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**NEW MALLOPHAGA, I,—WITH SPECIAL REFER-
ENCE TO A COLLECTION MADE FROM MARI-
TIME BIRDS OF THE BAY OF MONTEREY,
CALIFORNIA.**

(With Plates ii-xv.)

BY VERNON L. KELLOGG.

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THE MALLOPHAGA—INTRODUCTION.

The Mallophaga constitute a small order of parasitic insects which live externally on the bodies of birds and mammals. The insects are small, one-tenth of an inch being perhaps an average length, wingless, and have biting mouthparts, with which they feed on the feathers or hair of their host, not sucking blood as the true lice do. They have an incomplete metamorphosis. The structure and habits of the insects have until recent years been very

imperfectly understood—even yet the position of the group among insects is but provisionally established (see *postea*), and the knowledge of the life history is strangely incomplete.

In America, besides some account of the commoner forms infesting domestic birds and mammals included in Professor Herbert Osborn's "The Pediculi and Mallophaga affecting Man and the Lower Animals" (Bull. No. 7, 1891, Div. of Ent., U. S. Dept. Agric.), and a discussion by Prof. A. S. Packard (Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 1887, vol. xxiv) of the position of the group among insects, practically nothing touching the systematic consideration of the group has been published.

HISTORICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

EUROPEAN.—The Mallophaga are first recognizably mentioned in the writings of Redi (1668 and 1686), where the common *Trinoton luridum* of the ducks may be recognized in his "louse of the teal," and the common *Lipeurus baculus* of the pigeons is evidently the subject of his description of "*Pulex columbae majoris*." In the various writings of Albin (1720), Otto Fabricius (1780), J. C. Fabricius (1781, 1787, 1805), De Geer (1778), Linné (1746, 1789), Scopoli (1763), Schrank (1776, 1781, 1804), Panzer (1793), and others, curious accounts and brief descriptions of the common Mallophaga are to be found.

It is to the writings of Christian Ludwig Nitzsch, Professor of Zoology in the University of Halle, in the succeeding century, however, that we turn for a definite memoir which may be recognized as a real beginning of the systematic study of the Mallophaga. Nitzsch's "Die Familien und Gattungen der Thierinsekten (Insecta Epizoica) als ein Prodrömus Naturgeschichte derselben,"

published in Gernar's *Magazin der Entomologie*, vol. iii, 1818, Halle, presents the essential features of the classification of the group now used, and contains the earliest accepted nomenclature. Since the publication of this pioneer memoir four monographic works have been issued, together, needless to say, with numerous lesser memoirs containing descriptions of new species, compiled and more or less comprehensive conspecti of the group in text-books, and morphological treatises.

The monographs indispensable to the student of the Mallophaga are Henry Denny's *Monographia Anoplurorum Britanniae*, or an *Essay on the British Species of Parasitic Insects*, 1842, London, illustrated with colored plates; Christoph Giebel's "*Insecta Epizoa, die auf Säugethieren und Vögeln schmarotzenden Insekten, nach Chr. L. Nitzsch's Nachlass bearbeitet, mit XX Tafeln nach Nitzsch's Handzeichnungen*," 1874, Leipzig; E. Piaget's "*Les Pediculines, Essai Monographique*, vol. i, Texte, vol. ii, Planches, 1880, Supplement, 1885," Leyden; and O. Taschenberg's "*Die Mallophagen, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der von Dr. Meyer gesammelten Arten*," *Nova Acta der Ksl. Leop.-Carol. Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher*, Band xlv, No. 1, 1882, Halle. Of these monographs Denny's is limited to a consideration of the parasites found on birds collected in England, his descriptions are too brief, and the colored figures too superficially drawn, so that it is often impossible to recognize from his description and illustration the species of parasite which he had under consideration. Giebel's monograph, as indicated in the title, is based on the unpublished descriptions and drawings of Nitzsch. Giebel also had access to the specimens collected and prepared by Nitzsch. The work is a monumental one, although many of the descriptions are incom-

plete, and the colored illustrations leave much to be desired in the way of accurate detail. Piaget's monographic essay is easily the most valuable treatise on the group, the descriptions being good, the uncolored figures in every way admirable, and the scope of the work truly monographic. Piaget has fairly attempted to include in his original essay a consideration of every species of Mallophaga described up to 1880. In his Supplement he publishes the descriptions of more than 100 new species which have come under his observation. Taschenberg's memoir is the first part of what he hopes to make a complete monograph of the group. It includes the genera *Goniodes*, *Goniocotes*, *Lipeurus*, *Ornithobius*, *Akidoproctus* and *Trichodectes*. The descriptions of new species are very complete, and the keys to species in the considered genera of great value; the illustrations only, though good, are not up to the exceptionally high standard of the work. Taschenberg, like Giebel, has had access to Nitzsch's types.

Of the lesser systematic memoirs Nitzsch's posthumous papers, edited by Giebel, in the *Zeitschrift für gesammte Naturwissenschaft*, vols. xvii, 1861, xviii, 1861, and xxviii, 1866, are the most important; all of their contents are, however, included in the *Insecta Epizoa*. Next in importance, as far as number of described species goes, are Rudow's papers, consisting of an inaugural dissertation (1869) and several articles in the *Zeitschrift für gesammte Naturwissenschaft*, 1869-1870. Rudow's descriptions are deplorably incomplete; Piaget has practically discarded them in his monograph. Of treatises on the Mallophaga to be found in text-books of general entomology, that in Burmeister's *Handbuch der Entomologie*, 1832, is markedly the most complete.

Finally, of morphological memoirs, those of Kramer on

Lipeurus jejunus (*Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, 1869, vol. xix, p. 452), of Melnikoff on the embryology of the Mallophaga and of the Pediculidæ (*Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 1869, vol. xxxv, p. 136), and of Grosse on the anatomy of *Tetraophthalmus chilensis* [= *Menopon titan*] with some comparative studies (*Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, 1885, vol. xlii, p. 530), are the most important. A full abstract of Grosse's paper was published by Macloskie in the *American Naturalist*, 1886, vol. xx, p. 340, and is thus readily accessible to American students.

A few descriptions of new species have been published recently by Piaget (*Tijdschr. v. Ent.*, and *Notes of the Leyden Museum*), and by Picaglia (*Atti d. Soc. Ital. di Sci. Nat.*, and *Atti d. Soc. dei Nat. di Modena*).

I append a bibliographic list of the more important systematic and morphological memoirs. Full bibliographic lists are to be found in the monographs of Giebel and Piaget. A good list is that published by Picaglia at the beginning of his paper, "Pediculini dell'Istituto anatomico-zoologico della R. Università di Modena," *Atti d. Soc. dei Naturalisti di Modena*, 1885, serie 3, vol. iv.

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- WEDL, D. *Ueber das Herz von Menopon pallidum. Sitzungsber. Acad. Wiss. Wien., vol. xvii, p. 173, 1855.*

AMERICAN. As already mentioned in the Introduction, there are practically no American systematic papers on the Mallophaga excepting Professor Herbert Osborn's account of "The Pediculi and Mallophaga affecting man and the lower animals" (Bulletin 7, 1891, Division of Entomology, U. S. Dept. Ag.) Of this bulletin pages 30-54 treat of Mallophaga found on domestic mammals and birds, including the cat, dog, bear (sic), llama, goat, sheep, horse, mule, cow, guinea-pig, pouched gopher (sic), duck, goose, swan, chicken, pigeon, peacock, pheasant, guinea-fowl and turkey. Many of the species

referred to in the bulletin have evidently been observed on animals in America by Professor Osborn, but just how many and what species are not told. One new species, *Trichodectes geomydis*, found abundantly on the Pocket Gopher, is described and figured. I find this species common on *Thomomys talpoides bulbivorous* in this State (California). Among the illustrations of the bulletin are twelve original ones, indicating that at least these twelve species have been personally observed by Professor Osborn.

In the American Monthly Microscopical Journal for November, 1894, Professor Osborn publishes a key to the genera, including in it all of the genera then known, excepting Westwood's *Ancistrona* and Taschenberg's *Eurymetopus* and *Bothorionetopus*.

In the American Naturalist, 1871, in a paper entitled "Certain Parasitic Insects," Professor A. S. Packard names, illustrates, and briefly describes seven new species of Mallophaga collected from American birds. Unfortunately neither the descriptions nor illustrations have been sufficient to enable any one of these species to be recognized by subsequent writers. Similarly Dr. Leidy in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, refers in briefest terms to a *Menopon* taken from *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus* (Florida) and names it *Menopon perale* (see *Menopon titan*, this paper).

Of other American literature on the Mallophaga, there are in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1851, brief abstracts of two papers read before the Society by Dr. W. I. Burnett on "the external parasites of warm-blooded animals" and "observations on the relations of an order of parasites (lice) to the different faunæ, as bearing, first on the distinct creation of types of animals, and second on the local creation of

these types wherever they are found." Dr. Burnett noted that "although there are single species (of parasites) peculiar to particular animals, there are others which are found on different species of the same genus as is the case in the parasites living on birds of the genus *Larus* (Gulls) and the diurnal birds of prey." From an examination of the structure of these animals, Dr. Burnett was of opinion that they should be placed in an order by themselves, closely allied to the Insecta; "they number about 250 species, the mandibulate parasites occupying the highest and the haustellate the lowest position in the order." In the second paper Dr. Burnett makes a curious argument for the theory of a special creation of each species of animal based on the facts shown in his study of the distribution of their parasites.

Prof. A. S. Packard read at the meeting of the American Philosophical Society, September 2, 1877, a paper "On the Systematic Position of the Mallophaga," which was published in the Proceedings of the Society, 1887, vol. xxiv, p. 264. Prof. Herbert Osborn has published in *Insect Life*, 1890, vol. iii, p. 115, a "Note on the Period of Development in Mallophaga," and in the same journal, 1891, vol. iv, p. 187, a paper on the "Origin and Development of the Parasitic Habit in Mallophaga and Pediculidæ."

I append a list of the American papers.

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STRUCTURE.

EXTERNAL.—The characteristic external appearance of the Mallophaga is due to a structural condition incident to the parasitic habits of the insects. The body is small, wingless, greatly flattened and usually strongly chitinized. There are no indications of wings in any stage of the insect's life.

Head (fig. 7, plate ii). The head is large in proportion to the whole size of the body, flat (slightly convex above and slightly concave below), and variously crescentic, reniform, quadrangular, triangular, narrowly or broadly conical. It is usually sparsely haired, the hairs appearing specially along the acute lateral margins. The mouth parts and oral opening are on the under side of the head; and the antennæ are outstretched or concealed in excavations on the under side. The most conspicuous character of the fixed parts of the head, other than their extremely flattened condition, is the great development of the clypeus which usually forms the principal part of the head in front of the antennary insertions, and is prolonged as a flat, tapering or expanding, colored or partly uncol-

ored plate, whose anterior margin, variously notched, roundly emarginated, truncated or convex, forms the frontal line of the head. The suture separating the clypeus from the epicranium is usually distinct or unmistakably indicated, sometimes indistinguishable. The hind-head is usually widest across the temporal region, the temples often being strongly expanded laterally with angulated or rounded margin. The occipital region is usually concave, so that the head sits "hat-like" on the prothorax. The head presents certain chitinous bands projecting forward from the occipital margin, inwardly from the eyes, forward from the bases of the antennæ, etc. The presence or absence and the character of these bands are used as distinguishing specific characters, and the bands are named and defined in the Terminology (see *postea*).

The antennæ (figs. 10, 11 and 12, plate ii) are short, 3-, or 4-, or 5-segmented and vary much in shape and character. They are filiform (suborder Ischnocera) or clavate or capitate (suborder Amblycera), and sometimes differ in the two sexes of the same species. When this is the case they are the antennæ of the male which depart from the typical condition, showing appendages on one or more segments, probably used for grasping the female. The antennæ arise from or near the lateral margins of the head, and usually from about the middle of the margin. The fossa may be deep or shallow; its angles projecting and acute or short and rounding; and the antennæ may project directly and always from the head (suborder Ischnocera) or they may lie concealed in excavations on the under side of the head (suborder Amblycera).

The eyes are simple and are located in the lateral margins of the hind-head not far behind the antennary fossæ, in a deep or shallow ocular emargination of the lateral

margin, or on the non-emarginated margin. They are two in number, although each is sometimes slightly or almost completely divided by an angular emargination. They are flatly convex to hemispherical, and clear to strongly colored.

The mouth parts (figs. 7, 8, 9, plate ii), situated on the under side of the head, and variously from the middle of this aspect to the frontal margin, are fitted for biting and consist of rather large, strongly chitinized, usually two-toothed, usually sharply pointed mandibles, inconspicuous and as yet imperfectly known maxillæ without *palpi, and a labium of various character and size; either large and with 4-segmented palpi (family Liotheidæ) or small and without palpi (family Philopteridæ). Despite the good work of Grosse the knowledge of the mouth parts of the Mallophaga is still manifestly incomplete.

Thorax. The thorax, which is composed usually of but two segments (three in but three genera); the meso- and metathorax being indistinguishably coalesced, is flat, larger than broad, and variously shorter than the head to much longer than the head (in one species as long as the abdomen). The lateral borders of both sclerites are strongly chitinized. The metathorax sometimes closely resembles an abdominal segment and is often closely joined to the first abdominal segment. The prothorax usually bears one to a few stiff hairs on its lateral margins; the metathorax often bears in addition to the hairs almost always present in the lateral angles, a series of long, strong hairs ranged along the posterior margin. These hairs may arise from small uncolored (unchitinized) spaces and

* The earlier writers, Nitzsch *et al.*, ascribe the visible palpi to the maxillæ; Grosse is positive of their labial connection. A study of the anatomy of the Mallophaga, now being made in my laboratory, will, it is hoped, afford some further data on the mouth parts subject.

project upwards, being undoubtedly tactile organs. In the case of the three genera in which the mesothorax can be distinguished from the metathorax, this separation is especially evident in immature specimens, as would be expected in the case of a specialization by reduction.

The legs (fig. 13, plate ii) are strong and of variable length; the forelegs are the shortest and are used as foot-jaws for carrying food to the mouth. When at rest the forelegs project forward beneath the head. The coxæ are usually short (long and projecting beyond the lateral margins of the thorax in one genus) and are rarely appendaged. The femora vary from long, subcylindrical, to short, thick, subovoid; the tibiæ are usually shorter than the femora (sometimes as long, rarely longer) and slender, and are armed at the distal extremity with spines and sometimes, in the males, with special structures for holding the female. Both femora and tibiæ bear from a few to many short to long hairs; sometimes series of short, strong spines. The tarsi are 2-segmented, the distal segment with one (mammal-infesting forms) or two (bird-infesting forms) claws, the first segment of the tarsus is short and with or without one or two small lobes; the second segment is short (family Philopteridæ) or elongate and slender (family Liotheidæ) and bears a pulvillus between the claws.

Abdomen. The abdomen is flat, short, oval to long and slender, often differs in the sexes, especially in the shape and character of the posterior margin of the last segment, and is composed of 9 (sometimes apparently 8) or 10 segments. It may be almost naked or pretty thoroughly clothed with hairs, and bears almost always one to several short to long hairs in the posterior lateral angles of each segment, which angles sometimes project acutely. The hairs on the dorsal surface, as on the

thorax, sometimes arise from small, circular, uncolored spaces, when they are said to be "pustulated." The last segment is variously elongate, short, with emarginate, truncate or convex posterior margin, which is evenly or unevenly fringed with short to long hairs. The lateral margins of thesegments are usually strongly chitinized, the chitin being sometimes translucent, but usually dark brown to black.

INTERNAL.—For our present knowledge of the internal anatomy of the Mallophaga we are indebted chiefly to Nitzsch, Kramer and Grosse. Among the points of special interest presented by the internal structure are the concentration of the nervous system and the differing types of crop in the two sub-orders.

Alimentary Canal (figs. 1 and 2, plate ii). The œsophagus of the Amblycera simply expands widely to form a crop; in the Ischnocera the crop appears as a conspicuous diverticulum or lateral sac of the œsophagus. The crop often bears spines or teeth on its inner wall. There are two pairs of salivary glands, variously cylindric, clavate, sub-spheroid, reniform, or divided into many small cylindrical tubes. The stomach usually presents two forward-projecting sac-like expansions. There are four thread-like, unbranched, Malpighian tubules.

Genitalia (figs. 4 and 5, plate ii). In the male there are paired testes, two sperm-ducts uniting to form an ejaculatory duct, accessory glands and a protrusible penis, with chitinized, often elongated, side-pieces. The female has paired ovaries ("three pairs of ovarian tubes in Liotheidæ, five pairs in Philopteridæ"), two oviducts uniting before issuance, and a seminal receptacle (called by Nitzsch "Kittdruse," but by Kramer and Grosse a receptaculum seminalis).

Dorsal Vessel. Kramer found the heart of *Lipeurus*

jejunus to be a long delicate tube with expanded, turnip-like, posterior extremity. The "wing-muscles" are greatly reduced. There are but four openings for the ingress of the blood, which is not rich in white corpuscles. Wedl was able to study the heart of *Menopon pallidum*, but Grosse could not succeed in making preparations showing the heart of *Tetraophthalmus chilensis* [= *Menopon titan*].

Respiratory System (fig. 6, plate ii). In *Menopon titan* I have found six pairs of abdominal spiracles (segments 3-8) and a pair of prothoracic spiracles. There are two large longitudinal trunks and one large transversal trunk (segment 4 of the abdomen) in *titan*.

Nervous System (fig. 3, plate ii). There are two head ganglia, the supra-œsophageal and the infra-œsophageal, and three thoracic ganglia lying close together. There are no abdominal ganglia, the hindmost thoracic ganglion sending back into the abdomen two large nerves, whose branches provide the abdominal viscera with nerves.

LIFE-HISTORY AND HABITS.

