NEW SYNONYMIES WITHIN THE BIRD LICE (Mallophaga)[1]

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ABSTRACT

Eighteen new synonymies are presented as follows: 9 in *Colpocephalum*, 1 in *Kurodaia*, 4 in *Ciconiphilus*, 2 in *Actornithophilus*, 1 in *Austromenopon*, and 1 in *Falcolipeurus*.

In the course of our studies on bird lice, we have come upon a number of additional synonymies. We present these here in order to clarify the application of these names.

Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842

Vulturigogus eugenii Eichler and Zlotorzycka, 1963, Acta Parasit. Polon. 11: 207. Type-host: *Pseudogyps bengalensis* (Gmelin).

Vulturigogus femellus Eichler and Zlotorzycka, 1963, Acta Parasit. Polon. 11: 209. Type-host: *Gyps rueppelli rueppelli* (Brehm).

As given by Price and Beer (1963a), *C. turbinatum* has 15 junior synonyms referable to lice from the Falconiformes and is known from at least 35 falconiform species. Eichler and Zlotorzycka (1963) describe *V. eugenii* and *V. femellus* and group them with *C. kelloggi* Osborn and *C. megalops* Giebel in their new genus *Vulturigogus*. Both of these new species, as indicated by the descriptions as well as by type-host material we have studied, are conspecific with *C. turbinatum*. In our opinion, *Vulturigogus*, whose type-species is *C. kelloggi*, is inseparable from *Colpocephalum*.

Colpocephalum subzebra Bedford, 1939

Gypsigogus novoannus Eichler and Zlotorzycka, 1963, Acta Parasit. Polon. 11: 213. Type-host: *Trigonoceps occipitalis* (Burch.)—error.

Examination of the female holotype and male allotype of *G. novoannus*, the type-species of *Gypsigogus*, clearly indicates them to be members of the *zebra*-group of coniiform *Colpocephalum* (see Price and Beer 1965a). Both specimens are in poor condition, but they undoubtedly represent stragglers from some member of the Ciconiiformes, perhaps the type-host of *C. subzebra*, *Anastomus lamelligerus* Temminck, whose host range coincides with *T. occipitalis*. The male agrees in all observable details with the type of *C. subzebra*. Although the female of *C. subzebra* is unknown, females of other closely related

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species of the *zebra*-group are difficult, if not at times impossible, to separate anyway and the above synonymy is justifiable on the basis of known materials. *Gypsigogus* is a synonym of *Colpocephalum sensu stricto*, with the identity of the only other included species, *G. satellitus*, presently impossible to ascertain.

Colpocephalum africanum Ewing, 1930

Colpocephalum carunculatae Price and Beer, 1965, Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 58: 121. Type-host: *Bostrychia carunculata* (Rüppell).

We have recently examined the single male upon which *C. africanum* was based. It is identical to males of *C. carunculatae* and the latter name hence becomes a junior synonym. The anseriform host, *Alopochen aegyptiaca* (L.), from which *C. africanum* is reported is certainly in error, with the true host probably a ciconiiform, either *B. carunculata* or *Hagedashia hagedash* (Latham). From information now available, it is doubtful if any *Colpocephalum* normally occurs upon the Anseriformes.

Colpocephalum fregili Denny, 1842

Allocolpocephalum (*Allocolpocephalum*) *frugilegi* Zlotorzycka, 1964, Acta Parasit. Polon. 12: 186. *Nom. nov.* for *Colpocephalum subaequale* Burmeister, 1838 (*nec* Haan, 1829).

Allocolpocephalum (*Lanicephalum*) *laniidorum* Zlotorzycka, 1964, Acta Parasit. Polon. 12: 188. Type-host: *Lanius excubitor* L.—error.

Since *C. laurencei* Ansari has been supplied as a *nomen novum* for *C. subaequale* Burmeister in at least 3 publications from 1955–1957, *A. frugilegi* is a needless application of a *nomen novum*. Additionally, Price and Beer (1965c) have shown type-host material of *C. subaequale* conspecific with *C. fregili*.

The material used for the description of *A. laniidorum* must represent a contaminant and *Lanius excubitor* is not the correct host. No differences are shown, either in the description, illustrations, or tabulation of dimensions, that are of any significance for separating this from *C. fregili*.

Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, ?1955

Colpocephalum falconii falconii Carriker, 1963, Mem. Soc. Cien. Natur. La Salle 23: 9. Type-host: *Falco peregrina anatum* Bonaparte.

