonis* is a junior synonym of *C. nanum*.

*Colpocephalum napiforme* Rudow, 1869, Z. Naturwiss. 34: 395.

*Colpocephalum heterospizium* Carriker, 1963, Mem. Soc. Cien. Natur. La Salle 23: 15. **New synonymy.**

A ♀ paratype from the same collection as the holotype ♀ is inseparable from *C. napiforme*; the illustration of the  $\delta$  genitalia by Carriker (1963: Plate III, Fig. 3a) may likewise be construed as being similar to those of *C. napiforme*.

*Colpocephalum pectinatum* Osborn, 1902, Ohio Nat. 2: 201.

*Colpocephalum ictiniae* Carriker, 1963, Mem. Soc. Cien. Natur. La Salle 23: 13. **New synonymy.**

The type-series of *C. ictiniae* composed of the ♀ holotype (USNM 68759),  $\delta$  allotype, and 3 ♀ paratypes supposedly from a single collection from *Ictinia plumbea* (Gmelin), a falconiform, are all typical owl *Colpocephalum* and compare favorably with material we have seen of *C. pectinatum*.

*Ciconiphilus decimfasciatus* (Boisduval and Lacordaire, 1835), Faune Ent. Environs Paris: 123.

*Ciconiphilus pilherodii* Carriker, 1964, Rev. Brasil. Biol. 24: 102. **New synonymy.**  
*Ciconiphilus agami* Carriker, 1964, Rev. Brasil. Biol. 24: 103. **New synonymy.**

A study of the ♀ holotype (USNM 68869), ♂ allotype, and a ♀ paratype of *C. pilherodii* and the ♀ holotype (USNM 68870) and ♂ allotype of *C. agami* has shown both series to agree well with specimens of *C. decimfasciatus* as delimited by Price and Beer (1965b).

*Ciconiphilus quadripustulatus* (Burmeister, 1838), Handb. Ent. 2: 438.  
*Colpocephalum sphenorhynchus* Tendeiro, 1964, Ann. Mus. Roy. l'Afr. Cent., Ser. 8, No. 132: 173. **New synonymy.**

Specimens from *Sphenorhynchus abdimii* (Lichtenstein), the type-host of *C. sphenorhynchus*, have been examined previously (Price and Beer, 1965b) and found to be conspecific with *C. quadripustulatus*. These specimens agree well with the description of *C. sphenorhynchus*.

*Cuculiphilus (Aegypiphilus) gypsis* Eichler, 1944, Dtsch. Ent. Z. 1943: 57.  
*Aegypiphilus contrastus* Eichler and Zlotorzycza, 1963, Acta Parasitol. Polonica 11: 216. **New synonymy.**  
*Aegypiphilus secundus* Eichler and Zlotorzycza, 1963, Acta Parasitol. Polonica 11: 217. **New synonymy.**

Scharf and Price (1965) discussed their reluctance to render an opinion on these names in view of material seen to that time. Since then, however, we have obtained for study the holotype ♀ of *A. contrastus* and the holotype ♂ of *A. secundus*. We have found no significant differences between the ♀ holotype and only specimen known to date of *C. gypsis* and ♀ ♀ of *A. contrastus* and no significant differences between the ♂ holotype and only specimen known to date of *A. secundus* and ♂ ♂ of *A. contrastus*. Eichler and Zlotorzycza (1963) unfortunately provided no adequate separating characteristics for these lice; as a result, we feel there is now no longer justification for recognizing these as separate species.

*Kurodaia caputonis* (Carriker, 1966), Amer. Midl. Nat. 76: 77.  
*Conciella clamator* Carriker, 1966, Amer. Midl. Nat. 76: 78. **New synonymy.**  
*Conciella setosa* Carriker, 1966, Amer. Midl. Nat. 76: 79. **New synonymy.**  
*Conciella glaucidae* Carriker, 1966, Amer. Midl. Nat. 76: 79. **New synonymy.**

Carriker (1966) described the above 4 species of *Conciella* consecutively. We have studied his type-series, including the holotype of each, and can find no means for separating them. Presumed differences cited in the descriptions are attributable primarily to distortions in the handling of the specimens. These specimens are extremely close to *Kurodaia crassiceps* (Piaget), and may eventually prove inseparable, but *K. caputonis*, with dimensions generally slightly smaller and with a narrower, more clearly defined, somewhat pointed penis, is maintained here as a distinct species, with page priority over the 3 junior synonyms.

*Laemobothrion maximum* (Scopoli, 1763), Ent. Carniolica: 382.

*Laemobothrion* (*Laemobothrion*) *grandiculus* Tendeiro, 1964, Ann. Mus. Roy. Afr. Cent., Ser. 8, No. 132: 185. **New synonymy.**

No reliable difference has been demonstrated between specimens of *Laemobothrion* from *Buteo rufofuscus* (J. R. Forster), the type-host of *L. grandiculus*, and other series considered to represent *L. maximum* (see Nelson and Price, 1965).

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