The Mallophaga have an incomplete metamorphosis. The eggs are elongate-oval, are fastened singly by some gluey substance to the vanes or barbs of the feathers, and the young issue by breaking off a circular cap or lid at the larger free end of the egg. The duration of the egg stage has not been determined for any species. A number of eggs of *Nitzschia pulicæ* (host, the Chimney Swift, *Chatura pelagica*), collected by P. H. Rolfe (Ames, Iowa), and kept, some of them, "in a tight paste-board box in his vest-pocket, the others enclosed in cotton-plugged tubes under a setting hen," incubated under these circumstances in from 13 to 20 days. The age of the eggs at time of collecting was not known. The young

resemble the parents in essential characters; the noticeable differences are the comparatively larger head, the smaller, especially shorter, abdomen, and the absence or incompleteness of the markings, especially those of the abdomen. The color of the very young is always whitish; as they grow older chitinization follows and the brown and black colors appear (see plates). The number of moults or the duration of immaturity is not known for any species. I have observed nymphs (presumably in the stage preceding the final moult) which were fully as large as the adults of the same species. I have figured the immature stages for one or more species in nearly all the genera met with by me on the water and shore birds (see plates). In none of the monographic works is there any attention paid to the young. From the preceding brief account it is obvious that the life-history of the Mallophaga is as yet practically unknown.

Parasitism. The parasitic habits of the Mallophaga have been the subject of some little study, mainly directed to ascertaining whether or not the blood of the host ever forms a part of the food of the parasite. From the condition of the mouth parts and from repeated examination of the contents of the crop the food of the Mallophaga is affirmed to be the epidermal scales and the hair or feathers of the host. The conspicuous large, dark, pear-shaped blotch in the abdomen found in a majority of individuals examined is discovered, on careful examination, to be the crop and its contents, composed of bits of feathers showing through the semi-transparent body of the insect. In Nitzsch's drawings, illustrating the Insecta Epizoa, this food-filled crop appears in many of the individuals figured. Denny's figures also show the discolored crop. Of course such a "marking" is an evanescent one: immediately after a full meal it would be present; later, after diges-

tion, it would be wanting. A few instances are recorded of the presence of blood in the crop, but it has been suggested, with much show of probability, that the blood was such as might not infrequently, because of wounds, be found by the parasite on the feathers, perhaps dried and hard. There is one instance, however, known to me among the habits of the parasites which cannot be so readily explained. *Menopon titan* var. *linearis* of the California Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus californicus*) is found commonly clinging to the inner surface of the gular pouch. The clinging is accomplished by the use of the mandibles, each parasite of the half dozen individuals which may be grouped together having its mandibles inserted in the skin of the pouch. The mandibles are not thrust in suddenly on touching the insect with the collecting forceps, but the insects are always, as far as observed, firmly lodged. Indeed some effective clinging would be necessary always to prevent the carrying away of the parasites by the water taken into the pouch of the pelican in feeding. In several instances a small region surrounding the parasites was raw and bloody. What is it that serves these parasites for food? Perhaps, of course, simply the epidermal scales of the inner wall of the pouch.

The abundance of certain species of Mallophaga, like *Menopon pallidum*, on domestic poultry causes the hosts much inconvenience and sometimes actual injury. The injury is done by the irritation of the skin of the host by the sharp-clawed feet of the hordes of parasites, rather than by any direct hurt through the feeding. After the death of the host, the parasites either attempt to leave the body, usually migrating slowly toward the head, or simply die on the body. The death of the parasites remaining on the body usually ensues in two or three days. I have observed the death of some in four or five hours,

and, on the other hand, have collected live parasites from a bird skin seven days old. The death of the parasites can hardly be caused by starvation, in view of their feeding habits, but rather must be attributed to the lack of animal heat which they have been accustomed to during the life of the host.

Mallophaga which infest swimming and diving birds are not furnished with special contrivances for their pseudo-aquatic life. They, in fact, never come, necessarily, into contact with the water, living, as they do, at the roots of the feathers where the water can never penetrate, and where they have a constant and sufficient supply of air for the longest submergence possible to the host.

The origin of the parasitic habit among the Mallophaga and its influence on their structure are questions of much interest, but ones which cannot be touched on here.

Some of the phenomena of the relations of parasites to hosts, the migration of the parasites, and the influence of their peculiar habits on the rapid establishing of variations, are considered in the following paragraphs under the head of "Distribution."

DISTRIBUTION.

The Mallophaga are parasites which live for their whole life on the body of the host; only in rare instances are the insects to be found off the host's body. The common louse of the hen, *Menopon pallidum*, has been found walking on the roosts or elsewhere in the chicken houses. But the Mallophaga are not "stationary parasites" of that extreme type in which the organs of locomotion are lost; and the infesting of new hosts is accomplished by actual migration of individuals from one bird to another. It is obvious that for any one bird-species this migration

may be readily accomplished: (a) from male to female, or *vice versa*, during copulation; (b) from parent to young, during the nesting season. In both of these cases there is actual contact of the hosts. If at other times in the life of the host it comes into actual contact with other birds of its own species migration of parasites can take place. Such cases must occur among birds of gregarious habits; the crowding together of gulls on small masses of floating sea-weed, or on masses of food, or on the rocks of the shore, must bring about actual contact of the bodies of the birds. But, as common observation shows, there are in the crowding groups of gulls individuals of different species. Thus in these cases there is possible a migration of parasites from one bird-species to another, these species in the case of the gulls being closely related ones—species belonging, in fact, to one genus. But on the "roosts" of maritime birds, the cliffs of the shore and the outlying rocks, birds of very different kinds sit huddled together. Along the rocky shores of Point Pinos on the Bay of Monterey, pelicans, cormorants and gulls gather in great numbers and perch side by side on favorite "roosts." It seems as if migration of parasites from one to another of these bird-species could here, and elsewhere under similar conditions, often be accomplished; and I have found *Lipeurus toxoceras*, described by Nitzsch from a cormorant, on both a cormorant and a pelican shot on this shore. Other cases of contact occur between birds of prey and their victims (I have noted a *Physostomum*, a genus confined normally to passerine birds, on a sparrow-hawk); and in those few groups of closely allied forms among which hybridization occurs, as with the ducks. Still other opportunities for accidental or normal contact between birds of different species will suggest themselves to the student.

The opportunities for migration so far referred to are sufficient to account for the spreading of a parasite species among individuals of its host species, and for the condition presented in cases like those of *Docophorus lari* and *Nirmus lineolatus* common to many species of gulls, and those of *Trinoton luridum* and *Docophorus icterodes* common to many species of ducks: cases where the birds are of gregarious habits, or where hybridization occurs.

But of those cases of a parasite common to two or more bird-species, one or more of which are Old World forms and the other or others New World forms, a further explanation is necessary. In this paper I ascribe to Mallophagous species described from specimens taken on birds of Europe or elsewhere not on the American continent specimens of twenty-two different species of Mallophaga taken on American birds. Examples of such occurrence are *Nirmus signatus* and *N. pileus* from the American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) and described by Piaget and Nitzsch from specimens taken on the European Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*); *Docophorus pertusus* from *Fulica americana* (America), originally described from *Fulica atra* (Europe), and so on. In rare instances we find a bird-species common to both the Old World and the New World: certain birds of circumpolar range, as *Cephus grylle*, and exceptional cases like that of *Puffinus major*, come in this category. The parasites of these birds will of course be common to America and to Europe. But such instances are rare. A few other cases may exist in which certain strong-flying maritime American and European or Asiatic birds may meet occasionally on some midoceanic island and a migration of parasites be effected. Such instances, also, are exceptional. The occurrence of a parasitic species common to European and American birds, which is not an infrequent matter (out of the sixty

species of Mallophaga referred to in this paper as being taken on American birds one-third are referable to species previously described from European or Asiatic birds), must have another explanation than any yet suggested. This explanation, I believe, is, for many of the instances, that the parasitic species has persisted unchanged from the common ancestor of the two or more now distinct but closely allied bird-species. With the spreading of the ancestral bird-species, geographical races have arisen within the limits of the species which have, with time and isolation caused by newly appearing geographical barriers (due to geologic or climatic changes), come to be distinct species—species often distinguished only by superficial differences in color, etc. The parasites have remained practically unaffected by the conditions which have produced the differences among the birds; the temperature of the host's body, the feathers as food, all of the environment is essentially unchanged in its relation to the parasite. The parasitic species thus remains unchanged, while the first *Larus* species or *Anas* species becomes differentiated into a dozen or score of specific forms, all with a common parasite.

In substantiation of this explanation of a common possession of a parasitic species by Old and New World birds some examples may be referred to. As already mentioned, I have found on *Fulica americana* the same species of parasite, *Docophorus pertusus*, described by Nitzsch from specimens taken from the European *Fulica atra*; *Docophorus melanocephalus* taken by me on *Sterna maxima* is recorded by European authors from *Sterna caspia* and *S. cantiaca*; *Nirmus punctatus*, found by me on *Larus occidentalis* was described by Nitzsch from *Larus ridibundus* and has been found by Piaget on *Larus dominicans* from Chile and on *Larus ichthyetus* from the

Volgas; *Nirmus signatus* and *N. pileus* found by me on *Recurvirostra americana* were described by Piaget and Nitzsch respectively from *Recurvirostra avocetta*, the European Avocet; *Lipeurus ferox* taken by me on *Diomedea albatrus* is recorded by European writers from *Diomedea exulans*, *brachyura* and *melanophrys*; *Lipeurus forficulatus* taken by me on *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus* and *P. californicus* was described by Nitzsch from *P. onocrotalus*; and similarly the most of the twenty-two previously described species taken by me from American birds might be thus offered as examples. We have in all of these cases the common parasite occurring on the American representatives of the genus to which the original Old World host belongs. Looking now for the exceptions to this condition—namely, for instances where the known species when found on an American bird is found on one widely separated phyletically from the European host—we find no clearly defined instance of this condition, no instance where association during life or “straggling” after death of the host can be put aside as possible explanations of the presence of the parasite on the unexpected host.

There are to be noted other results of the influence on the taxonomy of the Mallophaga of the peculiar conditions of their parasitic life. While the uniformity and persistence of the conditions under which the life of the parasites is passed tends to preserve with little change the species types, the peculiar isolation, often pretty complete, of groups of individuals of a parasite species on individual birds of the host species and the consequent close breeding tend to foster and fix those inevitable slight variations always manifest in a comparison of offspring and parents, but under normal conditions held in check or lost (unless directly advantageous) by

crossing among less closely related individuals. For example the individuals of a parasite species on a bird of long life and non-gregarious and monogamous habits, like an eagle, live very much the life of an isolated community. There must be many years of in-and-in breeding. It is like island life. The result is certain: the members of this isolated group will soon differ from the specific type in noticeable particulars. On the other hand, the conditions of life on this “island” are practically identical with the conditions on other similar “islands”—other eagles—inhabited by other individuals of the same parasite species, so there is no influence working to produce a wide divergence of the members of these various isolated groups of individuals of the same species. Now this isolation of groups of individuals is in some degree an incident of the life of all Mallophaga; in some instances it is considerable; in others, inconsiderable, but taken altogether a condition in the life of the whole order exerting an influence which has the readily recognizable result of creating a great number of small variations within species limits.

We have noted now two influences resulting from the peculiar habits of the Mallophaga which are somewhat opposed to each other. One influence, due to the uniform (as far as relation to parasite goes) conditions of the habitat, the body of the host, tending to preserve essentially unchanged the type-forms of the parasites; the other influence, due to the isolation of groups of individuals and the consequent close breeding, tending to foster and fix small variations. The results, manifest to any student of the group, are to render difficult the division of the order into distinct genera on account of the general similarity of structure, and to make difficult the definition of species on account of the many slight variations among

the individuals from different bird individuals. While I believe myself able to refer specimens taken from American birds to a score of species described from specimens taken from European and Asiatic birds, in all of these instances there are slight but recognizable differences between the American specimens and the type-forms of the species (as well as I am able to make comparison, having only the drawings and descriptions of these type-forms to refer to).

The differences in relative abundance or rarity of the individuals of a species, and in the relative freedom or seriously infested condition of the hosts may be referred to briefly. Certain specific examples will serve to illustrate the various conditions. In the first place the host species may have several parasitic species as *Diomedea albatrus*, *Fulmarus glacialis* vars. *glupischa* and *rogersii* and *Fulica americana*, each with six species of parasites; or the host species may have but one (very rarely) or two or three parasitic species infesting it, as with most of the ducks and gulls. A parasitic species may be constant in its appearance on the individuals of its host species, as *Docophorus lari*, almost certain to be found on any gull specimen shot, *Lipeurus celer*, which I found on twenty-nine out of thirty specimens of *Fulmarus glacialis* vars. *glupischa* and *rogersii* examined, *Docophorus occidentalis* similarly found on twenty-nine out of these thirty Fulmars; or it may be found on but few individuals of the host species, as *Docophorus quadraticeps* found on one of fourteen specimens of *Fulica americana* examined, and *Nirmus praestans* found on two of fourteen specimens of *Sterna maxima* examined. There may be many individuals of a parasitic species always present on the body of the host, as with *Lipeurus celer* on the Fulmars, of which parasite I have collected nearly one hundred specimens

from a single bird, and which is always abundantly present on its host; or the individuals may be few even though the parasite is a constant one, *i. e.*, almost always to be found on any specimen of the host examined. *Trinoton luridum* of the ducks is a good example of this constant presence in small numbers. There may be more than one species of the same genus of parasites on a single host, as *Lipeurus celer* and *Lipeurus varius*, both numerous on the Fulmars; but usually the different parasites of a host represent different genera, exemplified by the remaining four species of parasites of the Fulmars which belong to four other and different genera.

Finally, I may append to these desultory remarks concerning the distribution of the Mallophaga and the influence on their taxonomy of their peculiar habits of life a list of those bird hosts with their parasites, the examination of which has afforded the data for this paper. In preparing the list I have eliminated all instances of undoubted "straggling."

LIST OF HOSTS WITH PARASITES.

<i>Colymbus nigricollis californicus.</i>	<i>Synthliborhampus antiquus.</i>
<i>Docophorus lari.</i>	<i>Docophorus montereyi.</i>
<i>kansensis.</i>	<i>atricolor.</i>
<i>Menopon trideus var. insolens.</i>	<i>Menopon loomisii.</i>
<i>Urinator pacificus.</i>	<i>Brachyrhampus marmoratus.</i>
<i>Docophorus colymbinus.</i>	<i>Docophorus montereyi.</i>
<i>graviceps.</i>	<i>atricolor.</i>
<i>Oncophorus advena.</i>	<i>Uria troile californica.</i>
<i>Menopon tridens var. pacificum.</i>	<i>Docophorus calvus.</i>
<i>Urinator lumme.</i>	<i>Rissa tridaetyla pollicaris.</i>
<i>Docophorus colymbinus.</i>	<i>Docophorus lari.</i>
<i>lari.</i>	<i>Larus glaucus.</i>
<i>graviceps.</i>	<i>Docophorus lari.</i>
<i>Nirmus farallonii.</i>	<i>Larus glaucescens.</i>
<i>Ceratorhina monocerata.</i>	<i>Docophorus lari.</i>
<i>Docophorus acutipectus.</i>	<i>Nirmus lineolatus.</i>
<i>Ptychorhampus alentius.</i>	<i>Colpocephalum funebre.</i>
<i>Docophorus montereyi.</i>	<i>Menopon infrequens.</i>
<i>Menopon loomisii.</i>	

<i>Larus occidentalis.</i>	<i>Fulmarus glacialis glupischa.</i>
<i>Docophorus lari.</i>	<i>Docophorus occidentalis.</i>
<i>Nirmus lineolatus.</i>	<i>Lipeurus celer.</i>
<i>punctatus.</i>	<i>varius.</i>
<i>Larus argentatus smithsonianus.</i>	<i>Eurymetopus taurus.</i>
<i>Docophorus lari.</i>	<i>Ancistrona gigas.</i>
<i>Nirmus lineolatus.</i>	<i>Menopon numerosum.</i>
<i>Larus vega.</i>	<i>Fulmarus glacialis rogersii.</i>
<i>Docophorus lari.</i>	<i>Docophorus occidentalis.</i>
<i>Nirmus lineolatus.</i>	<i>Lipeurus celer.</i>
<i>Larus californicus.</i>	<i>varius.</i>
<i>Nirmus lineolatus.</i>	<i>Eurymetopus taurus.</i>
<i>Larus delewarensis.</i>	<i>Ancistrona gigas.</i>
<i>Docophorus lari.</i>	<i>Menopon numerosum.</i>
<i>Nirmus lineolatus.</i>	<i>Puffinus opisthomelas.</i>
<i>punctatus.</i>	<i>Lipeurus diversus.</i>
<i>Larus brachyrhynchus.</i>	<i>limitatus.</i>
<i>Docophorus lari.</i>	<i>testaceus.</i>
<i>Nirmus lineolatus.</i>	<i>Giebelia mirabilis.</i>
<i>Larus canus.</i>	<i>Puffinus griseus.</i>
<i>Docophorus lari.</i>	<i>Lipeurus diversus.</i>
<i>Nirmus lineolatus.</i>	<i>limitatus.</i>
<i>Larus heermanni.</i>	<i>Giebelia mirabilis.</i>
<i>Docophorus lari.</i>	<i>Phalacrocorax dilophus albociliatus.</i>
<i>Nirmus lineolatus.</i>	<i>Docophorus lari.</i>
<i>felix.</i>	<i>Nirmus farallonii.</i>
<i>Sterna maxima.</i>	<i>Lipeurus toxoceras.</i>
<i>Docophorus melanocephalus.</i>	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus.</i>
<i>Nirmus praestans.</i>	<i>Nirmus farallonii.</i>
<i>hebes.</i>	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchus.</i>
<i>lineolatus.</i>	<i>Lipeurus forficulatus.</i>
<i>Sterna forsteri.</i>	<i>Colpocephalum unciferum.</i>
<i>Menopon tridens var. insolens.</i>	<i>Menopon titan var. impar.</i>
<i>Diomedea albatrus.</i>	<i>Pelecanus californicus.</i>
<i>Nirmus giganticola.</i>	<i>Docophorus lari.</i>
<i>Lipeurus ferox.</i>	<i>Lipeurus forficulatus.</i>
<i>densus.</i>	<i>toxoceras.</i>
<i>Eurymetopus taurus.</i>	<i>Colpocephalum unciferum.</i>
<i>Colpocephalum pingue.</i>	<i>Menopon titan var. linearis.</i>
<i>Menopon navigans.</i>	