Colpocephalum falconii caerulescens Carriker, 1963, Mem. Soc. Cien. Natur. La Salle 23: 11. Type-host: *Falco fusco-caerulescens* Vieillot.

Colpocephalum falconii rufigularis Carriker, 1963, Mem. Soc. Cien. Natur. La Salle 23: 11. Type-host: *Falco rufigularis petoensis* Chubb.

We have found no satisfactory means of separating series of *Colpocephalum* from various *Falco* species, including *F. peregrinus*, and we consider them all to be conspecific with *C. zerafae*.

Kurodaia fulvofasciata (Piaget, 1880)

Colpocephalum menoponoides Ewing, 1930, Proc. Entomol. Soc. Washington 32: 117. Type-host: *Fulica* sp.—error.

Price and Beer (1963b) incorrectly place *C. menoponoides* within the owl *Colpocephalum* as a *species sedis incertae*, presuming it to be near *C. pectinatum* Osborn. An examination of the type-series of three females has since shown them to be conspecific with *K. fulvofasciata*. They presumably represent stragglers from some caged falconiform to the coot. We here designate as lectotype of *C. menoponoides* the specimen at the extreme left of the type-slide.

Ciconiphilus decimfasciatus (Boisduval and Lacordaire, 1835)

Ciconiphilus nyctardis hoactli Carriker, 1964, Rev. Brasil. Biol. 24: 100. Type-host: *Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli* (Gmelin).

Ciconiphilus nyctardis violaceus Carriker, 1964, Rev. Brasil. Biol. 24: 102. Type-host: *Nyctanassa v. violacea* (L.).

Ciconiphilus floridus Carriker, Rev. Brasil. Biol. 24: 104. Type-host: Florida *caerulea* (L.).

Specimens from the type-host species of all of the above show no significant differences from *C. decimfasciatus* (see Price and Beer 1965b).

Ciconiphilus butoridiphagus Carriker, 1964

Ciconiphilus melanolophi Price and Beer, 1965, Canad. Ent. 97: 662. Type-host: *Gorsachius melanolophus* (Raffles).

Although the type-host of *C. melanolophi* is *G. melanolophus*, Price and Beer (1965b) also consider all available *Ciconiphilus* from *Butorides virescens* (L.) to be of the same species. The recent appearance of the description of *C. butoridiphagus*, whose type-host is *B. virescens*, thus necessitates placing *C. melanolophi* as a junior synonym.

Actornithophilus piceus piceus (Denny, 1842)

Larithophilus negroidalis Zlotorzycka, 1963, Acta Parasit. Polon. 11: 226. Type-host: *Sterna hirundo* L.

Larithophilus sperabilis Zlotorzycka, 1963, Acta Parasit. Polon. 11: 227. Type-host: *Sterna albifrons* Pallas.

The species of *Actornithophilus* found on terns belong to either the *piceus* or *incisus* group. We agree with Clay (1962) in her opinion that these two groups are inseparable from *Actornithophilus*. Large series of specimens from *Sterna hirundo* and *S. albifrons* have been examined, and we can find no significant difference from *A. piceus piceus* collected off *Thalasseus sandvicensis* (Latham).

Austromenopon atrofulvum (Piaget, 1880)

Actornithophilus leucopterus Touleshkov, 1959, Bulgar. Akad. na Nauk. Dok. 12: 557. Type-host: *Chlidonias leucoptera* Temminck.

The figure and description of *Actornithophilus leucopterus* in our opinion represent *Austromenopon atrofulvum*, and the former name becomes a junior synonym.

Falcolipeurus marginalis (Osborn, 1902)

Trollipeurus eichleri Zlotorzycka, 1963, Ang. Parasit. 4: 5. Type-host: *Coragyps atratus* (Bechstein).

We have compared specimens from *Coragyps atratus* with specimens from *Cathartes aura* (L.) and find no significant differences. The male genitalia of specimens from the two hosts, as illustrated by Zlotorzycka (1963), also show no significant differences. Our material from both hosts agrees with Zlotorzycka's Figs. 4, 10 a–b, and 11. We can only assume that the slightly expanded postantennal lateral margins of the heads as illustrated in Zlotorzycka's Figs. 3 a–b resulted from the mounting technique used. Even if it did not, the expansion as illustrated is too slight to be significant. In our opinion, *Trollipeurus* is inseparable from *Falcolipeurus*.

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