<i>Merganser serrator.</i>	<i>Oidemia deglandi.</i>
<i>Docophorus icterodes.</i>	<i>Docophorus icterodes.</i>
<i>Lipeurus temporalis.</i>	<i>Oidemia perspicillata.</i>
<i>squalidus.</i>	<i>Docophorus icterodes.</i>
<i>Merganser americanus.</i>	<i>Lipeurus constrictus.</i>
<i>Lipeurus squalidus.</i>	<i>Erismatura rubida.</i>
<i>Trinoton luridum.</i>	<i>Docophorus icterodes.</i>
<i>lituratum.</i>	<i>pertusus.</i>
<i>Anas boscas.</i>	<i>Trinoton luridum.</i>
<i>Docophorus icterodes.</i>	<i>Ardea egretta.</i>
<i>Trinoton luridum.</i>	<i>Colpocephalum laticeps.</i>
<i>lituratum.</i>	<i>Fulica americana.</i>
<i>Anas americana.</i>	<i>Docophorus pertusus.</i>
<i>Trinoton luridum.</i>	<i>Lipeurus picturatus.</i>
<i>Anas carolinensis.</i>	<i>longipilus.</i>
<i>Trinoton luridum.</i>	<i>Oncophorus advena.</i>
<i>Spatula clypeata.</i>	<i>Laemobothrium atrum.</i>
<i>Trinoton luridum.</i>	<i>Menopon tridens var. pacificum.</i>
<i>Dafila acuta.</i>	<i>Recurvirostra americana.</i>
<i>Docophorus icterodes.</i>	<i>Nirmus signatus.</i>
<i>Trinoton luridum.</i>	<i>pileus.</i>
<i>lituratum (?)</i>	<i>Colpocephalum uniforme.</i>
<i>Aythya americana.</i>	<i>Menopon indistinctum.</i>
<i>Docophorus icterodes.</i>	<i>Charadrius squatarola.</i>
<i>Aythya affinis.</i>	<i>Docophorus fuliginosus.</i>
<i>Docophorus icterodes.</i>	<i>Charadrius dominicus.</i>
<i>Charitonetta albeola.</i>	<i>Nirmus orarius.</i>
<i>Lipeurus squalidus.</i>	<i>Colpocephalum timidum.</i>

POSITION AMONG INSECTS.

What the position of the Mallophaga among insects is, is still a moot question, as indeed, strictly speaking, is the position of any one of the groups. The Mallophaga by reason of their habits have been constantly associated in entomological literature with the Pediculidæ. It is hardly worth while here to trace the Mallophaga in their tortuous path through the various schemes of insect classification from the times of Redi to the present day. It has not been until comparatively recent years that the facts of structure and life history upon which the classification of any group depends were known in the case of the Mallo-

phaga. The classificatory attempts prior to that time were simply the results of conjecture.

Grouped for a long time with the Hemiptera, because the Mallophaga are, what the Pediculidæ, undoubted Hemiptera, are, external parasites of animals, the testimony of the biting mouthparts finally effected their removal to that heterogeneous group of insects, the order Pseudo-Neuroptera. Here they came to be associated, in all of these steps more and more nearly approximating the truth, with the Termites, Psocids, Perlids and Embids, these groups forming the suborder Platyptera. Dr. Brauer in 1885 broke up the order Pseudo-Neuroptera, and after this cataclysm our Mallophaga found themselves in company with the Termites and Psocids constituting the order Corrodentia. Finally under the impetus thus acquired in order-breaking many entomologists have gone further, and in the hands of these men the Mallophaga reach the standing of an independent order. The latest American text-book of entomology, Comstock's Manual of Insects, 1895, adopts this treatment of the group.

Whether a group of insects should be called an order or a suborder or what not is largely, of course, a matter of an author's attitude in matters classificatory. The point manifest in all this shifting about and gradual growth of ranking importance of the Mallophaga is that the group is one well removed from any other group of insects. The more the structure and life history of the bird-lice have been studied, the more difficult it has become to ally them closely with any other insects. The, at first glance, apparently simple and lowly structure of them is discovered by study to be the result of a specialization along the lines of parasitism. The simplicity of outer habitus, lack of wings, the rather Thysanuriform appearance are not the simplicity of a general-

ized, of a racial condition, but of a specialization, albeit in the line of reduction or degradation. With the simple general structure there goes a highly concentrated nervous system, greatly modified mouth parts, and curiously specialized antennæ.

The thorough study of the life-history, embryonic and postembryonic, is needed to throw more light on the position of the Mallophaga. Till such study is made, the present isolated position assigned the group, based on the known structure of the adult and on its habits, may be accepted as representing the consensus of authority.

CLASSIFICATION.

The Mallophaga were divided by Nitzsch into two families, the Philopteridæ, with filiform antennæ and without maxillary palpi, and the Liotheidæ, with capitate 4-segmented antennæ and maxillary palpi. The family Philopteridæ included two genera, *Trichodectes*, with 3-segmented antennæ and 1-clawed tarsi, and *Philopterus*, with 5-segmented antennæ and 2-clawed tarsi. The latter genus was subdivided into the five subgenera, *Docophorus*, *Nirmus*, *Goniocotes*, *Goniodes*, *Lipeurus*. The family Liotheidæ similarly included two genera, *Gyropus*, with 1-clawed tarsi, and *Liotheum*, with 2-clawed tarsi. The latter genus was subdivided into six subgenera, *Eureum*, *Læmobothrium*, *Physostomum*, *Trinoton*, *Colpocephalum* and *Menopon*. The two 1-clawed genera *Trichodectes* and *Gyropus* were found by Nitzsch exclusively upon mammals; all the other genera exclusively upon birds.

In essential identity the classification of to-day is that of Nitzsch; it differs in discarding the generic groups *Philopterus* and *Liotheum*, and in considering the Nitzschian subgenera as genera, and in the addition of several new genera.

That change by which the one-time subgenera of *Philopterus* are now put on equality with the genus *Trichodectes*, and similarly the subgenera of *Liotheum* on equality with *Gyropus*, seems to me ill-advised. The two genera found on mammals differ so radically and in so many ways from their related genera in each family that I believe their striking host and structural differences should be emphasized in the classification. I propose, therefore, in the light of the present position of the Mallophaga as an independent order of insects, to rank the Nitzschian families as suborders, and the Nitzschian genera as families, and the Nitzschian subgenera, the genera of present day writers, as genera. This will leave unchanged the present generic names and ranking, but will restore the expression, first indicated by Nitzsch in his generic rankings, of differences between the mammalian parasites and the avian parasites. This re-ranking, which is practically a return to classification of Nitzsch, finds expression in the keys and synopses which I have arranged to receive all of the genera so far recognized.

Although the Mallophaga include already nearly 1000 described species there are but few genera and these genera are difficult to separate. In other words, the whole group is a series of closely related and intergrading forms. The causes and conditions of this state of affairs I have already attempted to explain in the paragraphs under the head of "Distribution" (*antea*). In this place the facts of this close inter-relation come home to us in the attempt to arrange keys for the separation of the genera. I found trouble, when beginning the study of the Mallophaga, in distinguishing by the published keys certain genera; whether a Philopterid parasite was a *Docophorus* or a *Nirmus*, or whether a Liotheid parasite was a *Menopon* or a *Colpocephalum*, were questions

not definitely answered by the key. In introducing into the key the genera which have been described since the making of the key used in the European monographs, I find naturally increasing difficulties; so I have accompanied the key with a synopsis of all of the described genera, calling attention to the characters which go to give any genus its peculiarly characteristic appearance. With the key and the diagnosis I hope that any genus can be satisfactorily determined. For definitions of the terms used in referring to various structures of the Mallophaga, see the Terminology, following the synopsis.

KEY TO THE SUBORDERS.

- A. With filiform 3- or 5-segmented antennae, and no labial palpi.
Suborder ISCHNOCERA.
AA. With clavate or capitate 4-segmented antennae, and 4-segmented labial palpi.
Suborder AMBLYCERA.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE SUBORDER ISCHNOCERA.

- A. With 3-segmented antennae; tarsi with 1 claw; infesting mammals (family Trichodectidae). TRICHODECTES N.
AA. With 5-segmented antennae; tarsi with 2 claws; infesting birds (family Philopteridae).
B. Antennae similar in both sexes.
C. Front deeply angularly notched. AKIDOPROCTUS P.
CC. Front convex, truncate, or rarely with a curving emargination, but never angularly notched.
D. Species broad and short, with large movable trabeculae (at the anterior angle of antennary fossa).
E. Forehead with a broad transverse membranous flap projecting beyond lateral margins of the head in the male, barely projecting in female.
GIBBELIA Kellogg.
EE. Without such membranous flap.
DOCOPHORUS N.
DD. Species elongate, narrow; with very small or no trabeculae. NIRMUS N.
BB. Antennae differing in the two sexes.
C. Species wide, with body elongate-ovate to sub-orbicular.
D. Temporal margins rounded; last segment of abdomen roundly emarginated; antennae of male without appendage, third segment very long. EURYMETOPUS Tasch.

- DD. Temporal margins usually angulated; last segment of abdomen convex, rarely angularly emarginated with two points.
 E. First segment of antenna of male large, sometimes with an appendage; third segment always with an appendage. GONIODES N.
 EE. First segment of antenna of male enlarged, but always without appendage; third segment without appendage; last segment of abdomen always rounded behind. GONIOCOTES N.
- CC. Species elongate, narrow, sides sub-parallel.
 D. Third segment of antenna of male without an appendage. ORNITHOBIUS Denny.
 DD. Third segment of antenna of male with an appendage.
 E. Front deeply angularly notched. BOTHRIOMETOPUS Tasch.
 EE. Front not angularly notched.
 F. Antennæ and legs long; a semicircular oral fossa. LIPEURUS N.
 FF. Antennæ and legs short; oral fossa narrow, elongate, extending as a furrow to the anterior margin of the head. ONCOPHORUS Rudow.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE SUBORDER AMBLYCERA.

- A. Tarsi with 1 claw; infesting mammals (family Gyropidæ).
 GYROFUS N.
- AA. Tarsi with 2 claws; infesting birds (except *Boopis?*) (Family Liotheidæ.)
 B. Ocular emargination distinct, more or less deep.
 C. Forehead rounded, without lateral swelling; antennæ projecting beyond border of the head. COLPOCEPHALUM N.
 CC. Forehead with strong lateral swellings.
 D. Antennæ projecting beyond border of the head; temporal angles projecting rectangularly; eye large and simple.
 BOOPIS P.
 DD. Antennæ concealed in groove on under side of the head; temporal angles rounded, or slightly angular; eye divided by an emargination and fleck.
 E. Mesothorax separated from metathorax by a suture.
 TRINOTON N.
 EE. Meso- and metathorax fused; no suture.
 LEMOBOTHRUM N.
- BB. Ocular emargination absent or very slight.
 C. Sides of the head straight or slightly concave, with two small laterally-projecting labral lobes. PHYSOSTOMUM N.

- CC. Sides of the head sinuous; forehead without labral lobes.
 D. Body very broad; metathorax shorter than prothorax.
 EUREUM N.
- DD. Body elongate; prothorax shorter than metathorax.
 E. Ocular emargination filled by a strong swelling; sternal markings forming a quadrilateral without median blotches. NITZSCHIA Denny.
 EE. Ocular emargination without swelling, hardly apparent or entirely lacking; median blotches on sternum.
 F. Very large; with two 2-pointed appendages on ventral aspect of hind-head; anterior coxæ with very long lobe-like appendages.
 ANCISTRONA Westwood.
 FF. Small or medium; without bi-partite appendages of hind-head. MENOPON N.

SYNOPSIS OF MALLOPHAGA.

Suborder ISCHNOCERA.

With the antennæ filiform, 3- to 5-segmented, sometimes differing in the sexes; no labial palpi.

Family TRICHODECTIDÆ.

Characters of the single genus.

Genus *Trichodectes*. Infesting mammals; tarsi with one claw; antennæ 3-segmented, in some species differing in the sexes; legs thickly beset with hairs; female with a pair of bent appendages on the sides or ventral surface of the eighth abdominal segment.

Family PHILOPTERIDÆ.

Infesting birds; tarsi with two claws; antennæ 5-segmented, not lying in an excavation on the under side of the head, but always projecting far beyond the sides of the head.

Genus *Docophorus* Nitzsch. (Plates iii and iv.) Body short and broad, head usually as wide across the temples as long, front broadly truncate or convex or slightly concave, rarely with a curving emargination; clypeus

with distinct suture, often with a broad uncolored anterior and lateral margin; signature usually shield-shaped, with acuminate posterior angle; prominent movable trabeculæ reaching to or beyond end of the first antennal segment; antennæ similar in the sexes, with thick first segment, segment 2 the largest, and segments 3-5 subequal. Thorax with meso- and meta-segments completely coalesced; legs rather flattened, insertions approached; front legs smallest and usually concealed beneath the head. Abdomen usually oval, of nine segments of about equal length; last segment of male rounded, of female small and emarginated. Color and markings whitish on buffy ground, markings clear light brown to opaque dark brown, and even to black; head with antennal occipital bands; thorax with lateral borders; abdomen with lateral bands, darkest, and lateral transverse blotches, longest in male where they nearly meet on the median line. This genus has been found on birds of all the larger groups except the Gallinæ.

Genus *Giebelia* Kellogg. (Plate xi.) General characters of *Docophorus*; forehead (labrum?) with a broad transparent membranous flap extending across the ventral surface of head and projecting conspicuously beyond lateral margins of head in the male and but slightly in the female; rectangular anterior angles of temporal region with large eye in the angle. Found, as yet, only on the genus *Puffinus* (Shearwaters).

Genus *Nirmus* Nitzsch. (Plates v and vi.) Body usually narrow and elongate, though not actually long, the species rarely exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length; the antennæ similar in the sexes; clypeal suture ordinarily indistinct; the trabeculæ wanting, or if present very small, inconspicuous and not movable (rarely large and feebly movable); other characters approximately those of *Docophorus*. Found on all kinds of birds.

Genus *Akidoproctus* Piaget. Body slender, elongate, Nirmoid in general shape; front of clypeus with a deep median rectangular notch, clypeal suture not distinct; antennæ similar in the sexes, situated distinctly before the middle of the head, short; prothorax rectangular, meso- and metathorax fused, widest (except in one species) in front; abdomen with broad sutures and a longitudinal median uncolored line; slightly mesad of the lateral band there runs parallel with it on each side a second narrow transparent lateral band; the two last segments in both sexes abruptly narrower than the seventh and conical. But four species belonging to this genus have been described.

Genus *Eurymetopus* Taschenberg. (Plate xi.) Body broad, *Docophorus*-like; antennæ differing in the sexes; clypeus broad, truncate; anterior angles of antennary fossæ produced and pointed; metathorax short, broad, without indication of constriction between meso- and meta-segments; coxæ not projecting beyond lateral margins of thorax; posterior segment of abdomen broadly round with slight rounding emargination, deeper in female than in male. But three species of this genus are yet known, of which one is so aberrant that it should probably be made the type of a new genus.

Genus *Goniodes* Nitzsch. Body large and broad; head usually with temporal margin and outer occipital margin angulated; head often varying in form in the sexes; antennæ differing in the sexes, third segment of male always with appendage, first segment enlarged and sometimes with appendage; prothorax usually trapeziform, metathorax much larger, rounded laterally; abdomen usually broadly oval, lateral band broad. Color usually whitish or pale yellowish, the blotches tawny, the bands dark brown to black. Found only on Gallinaceous birds.

Taschenberg has given sub-generic names to certain pretty distinctly separable groups of species. These sub-genera may be distinguished by the following table:

- A. With rounded temporal and occipital corners. No appendage on third segment of male, or a very small one. *Stronglycolotes.*
- AA. With angulated temporal and occipital corners.
 - B. Antenna of male with segments 4 and 5 very short, third segment with appendage. Temporal angles weak. *Coloceras.*
 - BB. Segments 4 and 5 of male antenna of ordinary size. Temporal angles distinct.
 - C. Segment 3 of male antenna with appendage; segment 1 long and thick and sometimes with appendage. *Goniodes s. str.*
 - CC. Segment 3 of male antenna without appendage (distal angle slightly produced); segment 1 without appendage. *Rhopaloceras.*

Genus *Goniocotes* Burmeister. General characters those of *Goniodes*, but usually smaller species, and with antennæ of male never appendaged; the antennæ differ but little in the sexes, the male sometimes having the first and second segments larger than in the female. The species of this genus are found on gallinaceous and columbine birds.

Genus *Ornithobius* Denny. Body elongate, narrow; head broad, rather quadrangular; clypeus with a frontal emargination expanded within so that the bounding sides are pincer-like in shape, the points almost meeting, thus nearly inclosing the emargination; the antennæ arise far in front of the middle of the head, and differ in the sexes; the antennæ of the male have the first two segments larger than the others, and the third, which is diagonally truncated and expanded distally, is with or without an appendage; the abdomen has two parallel lateral bands on each side, and the last segment of the male is pointed, of the female rounded or truncate. Only three species of this genus have been found, all on swans.

Genus *Bothriometopus* Taschenberg. Body elongate,

sides subparallel; head about as long as wide, with swelling rounded temples; clypeus including most of the forehead; without antennal bands, and with a deep angular frontal emargination or notch (much as in *Akidoproctus*); antennæ situated in front of middle of head and differing in the sexes; the antenna of male long, first segment thickened and as large as all the others together and with a pointed projecting process; antenna of female short, first two segments of equal length; legs very long, abdomen of both sexes with posterior segment 2-pointed behind. But one species has been described, taken from *Palamedea*.

Genus *Lipeurus* Nitzsch. (Plates vii, viii, ix and x.) Body long, slender; head usually narrow, elongate, with rounded temporal margins; clypeus usually with distinct signature, and with distinct or indistinct suture; antennæ differing in the sexes, the male antenna with first segment long and thick, rarely with appendage; third segment has an appendage, which is sometimes small and inconspicuous; the female antenna is simply filiform with first segment the thickest and second segment the longest; metathorax usually at least twice as long as the prothorax, often showing a lateral constriction indicating the line of fusion of meso- and meta-segments; the legs arise far apart, the proximity of the coxal cavities of the second and third pairs of legs to the thoracic margins being one of the diagnostic characters of the genus; the coxæ are long and project conspicuously beyond the lateral margins of the thorax; abdomen elongate and narrow, with segments 8 and 9 fused. Body color, white to brown, with conspicuous markings of pale brown to black. There are many described species and they have been found on all kinds of birds, being especially common on swimmers and rare on passerine birds.

Genus *Oncophorus* Rudow. (Plate xi.) (The generic name *Oncophorus* was proposed by Rudow for a species which has since been transferred to another genus, *Eurymetopus*, but Piaget, retaining the generic name, has grouped under it a number of species presenting the characters following. This genus "*sert de transition naturelle entre les genres Docophorus et Nirmus d'une part et les genres Goniodes et Lipcurus d'autre part.*") Usually small, 2 mm. being a maximum length among the known species; varying from broad to slender; head conical, clypeus with or without distinct suture, with or without signature; antennæ differing in the sexes, the male antenna longest, and the first three segments with or without appendages; prothorax but little shorter than the metathorax; legs short like those of *Nirmus*; color generally dark brown. But few species (eleven) so far described.

Suborder AMBLYCERA.

With the antennæ clavate or capitate, 4-segmented, and with filiform 4-segmented labial palpi.

Family GYROPIDÆ.

Characters of single genus.

Genus *Gyropus* Nitzsch. Infesting mammals, tarsi with one claw; temples produced into angulated processes; mouth parts on the frontal margin of the head; size, small from .7 to 1.2 mm.

Family LIOTHEIDÆ.

Infesting birds (see *Boopia!*); tarsi with two claws; the 4-segmented antennæ lying, when not outstretched, in an excavation on the under side of the head.

Genus *Colpocephalum* Nitzsch. (Plate xii.) Body varying in size from very small (1 mm.) to large (3 mm.), elongate, oval or elliptical; head usually wider than long

with distinct ocular emargination; eye located in the posterior portion of the emargination, simple or semi-divided by an emargination; temples usually swollen or "winged" with rounded or nearly straight lateral margin; just behind the eye and along the anterior margin of the temple a series of fine short hairs, the "ocular fringe"; the 4-segmented labial palpi extending beyond the lateral margins of the head; the 4-segmented antennæ with first segment short, cylindrical, second, conical, truncated, third goblet-shaped, fourth cylindrical or ovoid usually obliquely truncated; prothorax usually longer than metathorax, with produced lateral angles and bearing a pale or uncolored transverse line which does not extend into the lateral angular regions; mesothorax indicated by a slight constriction and sometimes by an uncolored transverse line across the metathoracic segment; first segment of tarsus short, with a small flat lobe or plate, second very long and slender; abdomen with nine segments, the posterior one differing in the sexes, with distinct dorsal and ventral posterior borders. Color whitish or yellowish with pale to dark brown markings. The genus contains many species, found on all birds except ostriches.

Genus *Boopia* Piaget. The single species upon which this genus is established by Piaget was found by him in company with individuals of *Colpocephalum truncatum* on *Phascalomys fossor*, a wombat! Can these true Liotheid forms have been stragglers from some bird host to this mammalian host? The characters of the genus, as shown by the one species, are: Body about 2 mm. long; head rounded in front, ocular emargination wide but shallow, situated more anteriorly than in other Liotheidæ; eye hemispherical, very large, located in the anterior portion of the ocular emargination; temples angularly produced; the palpi passing the margins of the head by three seg-

ments; the antennæ with second segment subspherical, third pedunculated, fourth the largest; thorax much as in *Colpocephalum*; legs, long and hairy; abdomen of eight (?) segments. The middle of the head and borders of the abdomen yellowish; the rest of the head, thorax and abdominal blotches tawny.

Genus *Trinoton* Nitzsch. (Plate xiii.) Body large, from 2 to 6 mm. long; head, triangular, with rounding angles, with projecting rounded temples, and convex arcuated occipital margin; antennæ, short and concealed, palpi projecting beyond lateral margins of forehead; eye prominent and emarginated, appearing double; the whole thorax very long, in one species larger than the abdomen; mesothorax separated from metathorax by distinct suture (the diagnostic character of the genus); legs long, strong and haired; first segment of tarsus short, with two narrow and acute lobes, second long with two small lobes near the extremity; abdomen elongate oval, nine segments, the posterior segment being rounded behind in the female and trilobed in the male. Color whitish, with brown or reddish brown blotches and black bands.

Genus *Lemobothrium* Nitzsch. (Plate xiv.) Large species, from 5 to 10 mm. long; body elongate, rather slender; head usually longer than wide, truncate or emarginate in front; temples but little swollen with occipital corners angulated; occipital margin deeply concave, with a neck-like prolongation; a large and distinct oral fossa; the mesothoracic suture obsolete, although usually faintly indicated; metathorax separated from abdomen by distinct suture, but of general appearance of an abdominal segment; legs long and strong; first segment of tarsus short with a large lobe; second segment very long and without lobes; abdomen elongate, tapering posteriorly; the ninth segment rounded or truncate. Color varying

from tawny to blackish brown on a whitish ground. Found on birds of prey, and certain water birds.

Genus *Physostomum* Nitzsch. Species large, from 2½ to 5 mm. long; body elongate; head broadly conical, straight or a little concave on the lateral margins, without ocular emarginations; broad and usually truncate or flatly convex in front; temporal corners angulated; the under side of the forehead with two small motile muscular lobes projecting slightly beyond the lateral margins, characteristic marks of the genus; palpi prominent; antennæ very short, always concealed in their furrows; thorax longer than the long head; meso- and metathorax completely fused, the posterior width of the metathorax same as anterior width of first segment of abdomen; legs robust, little colored and with few hairs; first segment of tarsus with a small double lobe; second segment rather short. Abdomen elongate elliptical, ninth segment broad and rounded. Color clear pale brown to yellowish, abdomen with lateral bands. The species are few and have been found as yet exclusively on passerine birds.

Genus *Eureum* Nitzsch. Body large, head and abdomen very wide, and metathorax very short; head without ocular emargination and with temples very much enlarged and rounded; antennæ concealed in their cavities; the palpi never projecting beyond lateral margins of the head; thorax about same length as the head; prothorax concave before and behind; the shorter metathorax of the same form as first segment of abdomen; legs long, second segment of tarsus very long; abdomen with acute posterior angles of segments, and hairy. But two species are known, one found on a swallow and the other on the chimney swift.

Genus *Nitzschia* Denny. Body of medium size, about 2 mm. long; head with small ocular emargination, and a

slight but distinct emargination of the lateral margin in front of the ocular emargination, being about where the projecting palpi pass the margins of the head; head wider than long, temples expanded and angulated in front and behind; antennæ short and entirely concealed in their cavities; palpi rather long and projecting beyond margins of the head; prothorax hexagonal with obtuse angles; the mesothoracic suture slightly indicated on the lateral margins; legs long and only slightly colored, first tarsal segment very short with a small acute lobe, second segment larger; abdomen similar in the sexes, obovate, widening posteriorly, with broad lateral bands. Color tawny, blotches ferruginous, and lateral bands dark reddish brown. Only one species certainly known; found only on the chimney swift.

Genus *Ancistrona* Westwood. (Plate xiii.) Body very large, 6 mm. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide; head crescentic, without ocular emargination; with two 2-pointed strongly-chitinized processes on ventral aspect of hind head projecting backward beyond occipital margin of the head; antennæ concealed in ventral cavities; the lateral palpi short. Prothorax as large as the head; the metathorax like an abdominal segment; the coxæ of the front legs bear a long appendage or lobe; abdomen of ten segments. Only a single species certainly known; found on the Fulmars.

Genus *Menophon* Nitzsch. (Plates xiv and xv.) Body small to large, varying from 1 mm. to 5 mm. in length; of general shape and character of *Colpocephalum* (from which it is sometimes hardly distinguishable), but the ocular emargination is wanting or is slight; an ocular emargination is often present and plainly visible inferiorly, but superiorly there is a membrane which extends across it; head always widest across the temples; the antennæ

short, first two segments truncated, conical, the second rarely with a short appendage, the third usually pedicelated and goblet-shaped, receiving the spherical or ovoid or cylindrical fourth into this open mouth; the fourth is always the largest of the four segments; mesothorax fused with metathorax; legs long, first segment of tarsus very short with a lobe of variable form, second long with a small chitin plate often swollen at its extremity; abdomen differs in the sexes, both as to general form and specially as to the last (ninth) segment; posterior border of ninth segment of female fringed with fine hairs which are not present in male. Color whitish or yellowish with darker markings. This is a very large genus, infesting all kinds of birds.

TERMINOLOGY.

By means of the following definitions and accompanying figures the student will be enabled to understand, it is hoped, the special descriptive and structural terms used in the synopses, keys and descriptions of Mallophaga. Most of these terms are the English equivalents, as nearly as possible, of the terms used in the French and German monographs. A few of them are here first used.

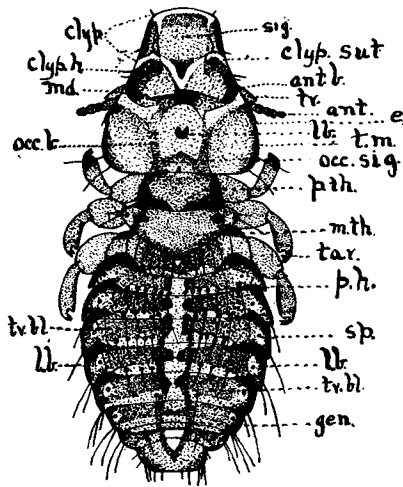


FIG. 1. *Docophorus fuliginosus* Kell., male: *clyp.*, clypeus; *clyp. sut.*, clypeal suture; *clyp. h.*, clypeal hair; *sig.*, signature; *md.*, mandibles; *ant.*, antenna; *tr.*, transverse band; *e.*, eye; *occ. b.*, occipital band; *ant. b.*, antennal band; *lb.*, chitinized part of labium; *occ. sig.*, occipital signature; *pth.*, prothorax; *m.th.*, metathorax; *tar.*, tarsus; *p. h.*, "pustulated" hairs; *tr. bl.*, transverse blotch; *l. b.*, lateral band; *sp.*, spiracle; *gen.*, genitalia.

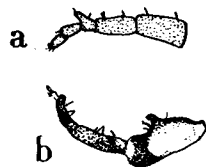


FIG. 2. a, antenna of *Lipeurus baculus* 3; b, antenna of *Lipeurus ferox* 5.

CLYPEAL SUTURE, or, in descriptions of the head, the *suture* (*clyp. sut.*, fig. 1). The distinct or indistinct suture separating the clypeus from the rest of the head; when distinct, appearing as a narrow uncolored line; when indistinct, usually recognizable on the lateral margins of the head by a small emargination.

FOREHEAD That part of the head in front of the mandibles and antennæ.

ANTENNAL APPENDAGE (fig. 2). A projecting process on the first or third segments of the antennæ of the males of certain genera. This appendage may be simply a slight projection of one side of the distal extremity of the segment, or may be long and curving, and may arise from the middle of the segment.

ANTENNAL BANDS (*ant. b.*, fig. 1). Pale to dark-colored chitinous bands extending along the lateral margins of the forehead, interrupted and divided into two parts when the clypeal suture is distinct, sometimes divided into three parts (*Nirmi nigropicti*).

ANTENNARY FURROWS (*ant. f.*, fig. 3). The furrows on ventral aspect of head of members of the Liotheidæ in which the antennæ lie, concealed from dorsal view.

CLYPEAL HAIRS (*clyp. h.*, fig. 1). Usually short, fine hairs on the margins, frontal and lateral, of the clypeus.

CLYPEUS (*clyp.*, fig. 1). That part of the head in front of the clypeal suture; prominent throughout the group.

GENITAL BLOTCH. Abdominal markings on the under side of the last segments of the female; sometimes single and median, sometimes paired and lateral.

GENITALIA (*gen.*, fig. 1). The colored chitinized parts of the genitalia, often showing through the surface of the body.

HIND-HEAD. That part of the head behind the mandibles and antennæ.

INTER-COXAL LINE (*i. c. l.*, fig. 4). A sternal marking consisting of a colored line or narrow band running transversely between two coxæ of the same side.

LATERAL BANDS (*l. b.*, fig. 1). The dark or transparent lateral margins of the abdomen.

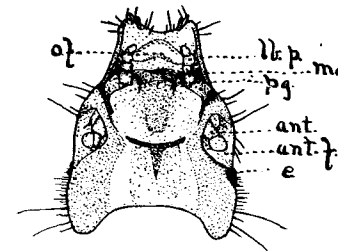


FIG. 3. Under side of head of *Lemobothrium similis* Kell.; *of.*, oral fossa; *lb. p.*, labial palpus; *md.*, mandible; *pg.*, paraglossa; *ant.*, antenna; *ant. f.*, antennary furrow; *e.*, eye.

LABIAL PALPI (*lb. p.*, fig. 3). The 4-segmented labial palpi, present only among the Liotheidæ; usually projecting laterally beyond the lateral margins of the forehead.

METATHORAX (*m. th.*, fig. 1). As the meso- and metathorax are in most genera of the order fused into a single segment; the term metathorax used when no mention is made of the meso-thorax is intended to apply to this compound segment.

OCCIPITAL BANDS (*occ. b.*, fig. 1). Pale to dark-colored chitinous bands extending from the occipital margin forward to the mandibular rami.

OCCIPITAL MARGIN. The posterior margin of the head.

OCULAR BANDS. Bands extending from the eyes to the anterior extremities of the occipital bands.

OCULAR BLOTCH. A colored blotch contiguous to the inner margin of the eye.

OCULAR EMARGINATION. An emargination of the lateral margin of the head, the eye lying in the emargination though near the posterior end of it.

OCULAR FLECK. A small intensely black spot of pigment in the eye.

ORAL FOSSA (*o. f.*, fig. 3). A furrow lying in front of the mandibles.

OCULAR FRINGE. A series of closely set small hairs on the posterior half of the inner margin of the ocular emargination and extending to and sometimes on the temporal margin; especially characteristic of *Menopon* and *Colpocephalum*.

PUSTULATED HAIRS (*p. h.* fig. 1). Hairs rising from uncolored (unchitinized) spaces.

SIGNATURE (*sig.*, fig. 1). A colored blotch on the clypeus, usually with a posterior acuminate point. The *occipital signature* is a usually sub-circular colored blotch on the under surface of the hind-head, often showing through above.



Fig. 4. Ventral aspect of thorax and first abdominal segment of *Nirmus prestans* Kell.: *cox.*, coxa; *i. c. l.*, intercoxal line; *m. bl.*, median sternal blotch; *m. bl. a.*, median blotch of abdominal segments.

TRANSVERSE BLOTCHES (*tr. bl.*, fig. 1). The colored blotches, one on each lateral half of each abdominal segment.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

The specimens which I have had for study have been collected by me from newly-killed birds, or from freshly-made skins under the following circumstances:

(a) A collection made at Lawrence, Kansas, during the years 1889-1892, exclusively from newly-killed birds, the birds determined by me, and in most cases collected by me.

(b) A collection made by me at the Hopkins Seaside Laboratory on the shore of the Bay of Monterey, California, during the two weeks from Dec. 17, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1895, from newly-killed birds and from the fresh skins lying in cotton forms on tables in the laboratory; the birds were collected on the bay by Mr. Leverett M. Loomis, Curator of Birds of the California Academy of Sciences, and were determined by him.

It will always be of interest to the student of these parasites to know the exact conditions attending the col-

lection of any set of specimens in order that he may weigh fairly the probable accuracy of the host determinations and the value of any statements as to relative abundance of the individuals of a species, or of the constant or casual occurrence of any parasite species on the individuals of its host species.

A large number of the specimens upon which the monographs of the order are based were collected from the dried skins of birds in various museums. Piaget has found the museum of Leyden a fertile field for collecting. But it is evident that collecting under such circumstances makes uncertain any generalization regarding the abundance of individuals on the host, and the constancy of occurrence of any certain parasite species on any certain bird species. There is also much likelihood of "straggling" and little opportunity to prove or disprove it. On the other hand, in collecting from the newly-killed birds one can practically determine the total parasitic fauna of any bird specimen; and, where a large series of specimens of one bird species is obtained, definite conclusions as to the constant or casual occurrence of a parasite species upon its host can be attained. The collection of immature specimens is practically restricted to collectors from newly-killed specimens because the tender, unchitinized body of the young insect shrivels soon after death; thus the immature insects are rarely found on dried skins. This may account for the absence of references in the European monographs to the immature stages of any of the described species.

METHODS OF COLLECTING AND PRESERVING.

The methods of collecting are simple. The parasites do not leave the body quickly after the death of the host, so if there is no opportunity to take them from the host in the field immediately after shooting, they may be col-

lected after the dead birds are brought to the laboratory or museum. Most of my collecting has been done in connection with the collection of the birds for museum purposes. The parasites frequent all parts of the body of the host, but after death of the host are especially to be sought about the lores and base of the bill. Here they seem to congregate, and while sometime after death of the host many parasites leave the body others will stop their traveling at the base of the bill, and rather than leave the body will fasten themselves by claws or mandibles to the short stiff feathers of this region and die there. The death of the parasites which remain on the body after death of the host takes place in from four or five hours to seven days. In most cases all of the parasites are dead at the end of two or three days. It is evident, in face of the fact that after death of host many parasites leave the body, that much care must be taken to prevent "straggling," i. e., parasites from one bird getting upon some other bird which may be conveniently near. In the game-bag each bird should be well wrapped in paper, or, as is common with collectors, placed in a paper cone head downwards.

In addition to the examination of newly-killed birds, the examination of freshly-made skins may be made, or even of old and dry skins. On these skins the dried bodies of the dead insects, their external appearance (in case of adults) little modified because of their firm chitinous covering, may be found attached by the mandibles to the feathers.

The collected insects should be kept in alcohol in vials. I put all of the parasites taken from one bird specimen in a single vial, giving this vial an accessions number and putting into it a label bearing name of locality, date and name of bird. Later, with opportunity, the specimens

in any one vial may be assorted into species putting each species in a vial by itself and giving this vial the same accessions number as the original vial and in addition a sub-number or letter. In my catalogue of accessions there are entered under each accessions number the sub-numbers or letters with specific name of the parasites when determined. By this plan, any specimen of parasite can be traced at any time to the individual bird from which it came, and statistics of abundance on the host, of number of individuals of a single species, or of the constant or casual occurrence of a parasite species on a host species can be compiled. Also, the parasitic faunæ of different specimens of the same bird-species from different localities can be critically compared.

The alcohol modifies the specimens but little; their hard chitin covering prevents appreciable shrinking, and the colors are due chiefly to the excess or scantiness of chitinization in different parts of the body, a coloration not much affected by alcohol. Specimens intended for dissection can be well preserved in soft condition in a five per cent. solution of chloral hydrate.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

Docophorus calvus n. sp. (Plate iii, fig. 1.)

A single female, taken on a California Murre, *Uria troile californica* (Bay of Monterey, California).

Description of female. Body, length 1.7 mm., width .8 mm.; short, broad, small, with golden brown markings, darker on margins, almost without hairs.

Head, length .53 mm., width .56 mm., thus being slightly wider than long; conical, with uncolored frontal part of clypeus slightly expanded and feebly emarginate; suture distinct; lateral margin of head in front of suture slightly concave; temporal margins convex with two hairs, and

one hair in the prominent eye; occipital margin straight; trabeculæ large; signature colored, posterior margin with darker-colored acuminate point, anterior margin parallel with front margin of clypeus, i. e., emarginate; antennal bands distinctly colored and continued in front of suture, and bending in at posterior ends; behind these bent-in ends a diagonally transverse, uncolored line; occipital bands distinct; temporal margins colored.

Prothorax small, short, much narrower than the head; angled behind, with a slight, rounding prominence at posterior lateral angles bearing a single hair; colored, paler in the center. Metathorax short, angled behind, with sides produced and obtusely rounded, bearing one long hair; whole segment strongly colored.

Abdomen broadly elliptical; first segment wholly colored, segments 2-7 with a strong lateral blotch, irregularly triangular, pointed inwardly, with clear stigmatal spot, with uncolored posterior angles, and with one or two hairs arising from extreme posterior lateral point of colored blotch; eighth segment wholly colored; ninth uncolored, rounded, with only very small hairs; central space of abdomen uncolored; a rectangular genital blotch with backward projecting posterior angles showing through on sixth and seventh segments.

Docophorus fuliginosus n. sp. (Plate iii, fig. 2.)

A few specimens from a Black-bellied Plover, *Charadrius squatarola* (Lawrence, Kansas), and a single male from a specimen of the same bird-species shot near Palo Alto, California. The new species belongs to the group *rotundati* (with convex or truncate clypeus) of Piaget's super-group *latitemporales*, which includes the *Docophori* of the shore birds. This group closely resembles the group *pustulosi* of the Terns, and this species from *Chara-*

drius very closely resembles the common *melanocephalus* of the Terns.

Description of the male. Body, length 1.62 mm., width .65 mm.; head and thorax smoky golden brown, abdomen dark brown with black markings.

Head, length .60 mm., width .53 mm.; front convex with a narrow uncolored border, and a short hair in each anterior angle; one short, marginal hair in front of the distinct suture, and two behind it; trabeculæ medium; eye inconspicuous, with a short hair; temporal margins with two hairs; occipital margin straight, bare; signature shield-shaped, pale, with acuminate posterior point darker colored; quadrangular space in anterior part of signature slightly darker colored than rest of signature; angulated antennal bands, their continuations in front of the suture as narrow marginal borders, the diverging occipital bands and the marginal temporal borders dark brown; also a narrow occipital border not extending to the sides of the head and interrupted medially.

Prothorax, short, with slightly diverging sides and flatly convex posterior margin; posterior angles with a single hair; color smoky golden brown, with a dark brown lateral border, extending around the posterior angles, and a little way along the posterior margin. Metathorax short, broad, with widely diverging short sides, and broadly parabolic posterior margin thickly set with a series of pustulated hairs. Sternal markings consisting of dark brown intercoxal lines, a pale median prothoracic blotch, and a small, pale, triangular metathoracic blotch. Legs, fuliginous with narrow dark brown to black markings.

Abdomen, broadly ovate, turbinated; segment 2 with specially prominent, acute, projecting, posterior angles; segments 4-8 with one to two hairs in posterior angles;

whole abdomen, except segment 9, strongly colored; segments 2-7 with broad black lateral bands; segments with long, transverse, dark brown blotches barely separated medially by an uncolored line, widest on second segment and narrowing on each successive segment; transverse blotches confluent medially on segment 1, with a small, medial, angulated, uncolored emargination on anterior margin; segments 2-5 with a series of pustulations along posterior margin of each transverse blotch, and behind each series a narrow dark brown transversal line; segment 1 with but two demi-pustulations near mesal end of each transverse blotch; segment 9 with uncolored anterior angles, and a lateral smoky brown blotch with four or five short pustulated hairs; posterior margin truncate with a few rather short hairs; genitalia extending through segments 3-9.

Female, length 2. mm., width .9 mm.; head, length .65 mm., width .65 mm.; transverse blotches of abdomen, except of segment 1, not closely approached mesally; segments 1-6 with series of pustulated hairs along posterior margin of transverse blotch, four hairs in segment 1, six hairs in segments 2-6; blotches on segments 2-5 acute mesally, blotches of segment 6 diagonally truncate, and of segment 7 flatly rounded; a narrow transversal line between succeeding blotches of each side of abdomen; segment 8 wholly colored, with a narrow transverse line running across segment close to and parallel with anterior margin of blotch; posterior margin convex with four hairs.

Docophorus graviceps n. sp. (Plate iii, fig. 3.)

A single male specimen, taken from an American Coot, *Fulica americana* (Bay of Monterey, California); and two females from a Pacific Loon, *Urinator pacificus* (Bay of Monterey, California).

Description of male. Body, length 2. mm., width .72 mm.; pale golden brown, with characteristic angulated, black, lateral abdominal markings; abdomen Nirmoid, head large and just as broad as long.

Head, length .62 mm., width .61 mm.; broadly conical; clypeus with uncolored, truncated, frontal margin, and rounded angles; a very fine short pair at middle of each rounded anterior angle, and one at the suture; temporal margins with one short prickle and three long hairs; eye with a short hair; trabeculae broad, acute-angled; antennae short, thick; signature pale smoky brown, broadly hexagonal; posterior margin slightly rounding; on each side of the signature a similarly colored elongated triangular blotch apex anteriorly; ground color of head pale golden brown with darker mandibles, broad curving antennal bands, narrow temporal margin, and occipital bands convex outwardly; occipital margin straight.

Prothorax, short, broad, a single short hair in posterior angle, and anterior margin deeply emarginated and projecting under the head; broad lateral margins and forward projecting anterior processes dark brown. Metathorax, short, broad, with rounding lateral margins; with a short prickle at rounding anterior angle, a short prickle and long hair in middle of side, and one long and two short hairs at rounding posterior angle; posterior margin slightly convex on abdomen.

Abdomen, long, ovate, with obtuse posterior angles of segments projecting along lateral margin, the angles of segments 1-6 bearing a single hair, 7-8 with two hairs; first segment with brown triangular blotch in anterior angles, segments 2-7 with brown transverse blotches covering almost entire segment; along lateral margins on each segment a sharp blackish angulated line extending forward into preceding segment; inside of this broken

marginal line the stigmatal series, and still inside a faint continuous uncolored line; transverse blotch on segment 8 curving, and the lateral line narrow and sinuous; segment 9 but weakly colored; the genitalia extending forward into the eighth segment, and with distinct small claws at posterior end.

The female specimens were so distorted in preparation as to preclude any careful description. The ninth segment is small but distinct, feebly and broadly emarginated, and has two lateral triangular pale brown blotches. The general abdominal markings similar to male, the characteristic angulated black lateral lines being present.

Docophorus acutipectus n. sp. (Plate iii, fig. 4.)

A single female taken on the Rhinoceros Auklet, *Ceratorhina monocerata* (Bay of Monterey, Cal.) This species resembles *D. celedoxus* Nitzsch, taken on *Alca torda*, *Uria troile* and *Fratercula arctica*, but differs in the absence of sternal markings, the almost failing emargination of the clypeus, the character of the genital blotch of the female, and in the larger size.

Description of female. Body, length 1.94 mm., width .7 mm.; golden brown with darker markings, middle space in abdomen whitish.

Head length .56 mm., width .56 mm.; general markings and shape of *celedoxus*; front of clypeus with very faint emargination, one short marginal hair and another just in front of suture; trabeculae large, obtuse, reaching to middle of second segment of antenna; antennae with short thick first segment, second segment longest, bearing a short dorsal hair, third and fourth short, equal, fifth longer; temporal margin with two hairs, eye with a short hair, occipital border straight; signature pale smoky brown, long, with posterior acuminate point, darker colored; suture distinct; dark brown antennal bands, con-

tinuing in front of suture, behind it angularly curving; occipital bands diverging, and separated from antennal bands by an uncolored line.

Prothorax short with lateral margins obtusely angulated and bearing one hair in angle; broad lateral colored border, anterior border colored, median uncolored space. Metathorax obtusely angled laterally, long and acutely angled on abdomen, three hairs in margin behind lateral angle, broad lateral borders colored. No sternal markings. Legs concolorous with body.

Abdomen elongate ovate; first segment wholly colored except for distinct narrow median uncolored line not reaching quite to posterior border of segment; segments 2-7 with lateral blotches, on segments 2-5 pointed within, on segments 6-7 blunt within; each blotch with stigmatal spot and several wholly or partly enclosed small circular clear spots along posterior margin; segment 8 longer and wholly colored, segment 9 short with two lateral flecks; genital blotch of under side with frontal transverse bar, and extending backward two pointed elongate triangular spaces, lateral ends of the transverse bar diagonally truncate.

Docophorus quadraticeps n. sp. (Plate iii, fig. 5.)

A male and a female taken from an American Coot, *Fulica americana* (Monterey, California). This species closely resembles *kansensis*, taken from an American Eared Grebe, *Colymbus nigricollis californicus* (Lawrence, Kansas). It differs from it by its larger size, the more rotund abdomen, in the distinctly long acuminate signature, and less markedly in the genital blotch.

Description of female. Body, length 1.87 mm., width .87 mm.; short golden brown with narrow dark margins of thorax and anterior half of abdomen, and short triangular abdominal blotches with few large pustulations.

Head, length .6 mm., width .6 mm.; broadly conical, forehead especially broad; front truncate with a hair on dorsal surface in rounded anterior angle, projecting forward behind the hair two very short ones (not marginal, and showing through from underside), and behind them a very long hair; at suture a short marginal hair, and behind the suture two curving hairs on dorsal surface near the margin and projecting beyond the margin; trabeculae large, broad and colored at base with rapidly tapering uncolored tip; antennae, weakly colored, first segment thick, second segment slender as long as first segment, third, fourth and fifth short and about equal; temporal angles with three long pustulated hairs, also a marginal hair just behind the eye and a long one in the eye; occipital margin slightly convex in the middle and slightly concave each side of the middle; signature pale, broad, truncate anteriorly and with long, acuminate, darker colored tip projecting beyond the mandibles; antennal bands pale, interrupted by the distinct clypeal sutures, and coalescing with the much darker, conspicuous, widely diverging occipital bands; temporal margins narrowly edged with black.

Prothorax short with rounding angles, posterior margin flatly convex and a single long pustulated hair behind the posterior angles; lateral margins with even black borders bending inwards, narrowing and paling on posterior margin. Metathorax broadly pentagonal, posterior margins thickly set with a line of long pustulated hairs; lateral margins unevenly bordered with dark brown and black, broadest in lateral angles. Legs smoky with darker markings, and uncolored extremities of tibiae, tarsi and claws.

Abdomen ovate, with several long marginal hairs in posterior angles of segments; segments 1-7 each with a

lateral, brown, triangular blotch, with an outer, marginal, narrow, blackish line contiguous to the anterior margin of the segments, but leaving an uncolored space about one-third the length of the segment between the hind margin of blotch and posterior margin of segment; each segment with a single transverse series of long hairs pustulated along the posterior margin of the triangular markings, but not pustulated in the median, uncolored portion of the segment; a conspicuous, clear, stigmatal spot in each blotch; triangle of first segment extending furthest inwards (nearly to median line), and shorter on each succeeding segment; eighth segment wholly colored; ninth segment uncolored, short and emarginated; a large, broadly crescentic, genital blotch with a median, angulated projection in posterior concave border on ventral face of segments 6-7.

Male, length 1.5 mm., width .4 mm.; head, length .53 mm., width .5 mm.; abdomen short, broadly ovate, with triangular blotches prolonged inwardly; ninth segment flatly rounded behind with a few rather long hairs.

Docophorus montereyi n. sp. (Plate iii, fig. 6.)

Abundant on the Ancient, Marbled and Aleutian Murrelets, *Synthliborhampus antiquus*, *Brachyrhampus marmoratus* and *Ptychorhampus aleuticus* (Bay of Monterey, California). Specimens were taken from forty-six individuals out of fifty-five birds of these species shot.

Description of male. Body, length 1.56 mm., width .53 mm.; head large, pale golden brown, abdomen dark, thorax and abdomen with black lateral border.

Head, length .47 mm., width .43 mm.; uncolored front of clypeus very slightly expanded, rounded with a single marginal hair on the side in front of the suture; trabeculae large reaching almost to the middle of the second antennal segment; antennae with first segment thick and about as long as second, third and fourth very short, equal,

fifth longer than third or fourth; eye with short curving hair; temporal margins with two hairs; occipital margin straight, even slightly convex noticeable at least medially; color pale smoky brown; signature shield shaped with produced acuminate posterior angle not reaching the mandibles, darker colored; antennal bands dark brown, distinct, posterior ends turning diagonally inwards, anterior ends where interrupted by the suture turning in toward the base of the point of the signature, and tapering to an acuminate point; occipital bands dark brown, narrow, uniform, widely diverging, and separated from the antennal bands by a pale diagonal space; region immediately contiguous to the eye dark brown.

Prothorax short, broad, sides diverging, a single long hair in posterior angles; hexagonal, the middle third of the posterior margin making a very obtuse but distinct angle with the lateral thirds; a broad, uniform, dark brown to black border on the lateral margins and lateral thirds of the anterior and posterior margins. Metathorax with sides rapidly diverging; posterior margin with rounding angle on the abdomen, and a series of about fourteen pustulated hairs ranged along its entire length from lateral angle of one side to lateral angle of the other side; lateral margins bordered with dark brown to black; an anterior medial region almost uncolored; rest of segment fuscous. Legs concolorous with head and prothorax, with darker markings.

Abdomen short, suborbicular, turbinated, hinder segments with one to three longish hairs in posterior angles; segment 1 wholly colored, fuscous, with the blotch angulated medially on posterior margin and emarginated narrowly on anterior margin; remaining segments except the last with a long, lateral, transverse, fuscous blotch preceded by an equally long, transverse, fuscous line,

these blotches and lines black along lateral margin of body forming broad, black, lateral, abdominal bands; the blotches and lines separated medially by a pale, almost uncolored space on segments 2-5; on segments 6-7 and on posterior half of segment 5 the blotches and lines coalesce on the median line; several pustulated hairs ranged along posterior margins of blotches on segments 2-6; last segment flatly rounded posteriorly with several longish hairs, a curving, transverse, medial blotch, and regions of the anterior angles uncolored.

Female, with transverse blotches of segments 2-7 of abdomen very short, beginning with anterior segments successively acute, diagonally truncate, and truncate on inner ends, the usually three pustulated hairs conspicuous; large medial space of abdomen whitish; last segment fuscous, with five longish hairs in two groups, one of two and one of three, on each side; measurements, length 1.75 mm., width .7 mm.; head, length .53 mm., width .51 mm.

Docophorus occidentalis n. sp. (Plate iii, fig. 7.)

An abundant species on the Pacific Coast varieties of the Fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis pacificus* and *F. g. rodgersii*; found on twenty-nine of thirty of these Fulmars shot on the Bay of Monterey, California. Two specimens, probably stragglers, taken on two Surf Scoters, *Oidemia perspicillata* (Bay of Monterey).

Description of the male. Body, length 1.56 mm., width .7 mm.; short, broad, strongly-colored, with black abdominal bands and triangular, lateral, abdominal blotches.

Head, length .53 mm., width .53 mm.; conical, with truncate or weakly convex front; three very small marginal hairs, one of which is slightly in front of suture; trabeculae reaching slightly beyond base of the second antennal segment; antennae colored except at sutures,

second segment longest, third, fourth and fifth segments about equal; temporal angles with two hairs; eyes with a short spine; occipital margin straight or slightly convex; signature broadly shield-shaped, constricted near the front, anterior margin truncate or slightly emarginated, posterior margin with a darker colored obtuse angle; angulated antennal bands dark colored and specially distinct; occipital bands distinct, widely diverging, and interrupted by a diagonally transverse uncolored line; temples dark brown, narrowly margined with black; occipital margin between bases of occipital bands with border of same width and color as occipital bands, paler in the middle.

Prothorax short, broad with slightly diverging sides and rounded posterior angles, with one hair; with marginal lateral bands bending inwards along posterior margin. Metathorax pentagonal, angled on abdomen, with a series of seven pustulated hairs ranged along latero-posterior margins beginning at lateral angles; last hair of each series removed from others and near the posterior angle; segment mostly brown, with a dark lateral blotch in each lateral angle extending indistinctly along latero-anterior sides. Legs light brown, with dark brown markings. Sternal markings consisting of a short, broad, transverse line in front of the mesocoxæ, terminating inwardly in an expanded circular spot; a distinct, narrow, transverse, intercoxal line between meso- and metacoxæ, bending backward and margining narrowly the coxal cavity, and four small median spots, the hindmost of which is the largest.

Abdomen short, broadly ovate, segments 1-7 with elongate, narrow, brown triangles, with acute apex inwardly; each one of segments 2-6 with three pustulated hairs, one near the lateral margin of the triangle and two

near the apex, all along the posterior margin of the triangle; segment 1 with one pustulated hair near the middle, and segment 7 without hairs; segment 8 with narrow curving, transversal, nearly continuous brown band, and segment 9 wholly colored but paler; outer margin of each triangle broadly black, producing black lateral abdominal bands; posterior margin of segment 9 flatly rounded, with about ten longish hairs; segments 3-7 with one to three longish hairs in posterior angles; genitalia extending forward to third segment, and posterior pincer-like portion very strong.

Female. Body, length 1.8 mm., width .78 mm.; head, length .53 mm., width .53 mm.; pustulated hairs of metathorax at subequal distances apart; triangular blotches of abdomen not projecting so far inwardly, and with but two pustulated hairs; segment 8 wholly colored; segment 9 very small, uncolored, with two small lateral blotches, posterior end truncate, and with one short spine at each posterior angle; genital blotch on ventral face of segments 6-7, transverse anteriorly, with two posteriorly projecting pointed processes.

Docophorus kansensis n. sp. (Plate iii, fig. 8.)

A single female specimen taken from an American Eared Grebe, *Colymbus nigricollis californicus* (Lawrence, Kansas). The new form somewhat resembles *colymbinus* (Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 117, pl. x, fig. 5, from *Colymbus septentrionalis*), especially in the shape and markings of the head; but the well-defined and characteristic abdominal markings are very different from the abdominal markings of *colymbinus*.

Description of female. Body, length 1.6 mm., width .64 mm.; pale golden brown, with darker, narrow, thoracic borders and short, lateral, triangular, abdominal blotches bearing a few, long, pustulated hairs.

Head, length .47 mm., width .44 mm.; broadly conical, front broad, slightly convex with a shallow median emargination; a hair arising from the dorsal surface near the obtuse anterior angle projects forward beyond the margin; behind this two short hairs (not marginal and showing through as in n. sp. a) and behind these a rather long hair; two short marginal hairs; trabeculae long and rather slender, acutely-tipped; antennae long; temporal angles with three hairs, also one hair just behind the eye, and one in anterior angle of eye; occipital border slightly convex; forehead much paler colored than hind head; signature short with slightly concave anterior margin and obtusely angled hinder margin; antennal and internal bands pale, temples and widely separated occipital bands darker.

Prothorax subquadrangular; rounded posterior angles with one hair; posterior border straight; distinct, regular, colored lateral borders. Metathorax pentagonal; with two non-pustulated hairs in lateral angle and five pustulated hairs ranged along each latero-posterior margin; uniform lateral colored border. Legs pale colored except tarsi and claws.

Abdomen, elongate ovate, without angulated lateral projections, with a few pustulated hairs on surface, and one or two rather longish hairs in posterior angles; segments 1-7 with lateral triangular blotch bearing three or four pustulated longish hairs ranged along posterior border of blotch; an uncolored stigmatal spot in each blotch; the lateral margins of segments 1 and 2 (less distinctly in 2) bordered with dark brown like the thoracic segments; segment 8 with transverse blotch extending entirely across the segment; and segment 9 uncolored or faintly colored, with slight emargination and only a few very short hairs.

Docophorus atricolor n. sp. (Plate iii, fig. 9.)

Not uncommon on the Ancient and Marbled Murrelets, *Synthliborhampus antiquus* and *Brachyrhampus marmoratus* (Bay of Monterey, California). This species is closely related to *colymbinus*.

Description of male. Body, length 1.75 mm., width .71 mm.; rather elongate, Nirmoid in shape, darkly colored all over with wide, black, lateral, abdominal bands.

Head, length .53 mm., width .6 mm.; slightly broader than long, front broad, with shallow rounding emargination, uncolored portion of clypeus slightly expanded, anterior angles rounding; one very short fine marginal hair at indistinct suture; trabeculae small; antennae short and slender; temporal margins with two long hairs; eyes flat with a spine; occipital margin concave; clypeal signature broad anteriorly, with truncate front margin, tapering slowly posteriorly to truncate, posterior margin reaching the mandibles; antennal bands darkly brown, right-angled, with posterior ends extending transversely inwards to mandibles; occipital bands distinct, slightly diverging and separated from forehead by a transverse, weakly colored, linear space behind antennal bands; temporal regions brown with margins darker.

Prothorax, small with anterior margin emarginated and projecting under the head; lateral and anterior margins distinctly and evenly bordered with dark brown to black, rest of segment brown; a short spine on lateral margin, and at rounded posterior angle a single hair. Metathorax short, broad, posterior margin flatly convex, angles rounded; a long hair and short spine in an uncolored space in front of middle of lateral margin, and three long hairs in posterior angle; segment wholly colored with darker, small, lateral, marginal blotch, in which is located the clear space containing hair and spine. Legs brown with darker markings.

Abdomen elongate, elliptical, segments short of about equal length; each segment with two weak median hairs on dorsal surface; whole colored dark smoky brown except tip of ninth segment; broad black lateral bands, connected on each segment by a narrow transverse black bar across middle of segment; on first segment this bar broader, covering nearly whole surface of segment, and with a narrow uncolored median line; ninth segment truncate behind with flatly rounded posterior angles; a series of short pustulated hairs along posterior margin; genitalia in segments 8 and 9, side pieces with a distinct toothed posterior claw.

Female, same size; not so dark; ninth segment emarginated for one-half its length, the points being obtusely angled, and with one very short hair each.

Docophorus insolitus n. sp. (Plate iv, fig. 5.)

A few specimens, male and female, taken from an Aleutian Murrelet, *Ptychorhampus aleuticus* (Bay of Monterey, California). This species was not found on other of the numerous individuals of the same bird species taken at Monterey.

Description of female. Body, length 1.65 mm., width .50 mm.; elongate, narrow, Nirmoid in general appearance, with long trabeculae and distinct clypeal suture; color of head and thorax yellowish brown, abdomen whitish, with strongly marked dark brown bands of the head, borders of thorax, and blackish abdominal lateral bands, and brown transverse blotches.

Head, length .5 mm., width .4 mm.; large in comparison with total size of body, the head being nearly one-third of the total body length, elongate conical; that part of the head in front of the mandibles specially long; front broad, convex, with the margin finely crenulate; three small lateral marginal hairs on forehead; trabeculae

large, blunt; eye with a short hair; temporal angles rounded, with two rather short curving hairs; occipital margin straight; bands of the head, viz., broad antennal, diverging occipital, distinct ocular reaching the tips of the occipital, and narrowly marginal, dark brown and well marked; pale brown signature large, with dark brown posterior angle not reaching mandibles and rather blunt.

Prothorax short, broad, with rounded angles and convex posterior margin; one hair in posterior angles; distinct dark brown lateral and anterior borders, also extending inwards from the posterior angles along the posterior margin, but not meeting; median space almost uncolored. Metathorax pentagonal, with rounding lateral angles and six hairs on each latero-posterior margin; broad lateral dark brown border, broadest in lateral angles. Legs concolorous, with pale brown tinge of body, tarsal claws darker.

Abdomen elongate, narrow, posterior angles of segment 2 produced, acuminate; lateral margins with two longish hairs, a few longish hairs on dorsal aspect; lateral bands semitranslucent smoky brown, composed of a series of slightly diagonal, narrow, marginal blotches, one on each segment, each blotch widest anteriorly, tapering posteriorly and not quite reaching the posterior angle of the segment; segments 1-7 with lateral transverse blotches, those on segment 1 meeting on the median line; large median region of abdomen whitish; segment 8 wholly colored; segment 9 small, uncolored, with very slight angular emargination; genital blotch a narrow, curving, transverse band across segment 6.

Male. Smaller, length 1.34 mm., width .38 mm.; head, length .47 mm., width .37 mm.; metathorax almost wholly fuscous; the lateral transverse blotches of abdomen longer, those on segments 6-7 almost, if not quite,

meeting on median line; last segment broadly rounded with several hairs; genitalia pincer-like.

Docophorus icterodes Nitzsch. (Plate iv, fig. 1.)

Germer's Mag. Entomol., 1818, vol. iii, p. 290.

Pediculus dentatus Scopoli, Entomol. Carniol., 1763, p. 383.

Docophorus icterodes Nitzsch, Burmeister, Handbuch d. Entomologie, 1832, vol. ii, p. 424; Gurlt. Mag. f. ges. Thierheilk., 1842, vol. viii, p. 415; Denny, Monograph. Anoplur. Brit., 1842, p. 101, pl. v, fig. 11; Grube, v. Middendorff's sibir. Reise., 1851, vol. ii, part 1, p. 468; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 115, pl. x, fig. 8; Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 114, pl. x, fig. 1.

Specimens of this common parasite of ducks taken on the Surf Scoter, *Oidemia perspicillata*, the Ruddy Duck, *Erismatura rubida*, the Red-breasted Merganser, *Merganser serrator* (Bay of Monterey, California); and from the Mallard, *Anas boschas*, the Greenwinged Teal, *Anas carolinensis*, the Redhead, *Aythya americana*, the Lesser Scaup, *Aythya affinis*, and the Pintail, *Dafila acuta* (Lawrence, Kansas). Piaget, Giebel and Denny list fully a dozen species of ducks on which *icterodes* has been found.

Giebel has described (Insecta Epizoa) three other species of *Docophorus* (*adustus*, p. 113, *brevimaculatus*, p. 114, and *brunneiceps*, p. 114) found on ducks, and Rudow one species (*natatorum*, Zeitsch. f. ges. Naturwiss, 1870, vol. xxxv, p. 453), all of which Piaget holds to be synonyms of *icterodes*. Piaget doubts also the validity of two or three other of Giebel's species of duck-infesting *Docophori*. The wide geographical and zoological distribution of the species render variations inevitable, and its abundance on such common birds as ducks renders inevitable the observation of these variations.

The measurements of the male specimen figured are: body, length 1.4 mm., width .52 mm.; head, length .44 mm., width .4 mm. The species is easily recognizable by its conspicuous rounding, uncolored clypeus with col-

ored signature, and on each side of it the triangularly-headed anterior projection of the antennal band.

Docophorus pertusus Nitzsch. (Plate iv, figs. 2 and 3.)

Germer's Mag. Entomol., 1818, vol. iii, p. 290.

Docophorus pertusus Nitzsch, Burmeister, Handbuch d. Entomologie, 1832, vol. ii, p. 426; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 108, pl. xi, figs. 3, 12; Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 89.

Males, females, and young from eight out of eleven specimens of American Coot, *Fulica americana* (Monterey, California), and from one out of three specimens of same bird species taken at Lawrence, Kansas. A single specimen was taken from a Ruddy Duck, *Erismatura rubida* (Monterey, California). The Ruddy Ducks and Coots are such constant associates that it is not surprising to find this Coot parasite occasionally on this species of duck. Also a single male was taken from an American Eared Grebe, *Colymbus nigricollis californicus* (Bay of Monterey, California). The characteristic forcipated appearance of the clypeus easily distinguishes the species; in some specimens the "pincers" will be found closed, so that the deep frontal emargination is quite enclosed, while in others the "pincers" will be open. My specimens do not agree with Giebel's figures and Piaget's description as to length of signature; in my specimens the acuminate posterior point extends quite to the mandibles. I figure a female, and an immature specimen. The young stage is interesting, as it shows no evidence of the pincer-like condition of the clypeus, and the clypeal signature is arrested far in front of the mandibles. The measurements of the specimens figured are: Female, body, length 2. mm., width .92 mm.; head, length .6 mm., width .6 mm. Immature, body, length 1.7 mm., width .84 mm.; head, length .52 mm., width .5 mm. Nitzsch's specimens were found on *Fulica atra*.

Docophorus lari Denny. (Plate iv, fig. 4.)

Monograph Anoplurorum Britannia, 1842, p. 89, pl. v, fig. 9.

Pediculus lari Fabricius, Fauna Groenlandica, 1780, p. 218.

Philopterus lari Fabr., Walckenaer, Hist. Nat. Ins. Apt., 1844, vol. iii, p. 337.

Docophorus gonothorax Giebel, Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss., 1871, vol. xxxvii, p. 450; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 111.

Docophorus congener Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 111.

Docophorus lari Denny, Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 111, pl. ix, fig. 7.

Many specimens of this common parasite of the gulls on *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*, *canus*, *occidentalis*, *brachyrhynchus*, *glaucescens*, *heermanni*, *vegae*, *delewarensis*, *glaucus* and *Rissa tridactyla pollicaris* (Bay of Monterey, Cal.), and from *Larus delewarensis* (Lawrence, Kansas). In all, I have examined eighty-seven specimens of gulls of the various species mentioned, and have collected this parasite on seventy-eight of them. Piaget and others have found this parasite on *Larus canus*, *marinus*, *fuscus*, *glaucus*, *argentatus*, *ridibundus*, *atricilla*, *islandicus*, *leucophaeus*, *cyanorhynchus*, *Pagophila eburnea*, *Rissa tridactyla*, *Sulla bassana*, and *Lestris parasiticus*. I have found males, females and young of this parasite on *Colymbus nigricollis californicus* and *Urinator lumme*; these can hardly be stragglers.

Piaget has named and briefly described three varieties of this species, there being apparent a considerable variation in size, in shape of the clypeus and character of the male genitalia. The careful examination of a large number of specimens from different species of gulls is necessary for an understanding of the condition of the species. I hope to have opportunity to make such a study soon.

The species is easily recognized by the strong markings, broad truncate clypeus and large acuminate signature. The female specimen figured measured as follows: body, length 2. mm., width .93 mm.; head, length .62 mm., width .63 mm.

Despite the smaller size I do not understand, from the description, how Picaglia's *D. larinus* (Atti d. Soc. Ital. d. Sci. Nat., 1885, vol. xxviii) differs specifically from *lari*.

Docophorus melanocephalus Burmeister. (Plate iv, fig. 6.)

Burmeister, Handbook d. Entomologie, 1832, vol. ii, p. 426.

Docophorus laricola Nitzsch. (in pars) Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss. (ed. Giebel) 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 363.

Docophorus caspicus Nitzsch. Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss. (ed. Giebel) 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 361, fig. 87.

Docophorus melanocephalus Burm. Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 110, Pl. xi, fig. 8; Piaget, Les Pediculines, p. 109, pl. ix, fig. 5.

Many specimens taken from the Royal Tern, *Sterna maxima*.

This is the most abundant parasite of this Tern (Bay of Monterey, California). I found it on every one of fourteen specimens shot. The European authors record its occurrence on *Sterna caspia*, *cantiaca*, and on *Larus ridibunda* and *cirrocephalus* (localities?). Giebel describes also as a distinct species *lobaticeps* (Insecta Epizoa, p. 109), a closely related, if not identical, form taken on *Sterna hirundo* and *Sterna fassipes*. Piaget believes *lobaticeps* to be identical with *melanocephalus*.

The distinguishing characters of *melanocephalus* are its general dark color, its especially dark colored head, prominent signature with long acuminate point reaching the mandibles, slightly convex clypeal front, and the presence of a small spine and a short hair in the eye. The measurements of the female specimen figured are: Length 2.1 mm., width .9 mm.; head, length .65 mm., width .65 mm.

Nirmus præstans n. sp. (Plate v, figs. 1 and 2.)

Taken on the Royal Tern, *Sterna maxima* (Bay of Monterey, California). But two specimens, both males,

of this new *Nirmus* were taken, one from each of two birds. The new form belongs to the group *nigropicti*.

Body, length 3.25 mm., width .5; with marginal markings of black, and abdominal blotches of chestnut brown.

Head, length .56 mm., width .5 mm.; broadly conical, widest at posterior angles, with temporal margins and margins of forehead in nearly straight diagonal lines; clypeus truncate in front (even slightly concave), with three lateral short hairs; signature with broad anterior margin colored (brown); a rather broad lateral black line interrupted posteriorly by the suture, but reappearing behind the suture as a black blotch; antennal bands black, outer ends curving forward; trabeculae distinct, as long as first antennal segment; antennae with second segment longest, fifth longer than third or fourth which are equal, uncolored, except the fifth segment, which is light brown with distinct short hairs on tip; eyes with a bristle; temporal margins narrowly bordered with black and with one long hair; occipital angles rounded, posterior border doubly emarginated; occipital signature black and labium brown, visible on under side; mandibular rami strongly colored.

Prothorax quadrangular, much narrower than head; angles obtuse to rounding; lateral margins strongly and broadly colored, the colored band running inward along the posterior margin for about one-third the length of the margin and slightly expanded at inner end. Metathorax, transverse, five sided, lateral margins with a feeble concavity, posterior angles rounding with five separated, strong, pustulated hairs arranged, irregularly spaced, the three outermost close together, in a row extending inwards along the posterior margin; posterior margin obtusely angled on the abdomen; lateral margins with a strong, dark brown, linear blotch expanding at the ends; sternal

markings consisting of broad intercoxal lines, and a triangular median blotch on metathorax. Legs mostly uncolored, with femur semiannulated with dark brown at basal and distal extremities; tibiae annulated at distal end; tarsus light brown; claws uncolored.

Abdomen, elongate ovate; posterior angles of segments with few hairs; surface glabrous, first segment without transparent lateral margin, with circular black spot in anterior angle; segments 2-6 with transparent lateral margin, narrower posteriorly; in each anterior angle a black, linear, obliquely directed blotch produced anteriorly across the suture and into the preceding segment; on segment 7 this blotch very faint or obsolete; at the posterior angle a small distinct blotch; on the eighth segment a small marginal blotch, and on the ninth a transversal, curving, brown line; on the dorsal surface a small, short, curving, median, transversal brown line on the second segment, and a similar slightly larger one on the third segment; on segments 3-6 the broad transversal blotches of the ventral surface show through, as also do the chitinized parts of the genitalia; on the ventral surface there are median transversal brown markings as follows: on the first segment a small wide triangle, on the second segment a semiellipse with convex side forward, on segments 3-6 broad transverse blotches largest on segments 4-5; genitalia showing distinctly; one or two hairs at posterior angles of segments 1-7; segment 8 with a strong, long, hair and a shorter one on lateral margin; segment 9 with strong hairs arising from dorsal and ventral surfaces of the rounded posterior margin, in all about ten.

Nirmus hebes n. sp. (Plate v, fig. 3.)

A single poorly-preserved specimen from a Royal Tern, *Sterna maxima* (Bay of Monterey, California).

Description. Body, length 1.72 mm., width .5 mm.; strongly marked, abdomen with large, lateral, transverse blotches and an uncolored longitudinal median line.

Head, length .47 mm., width .35 mm.; elongate conical, front truncate, bare (?); trabeculae small but distinct; temporal margins subparallel, with one hair near posterior angle; antennal bands distinct, dark brown, bending inwards at the suture, and with posterior extremity expanded; temporal margins narrowly edged with dark brown; occipital bands indistinct, diverging, more strongly colored at base.

Prothorax with rounded angles, bare (?); posterior margin flatly convex, with colored lateral border. Metathorax with rounded anterior angles, diverging sides and obtuse posterior angles; angulated on abdomen; two or more hairs in posterior angles; lateral borders colored. Legs concolorous with body, with darker narrow margins. Sternal markings consisting of two pairs of intercoxal lines.

Abdomen elongate elliptical; posterior angles of posterior segments with short hairs; each of segments 2-7 with a marginal black blotch, widest anteriorly and projecting inward along the anterior margin of segment, but paling to brown; this projection stops at a median, longitudinal, uncolored line, turns posteriorly to the posterior margin of the segment and runs along the segment outwardly for a short distance; that part of the lateral portion of the segment not colored by this black and dark brown curving blotch is golden brown; segment 8 wholly colored with narrow, black, lateral margin; segment 9 uncolored, with two small, brown blotches; posterior margin feebly emarginate.

Nirmus farallonii n. sp. (Plate v, fig. 4.)

A single female specimen taken from a Farallone Cormorant *Phalacrocorax dilophus albociliatus* (Bay of Monterey, Cal.) An immature specimen taken from a Western Grebe, *Colymbus septentrionalis* (Bay of Monterey, Cal.) is also probably of this species. It may be a straggler. In general marking and outline this new species resembles *Nirmus dispar* Piaget, taken by the namer on a *Carbo sulcirostris* from a skin in the Leyden Museum. *Dispar* is a much smaller species, and lacks the characteristic median abdominal blotches of *farallonii*.

Female. Body, length 2.66 mm., width .84; ground color pale clear brown; strongly and extensively marked with dark brown.

Head, length .6 mm., width .53 mm.; conical, narrow in front and rounding; five marginal hairs, a long one on dorsal surface between the front two and two shorter ones on dorsal surface near the fourth marginal; trabeculae small and nearly obtuse; temporal margins rounding and with one long hair and several short prickles; occipital margin slightly concave; eyes prominent, with a very short prickle; antennae short, second segment longest, third and fourth about equal, fifth longer, concolorous with pale ground color of head; clypeal signature distinct, short pentagonal, with hinder margins and posterior angle rounded; whole head, except small parts of clypeus, pale brown; antennal bands broad, distinct, bending in at suture; small black ocular flecks, and converging occipital bands.

Prothorax shorter than broad, quadrangular with rounding angles; one long hair and one short thorny hair at posterior angle; color brown, with darker lateral bands which expand into triangular dark brown blotches in posterior angles. Metathorax broader than long, quad-

angular with lateral margins diverging slightly, and anterior angles distinctly expanding and tubercular in front of a constriction; posterior margin straight; posterior angles with one long and one short hair in point of angle, and near them five long hairs set in an elliptical clear space; brown, palest in center, lateral bands very dark in posterior two-thirds, and bending in along anterior margin. Legs colored.

Abdomen elongate elliptical, with posterior angles projecting, and two or three rather long hairs in each angle; a few long hairs on dorsal surface; segment 1 all brown, others with strong, quadrangular, lateral, brown blotches, black on outer margin, and with uncolored stigmal spots and a median quadrangular light brown blotch; posterior angles uncolored; segments 8-9 undivided, but with distinct blotches and no median blotches; segment 9 rounding, hardly if at all emarginated, and with only a few short hairs.

Nirmus orarius n. sp. (Plate v, fig. 5.)

A single specimen from a Golden Plover, *Charadrius dominicus* (Lawrence, Kansas). This form is a member of the group *obsкуро-suturati*, and resembles somewhat my species *baphilus* from a Killdeer Plover, *Ægialitis vociferus*; the body, however, is shorter and not parallel-sided, though the form is still a slender, graceful one.

Female. Body, length 1.84 mm., width .4 mm.; pale with narrow distinct marginal markings.

Head, length .5 mm., width .28 mm.; head elongate conical, with expanded uncolored part of clypeus in front not angulated as in *baphilus*, but rounding; three clypeal hairs and one on dorsal surface in front of the trabecula projecting over the margin; trabeculae small, clear, but distinct; temporal margins weakly convex with two long hairs; occipital margin faintly concave; eyes flat with a

long hair; antennae uncolored, short; clypeal signature uncolored; mandibles and labium brown, a narrow lateral brown margin along forehead interrupted in front of antennae and at suture and along temples.

Prothorax markedly narrower than head; quadrangular, with sides converging slightly toward front; one hair in posterior angle; with brown marginal band distinct along posterior margin. Metathorax but little longer than prothorax, wider, with rapidly diverging lateral margins; posterior margin angulated; four long hairs in posterior angles, grouped in pairs, one pair being a short distance inward on posterior margin; an interrupted, lateral, brown band and a long, triangular, brown blotch projecting inwards from middle of lateral margin. Legs uncolored with weakly colored tarsi.

Abdomen elongate, with convex sides, not parallel; segments of about equal length; segment 9 short and with weak, rounding emargination on posterior margin; a few scattered weak hairs on surface, and segments 5-8 with one or two weak hairs in posterior angles; a narrow, lateral band emphatic in anterior part of each segment and margined outwardly by a narrow clear space; segments 1-6 with large, median, pale brown transverse blotch.

Nirmus giganticola n. sp. (Plate v, fig. 6.)

This well-marked *Nirmus* of the group *nigropicti* was taken from the Short-tailed Albatross, *Diomedea albatrus* (Bay of Monterey, California). It was found on both of two birds of this species shot. I have not found it on any other bird-species.

Body, length 3.5 mm., width .87 mm.; white with a few definitely arranged black and brown spots; of about the average size and usual shape of the *Nirmi nigropicti*;

body with a few hairs on margins, general surface glabrous.

Description of male. Head, length .75 mm., width .62 mm.; conical, front produced and narrowly rounded, almost angulated; sides of forehead with five hairs, and one short one between the first two which rises on upper surface of clypeus at some distance from the margin; between second and third marginal hairs a short hair rising from surface of head so far inward that its tip does not project over the margin; temporal margins rounding, with few short hairs; occipital margin slightly and broadly concave; trabeculae wanting; eyes distinct; antennae with first and second joints longest, each as long as third and fourth, fifth longer than fourth, uncolored; clypeus uncolored; margins of forehead with a short, interrupted, dark brown line; an irregularly shaped dark brown orbital blotch; a small occipital signature; mandibles chestnut brown.

Prothorax rectangular, angles obtuse, glabrous, uncolored, with broad transparent margin. Metathorax trapezoidal, widest at posterior angles; lateral margins slightly concave, deepest before the middle; posterior margin weakly concave; a slender hair at each posterior angle, and in the angular area four long, strong hairs set closely together in a circular, uncolored spot; by each lateral margin just before the middle a conspicuous black triangle with apex directed inwards, situated in a marginal transparent space; no sternal markings. Legs uncolored except distal extremity of tibia and tarsus, which are dark brown; with a few scattered hairs.

Abdomen, third, fourth and fifth segments broadest and of about equal width, eighth much narrower than seventh, ninth very narrow and small; posterior angle of second segment with two hairs; posterior angles of segments 3-6 with three hairs, of seventh with at least four

hairs, eighth segment with two hairs at each anterior and posterior angle; ninth segment feebly angularly emarginated with one short stiff hair on each side of the emargination; lateral margins of abdomen transparent, containing entering whitish appendages of clear chitin, and on segments 2-7 a small distinct black blotch near the anterior angle of each segment; seventh segment also with a slightly curving, elongate, black fleck in the posterior angle; eighth segment marked like the seventh except that the posterior blotch is more narrowly linear; segment 9 with a narrow marginal blotch on each side.

Female generally similar to male; abdomen with one hair on posterior angle of first segment, two hairs on segments 2-4, three hairs on segments 5-7; segment 9 more acute than in male and two-pointed; segment 8 with linear blotch extending along whole length of margin; inside of lower end of this blotch and of marginal blotch of ninth segment a curving, linear, brown blotch; opening of vulva with nine stiff hairs on each margin.

This member of the *Nirmi nigropicti* differs markedly by the produced and narrowly rounded clypeus, the long metathorax with acuminate posterior margin, and the entire absence in both sexes of transverse blotches or lines on the abdomen from such forms as *punctatus*, *selliger*, and *lineolatus*, which in general appearance are somewhat similar to this new form.

Nirmus bæophilus n. sp. (Plate v, fig. 7.)

A single female taken from a Killdeer Plover, *Ægialitis vocifera* (Lawrence, Kansas). Packard's outline figure and incomplete description of *Lipeurus gracilis*, host? (Amer. Nat., 1870, vol. iv, p. 95, pl. i, fig. 6) must refer to a form resembling, in shape and markings, at least, this species. The new species belongs to the group *obscurо-suturali*.

Description of female. Body, length 1.95 mm., width .34 mm.; very elongate and slender, parallel-sided, pale with distinct brown marginal bands on head, thorax and abdomen, and with weakly colored and ill-defined transverse abdominal markings.

Head, length .48 mm., width .23 mm.; elongate, conical, with clypeus expanded, and obtusely angled in front and at sides; the expanded part of the clypeus is uncolored; one lateral hair on expanded clypeal portion, two in front of the suture (one rising from dorsal surface and one from ventral), one at the suture, and two rising from the ventral surface and projecting beyond the lateral margin behind the suture, and one long hair rising from the internal band and projecting beyond the lateral margin of the forehead; trabeculae small but distinct, acute; temporal margins subparallel, with one long hair and one shorter hair; occipital margin concave; eyes inconspicuous; antennae with second segment longest, fifth next, third next, fourth next, segment 1 short and thick, uncolored, except a faint brownish tinge on segment 5; clypeal signature triangular with apex toward the mandibles; entire lateral margin of head narrowly dark brown, interrupted at clypeal suture and emphasized at beginning of antennal band; uncolored occipital bands converging toward the mandibles, and uncolored internal bands bending outward at suture to meet antennal bands and in front of mandibles to enclose oral fossa.

Prothorax truncated, conical, sides converging in front, with well defined brown marginal bands around the entire segments, and a single hair at posterior angle. Metathorax but little longer than prothorax, wider, also truncated conical with lateral brown bands interrupted at middle, and three long hairs in posterior angle, and one pustulated hair on each latero-posterior margin; a me-

dian, long, spear-head shaped sternal blotch of pale brown showing through. Legs with colored tarsi and strong claws.

Abdomen very long, slender, parallel sided, with few scattered long hairs on surface and in posterior angles of segments; segments 8-9 tapering posteriorly; segment 9 slightly but angularly emarginated, without terminal hairs on points; all segments with distinct narrow lateral brown bands, slightly expanding at front of each segment and projecting across the sutures; segment 1 with truncated, conical, paler, median blotch; other segments with indistinct, large, quadrangular, median blotches.

Nirmus punctatus Nitzsch. (Plate vi, figs 1 and 2.)

Germer's Mag. Entomol., 1818, vol. iii, p. 291.

Philopterus grammicus Gervais, Hist. Nat. Apteres, 1847, vol. iii, p. 350.

Nirmus punctatus Nitzsch. Nitzsch. (ed. Giebel) Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss., 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 377; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 176, pl. iv, figs. 1, 2; Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 200, pl. xvi, fig. 4.

A female and two immature specimens taken from a Western Herring Gull, *Larus occidentalis* (Bay of Monterey, California). This species was found by Nitzsch on *Larus ridibundus*, and by Piaget on a *Larus dominicanus* from Chili, a *Larus crassirostris* from China, and a *Larus ichthyætus* from the Volgas; a well distributed form, surely. Piaget's figure omits the short hairs at the anterior angles of the clypeus present apparently in all *nigropicti*, and his description consistently with the drawing refers to but three hairs on each side of the clypeus, where there are really four. The specimen is much larger (length 2.4 mm.) than Piaget's seem to have been, the average length of his female specimens being 1.9 mm.

Description of young. Length, 1.5 mm., differing from adult specially in incompleteness of markings and relative

shortness of body. Head, length 5 mm., width .41 mm.; more rounding than truncate in front and without colored markings, except dark brown labium and pale brown mandibles; ratio of breadth to length greater than in adult. Thorax with a lateral small black blotch near anterior angle of metathorax. Abdomen, length .81 mm., width .41 mm.; without median markings, a small black blotch at anterior angle of segments 1-7, blotches growing smaller in each succeeding segment.

Nirmus felix Giebel. (Plate vi, figs. 3 and 4.)
Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 175.

Two specimens, both males, taken from two specimens of Heerman's Gull, *Larus heermanni* (Bay of Monterey, California), may be attributed to this species of Giebel established on a single female taken from the same species of gull. Piaget (Les Pediculines, p. 201) assumes to believe Giebel's specimen a variety of *punctatus*. "Cette espèce ne me paraît non plus qu'une variété du *punctatus* où l'occiput n'est pas bordé de noir et les taches de l'abdomen sont plus allongées transversalement." But the differences between the males taken by me and the male *punctatus* are much more considerable than this. The black bordering of the head and the strong tripartite blotches of the abdomen remove it distinctly from any immediate similarity with *punctatus*; in fact, the species more nearly resembles *lincolatus* than *punctatus* (compare figures 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8, plate vi). Its most striking resemblance, however, is to *praestans*, the transparent clypeus, different abdominal markings and markedly different male genitalia distinguishing it from *praestans*.

Description of male. Body, length 3.66 mm., width .62 mm.; white, with dark brown or black marginal markings, and chestnut brown, median abdominal markings.

Head, length .53 mm., width .50 mm.; conical, clypeus truncate, even slightly concave in front, a short hair at each anterior angle and five other short hairs in the lateral margin between it and the small but distinct trabecula; temporal margin slightly rounding, with two longish hairs, and behind the hinder one two very short, stiff, prickle-like hairs; posterior margin straight; antennæ uncolored, second segment longest, third, fourth and fifth segments about equal; anterior part of clypeus transparent, and a transparent space on each side just inside of trabeculae; margin of forehead with a twice-interrupted, uneven, black line, the middle third of it not contiguous to the margin and thickly crescentic; a black border along the temporal margins, bending inwards at anterior end; labium black; mandibles chestnut brown.

Prothorax quadrangular, bordered laterally with black, which runs inward along the posterior margin one-third the length of the margin; a single hair at posterior angles. Metathorax pentagonal, bordered on the anterior lateral margins with dark brown, inside of which the short, curving, black, intercoxal lines of the sternum show through; posterior lateral angles with five strong pustulated hairs almost exactly as in *praestans*; posterior margin angulated on abdomen; sternal markings consist of an obtusely-pointed, nipple-like fleck, projecting inwards from lateral margin of metathorax. Legs, femur with brown fleck at basal end and tibia with brown blotch at distal end, tarsus brown, otherwise white; tibia with three short, stiff hairs on inner side and one on outer side; femur with two or three short hairs arising in basal blotch.

Abdomen with segment 4 widest; nearly parallel-sided for most of its length; segment 1 with small black blotch at anterior angles, segments 2-7 with triangular (segments 2-3), or curving, angulated (segments 4-7) blotches

in anterior angles, with transparent spots at posterior angles and margins narrowly transparent; segment 8 with irregular black marginal blotch; segment 9 with two short chestnut lines parallel with posterior rounding margin; on dorsal surface of segments 2-6 a median transverse chestnut line shortest on second and on sixth segments, and with anterior border of each mark emarginated; ventral surface of segment 5 with broad transverse chestnut blotch almost divided in the middle; segments 4 and 6 with such blotches completely and widely divided, making two lateral blotches on each segment; segment 3 with faint indications of such lateral blotches; genitalia confined to segments 7-8, side pieces angulated with points projecting inwards and slightly crossing each other at tips; posterior angles of abdominal segments with few long hairs; segment 8 with hairs rising from middle of margin; segment 9 with about twelve hairs along posterior margin which is broadly rounded.

Nirmus signatus Piaget. (Plate vi, fig. 5.)

Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 186, pl. xv, fig. 8.

Nirmus signatus Piaget, König, Ein Beitrag zur Mallophagenfauna, 1884, p. 10.

Three males and three females taken from an American Avocet, *Recurvirostra americana* (Lawrence, Kansas). Piaget found this species common on *Recurvirostra avocetta* (Zool. Garden of Rotterdam), and König found it abundant on the same bird species taken near Kiel.

As Piaget figures only the female, and the differences between the sexes in shape and markings of abdomen and character of last segments is considerable, I figure the male. The difference in size between the sexes is considerable, as shown by the following measurements of my specimens: Male, body, length 1.9 mm., width .5 mm.; head, length 5 mm., width .36 mm. Female, body,

length 2.5 mm., width .62 mm.; head, length .56 mm., width .4 mm. The characteristic markings of the species, especially the large and sharply-defined signature, make it easily recognized.

Nirmus pileus Nitzsch. (Plate vi, fig. 6.)

Germar's Mag. Entomol., 1818, vol. iii, p. 291.

Nirmus pileus Nitzsch, Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss., 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 373; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 162; Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 182, pl. xv, fig. 6.

A single specimen, female, taken from an American Avocet, *Recurvirostra americana* (Lawrence, Kansas). Nitzsch's and Piaget's specimens were taken on *Recurvirostra avocetta*. I figure the female, although Piaget's figure is excellent, for the convenience of American students. The measurements of the specimen are: Body, length 2.8 mm., width .78 mm.; head, length .62 mm., width .60 mm. These measurements vary a little from Piaget's, my specimen being shorter and wider, and the head a fifth greater in length and width.

Nirmus lineolatus Nitzsch. (Plate vi, figs. 7, 8 and 9.)

Zeitsch. f. ges. Naturwiss., 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 376 (ed. Giebel).

Nirmus ornatus Grube, v. Middendorff's sibir. Reise zool., vol. i, p. 477, pl. i, fig. 4.

Nirmus lineolatus Nitzsch, Burmeister, Handb. Entomol., 1838, vol. ii, p. 428; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 177; Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 199.

I have taken this common *Nirmus* of the gulls from *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*, *brachyrhynchus*, *glaucescens*, *canus*, *vegæ*, *occidentalis*, *heermanni*, *californicus*, *delewarensis* (Bay of Monterey, California). Nitzsch found it on *Larus canus*, *argentatus*, *glaucus*, *tridactylus*, and Piaget on *argentatus* and *glaucus*. It is readily distinguishable by its characteristic head markings and by the ventral abdominal blotches and the genitalia of the male. The young, which I have found in many stages of growth,

differ from the adult, especially in the shape of the head and the markings of the body.

Description of very young. Body white, with few brown markings. Head short, broadly conical; front rounded; temporal angles with a single long hair; front with two very short hairs on each side (invisible except under high magnification); antennæ rather short and thick, uncolored; mandibles pale brown; a small black ocular fleck; head otherwise uncolored. Thorax shaped as in adult, with but four long metathoracic hairs instead of six; prothorax unmarked; a small fleck at anterior angle of metathorax. Abdomen with sides subparallel; no medial markings; a small lateral marginal blotch on segments 1-7; segments 1-4 without hairs at posterior angles.

Lipeurus densus n. sp. (Plate vii, figs. 1 and 2.)

A single female specimen taken from a Short-tailed Albatross, *Diomedea albatrus* (Bay of Monterey, California). The form is a well-marked member of the group *circumfasciata*. As indicated by the clypeus, the simple lateral bands of the abdomen, and the concave posterior margin of the metathorax, it somewhat resembles *heterogrammicus* taken by Nitzsch and Piaget on *Perdix cinerea*.

Description of female. Body, length 4.3 mm., width .81 mm.; white, strongly marked with dark brown and black; sides subparallel.

Head, length .94 mm., width .75 mm., sides nearly parallel; clypeus obtusely angulated in front; six hairs on each side of forehead, the anterior one longest; trabeculæ wanting; antennæ uncolored, second segment longest, as long as fourth and fifth together, first and third about equal in length, with a very few scattered short hairs; eye prominent, hemispherical; temporal margin with two minute hair prickles, no other hairs; occipital margin concave; a strong, dark brown band completely bordering fore-

head, and continuing, interrupted at antennary fossæ, along temporal margins almost to occipital angles.

Prothorax quadrangular, convex on metathorax; two separated hairs at occipital angles; a lateral marginal brown blotch bounded outwardly along its posterior half by a transparent edge. Metathorax with lateral margins concave, deepest before the middle; anterior angles obliquely truncate; posterior margin straight or feebly concave; three long, strong, hairs in the posterior angles, arising from an elliptical uncolored space; a large brown blotch in anterior angles, and a smaller one in posterior angles, also a narrow marginal band running full length of segment. Sternal markings consisting of a faint bordering of anterior coxal cavities, an intercoxal line between pro- and mesacoxæ, an obscure median semicircular blotch with convex margin posteriorly, and a rather broad lateral marginal band on metathorax. Fore legs short, coxæ narrowly separated and globular, femora wide, tarsi alone colored; middle and hind legs long, coxæ produced widely and separated; femora long and slender; femora and tibiæ with dorsal, elongate, dark brown markings; tarsi and claws pale brown; tibiæ with two long hairs and three short ones on outer margin.

Abdomen with sides of segments 1-7 parallel; sides of segments 8-10 tapering posteriorly, tenth segment bicuspitate; posterior angles of segments 1-4 without hairs, angles of segments 5-6 with one hair, of segment 7 with three hairs, segment 8 with one hair rising before the angle, segment 9 with two hairs, segment 10 with each posterior point bearing four hairs, two arising on margin and one each from dorsal and ventral surfaces; a strong broad, dark brown, marginal band, this band projecting in on segment 9 almost to median line; segment 10 wholly colored.

Lipeurus varius n. sp. (Plate vii, figs. 3 and 4.)

A common parasite of the Pacific Fulmars, *Fulmarus glacialis* vars. *glupischa* and *rogersii*, being found by me on twenty-six out of thirty specimens of these Fulmars shot on the Bay of Monterey, California. This white and blotched species belongs to the *Lipeuri circumfasciati*, and shows some similarity of appearance to *tricolor* Piaget (Les Pediculines, p. 363, pl. xxx, fig. 4), taken from an Albatross. Although this parasite was found on nearly all the Fulmars shot, on none was it present in large numbers (as was its companion *Lipeurus celer*), and among all the specimens taken by me, perhaps one hundred in total number, there is not a male.

Description of female. Body, length 2.9 mm., width .62 mm.; white, with distinct dark brown markings, marginal on head and thorax, and as lateral blotches not reaching the margins on abdomen.

Head, length .6 mm., width .4 mm.; sides subparallel, front parabolic, with five marginal hairs on forehead, one of which is separated from the others and close to angle of antennary fossa, and a short hair on dorsal surface projecting beyond the margin between first two marginal hairs; trabeculae wanting; temporal margins with a single short hair; eyes distinct, with a fine prickle on margin just behind them; occipital margin straight; head uncolored and pale smoky brown, with dark brown circumferential antennal bands and ocular blotches which extend backwards, paling, over temporal region; antennae uncolored, first two segments about equal, third and fourth equal and shorter, and fifth slightly longer than third or fourth.

Prothorax nearly square, angles rounding, posterior ones slightly swollen; whitish, except even dark brown lateral border. Metathorax elongate, slightly widening

posteriorly, anterior angles swollen, posterior margin straight, with four long hairs, not pustulated, in posterior angles; lateral margins unevenly bordered with black and dark brown, widest anteriorly; sternal blotch pale brown, anterior part elliptical, with a backward-projecting, long, slender, tapering process. Legs uncolored except for pale brown tarsi and claws.

Abdomen slightly widening to segment 6, and then more rapidly narrowing; white, with two lateral brown quadrangular blotches, fading inwardly, and each, except on segments 1 and 7-9, with uncolored stigmatal spot; these distinct and characteristic lateral blotches do not touch the lateral margin, the white marginal border varying from very narrow to one-half the width of the blotches, as in the specimen figured; ninth segment angularly emarginated with two hairs on each point.

I figure an immature specimen which is about one-half the size of an adult; it lacks entirely the abdominal markings, showing small portions, but intensely colored, of the thoracic and head markings. The presence of but one of the long metathoracic hairs is interesting, and the usual large head, characteristic of the immature stages, is noticeable.

Lipeuru celer n. sp. (Plate vii, figs. 5 and 6).

This large dark form was found in great numbers on all specimens except one of thirty Pacific Fulmars, *Fulmarus glacialis* vars. *glupischa* and *rogersii* (Bay of Monterey, California), examined by me. It belongs to Taschenberg's group, *clypeati sutura indistincta*, and its most obvious resemblances are to *grandis* taken by Piaget on *Procellaria pelagica* in the Zoological Garden of Rotterdam. It is distinguished from *grandis* by the different form of the head, by lacking the occipital signature, by the presence of occipital bands, by the markedly different

abdominal markings, by the different character of the last segment of the male, and by other less obvious characters. Its dark color and large size make it a conspicuous object on the birds.

Description of female. Length 3.37 mm., width .7 mm.; body everywhere brown, the accentuated markings black, sides of head, thorax and abdomen subparallel.

Head, length 7. mm., width .5 mm.; sides nearly parallel; clypeus narrowly rounded in front with six lateral short hairs of which four are located along the margin at nearly equal distances apart, one arising from the dorsal surface near the anterior marginal hair, and one near the antennæ; trabeculæ wanting; temporal margins weakly convex with one long hair; antennæ with segments 1-2 about equal in length, segment 3 but little shorter, segments 4-5 shorter and feebly colored; whole head chestnut brown; clypeal signature wide anteriorly, short, and acuminate posteriorly; the pronounced antennal bands projecting inward at their basal extremities; the irregular orbital blotches, the narrow temporal marginal bands, and the distinct occipital bands much expanded at occipital margin, black or strongly dark brown.

Prothorax short, quadrangular, slightly wider posteriorly; chestnut brown, paler in the middle; lateral borders black. Metathorax widest at posterior angles; brown; lateral margins broadly and irregularly bordered with black; four long hairs arising from an uncolored spot. Sternum almost completely brown, showing a broad long median blotch abruptly pointed behind, set off by narrow uncolored lines from the broad lateral bands. Legs with coxæ, femora and tibiæ dark brown; femora paler on inner side and at distal extremity; trochanters uncolored; tarsi pale brown.

Abdomen with sides nearly parallel; segment 8 nar-

rower and segment 9 very narrow and short; segment 1 shorter than the nearly equal segments 2-7; all segments brown; segments 1-7 with a rather broad, black, lateral, marginal blotch, emarginated on inner face; these blotches touching at the sutures produce a continuous lateral band emarginated on each segment; segment 8 not distinctly blotched, but with narrow lateral black margin; segment 9 slightly emarginated, and with a brown blotch on each side; segment 1 especially, and segment 2 with an ill-defined median blotch of dark brown; the sutures between segments 2-7 showing except at lateral ends as uncolored lines; below, the lateral bands are narrower and not emarginated (or faintly on each segment); segment 1 with distinct median blotch, and segment 2 with a larger indistinct blotch; one or two hairs at posterior angles of segments; on segments 7-9 more hairs.

Male. Body, length 3.44 mm., width .59 mm.; head, length .72 mm., width 5. mm. Antennæ, first joint as long as all others combined, second next longest, third short with a dorsal angular projection at distal extremity, fifth slightly longer than fourth; first, fourth and fifth more colored than others. Abdominal segments with complete transverse dark brown bands, black at lateral margins, and with paler stigmatal spots; ninth segment very small and not emarginated.

Rudow (Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss., 1870, vol. xxxv, pp. 121-137), describes several *Lipeuri* taken on *Procellaria*, and one, *nigricans*, is a form as dark as *celer*, but all of these species are small, *nigricans* being but 1.5 mm. long.

Lipeurus longipilus n. sp. (Plate vii, fig. 7.)

A few males and females taken from two specimens (out of ten shot) of the American Coot, *Fulica americana*

(Monterey, California). The species was not present on any one of five Coots taken at Lawrence, Kansas. A well-marked member of the group *clypeati sutura distincta*.

Description of the male. Body, length 2.4 mm., width .4 mm.; fuliginous with paler femora, antennæ, prothorax and posterior half of abdomen, and black marginal bands on head, thorax and abdomen.

Head, length .53 mm., width .35 mm.; elongate, conical, with narrowly parabolic front, four marginal hairs in front of suture and three behind it; temporal margins with one hair, occipital margin straight or feebly concave; no trabeculæ; eyes inconspicuous; antennæ, first segment short, second segment large, broadest at base, almost as long as third, fourth and fifth together, third deeply notched and with an acute claw-like extremity, fourth and fifth short, cylindrical and more strongly colored than other segments; signature shield-shaped, extending to front margin of head, pale-colored anteriorly, with indistinct transverse striæ parallel with anterior margin, dark brown behind, a distinct suture extending from posterior angle along the median line not quite to the anterior margin of signature; this suture also extending posteriorly almost to mandibles; antennal bands broad, dark and straight; temporal margins bordered with black, paling inwardly; an acorn-shaped occipital signature, apex forward.

Prothorax almost square, bare, with uniform lateral marginal black band, which bends inwardly at the posterior angle. Metathorax quadrangular, longer than broad; anterior angles diagonally truncate; a slight constriction behind the anterior angles; posterior margin straight, with three very long hairs and one shorter hair in each posterior angle; segment dark brown, with uneven

lateral border of black, widest at constriction. Legs with dark colored coxæ and tibiæ, paler femora with darker markings.

Abdomen elongate, first segment much narrower than thorax at articulation, segments gradually widening to the fifth and narrowing from there to the ninth; segments 5-7 shorter than others; segments 1-2 with one hair at posterior angle, segment 3 with two hairs, and remaining segments with much longer hairs; distinct marginal black bands, with clear segmental spots; transversal dark brown bands, narrower on segments 5-7; ninth segment wholly colored and angularly emarginated, the points each with two short hairs.

Female. Body, length 2.65 mm., width .5 mm.; head, length, .55 mm., width .35 mm.; slightly larger than male; antennæ, second and fifth segments about equal, longest, third and fourth about equal; abdomen with segments gradually shortening from first backward through the seventh, eighth slightly longer, ninth deeply angularly emarginate, the two acute points without hairs; from the dorsal face of the eighth segment two very long hairs arise just inside of the black lateral band; all segments wholly colored except posterior half of the eighth; the transverse sutures uncolored, and indications of an uncolored median longitudinal line on segments 3-6; lateral marginal bands black, with clear stigmatal spots on inner margin.

***Lipeurus picturatus* n. sp.** (Plate viii, figs. 1 and 2.)

Four specimens, all female, taken on two specimens of American Coot, *Fulica americana* (Monterey, California), out of ten shot. No specimens found on four Coots killed at Lawrence, Kansas. A finely-marked form, with indistinct suture.

Description of female. Body, length 2.1 mm., width .35 mm.; slender, parallel-sided, strongly marked with brown and black in regular blotches and bands.

Head, length .5 mm., width .32 mm.; elongate conical with narrowly rounding or parabolic front; a weakly projecting very obtuse angle at suture; six marginal hairs, of which four are grouped about this angle; trabeculae small but distinct; temporal margins with one hair; occipital margin concave; antennae uncolored; segments 1-4, beginning with 1, gradually shorter, fifth segment as long as second; signature broad, paler in front and with indistinct transverse striae parallel with anterior margin, posterior margin concave, and with a broad, uncolored median line running from this border nearly to anterior margin; the signature is thus almost divided longitudinally; antennal bands black, extending anteriorly and fading into the paler color of the signature; temporal margins unevenly bordered with blackish, and bearing one hair; an acorn-shaped occipital signature indistinctly showing through from under surface.

Prothorax almost square, with posterior margin slightly angulated on the metathorax; clear smoky brown in middle, with black lateral borders expanded in anterior angles. Metathorax longer than broad, sides diverging slightly, anterior angles diagonally truncated with a distinct lateral angle; posterior margin straight; four hairs in posterior angle, three of which are in a clear space. Legs pale with smoky brown to black markings.

Abdomen slender, subparallel-sided, with single hairs at posterior angles, longer on posterior segments; segments 1-2 longest; others successively shorter; segment 9 deeply angularly emarginated, the points acute; first and ninth segments wholly colored; others, except segment 8 which has a curving, transverse band extending

entirely across, with narrow marginal black bands, and two quadrangular smoky brown blotches separated from each other and from lateral band by uncolored spaces.

In an immature specimen (plate viii, fig. 2) of about same size as adults, the markings are less intensely colored, the occipital signature and precoxal lines of ventral surface showing through, and the segmental parts of the marginal abdominal bands distinct, so that each segment appears to have four blotches, the outer ones darker.

Lipeurus diversus n. sp. (Plate viii, figs. 3 and 4.)

Several specimens taken from the Black-vented Shearwater, *Puffinus opisthomelas* (Bay of Monterey, California). The species is very like, in outline and markings, Piaget's species *angusticeps* (Les Pediculines, p. 306, pl. xxv, fig. 4) from a *Thalassidroma leachi* (Zool. Garden of Rotterdam), but shows such marked difference in size and certain details that it must be looked on as a distinct species.

The measurements of the specimens are (following in parentheses are the corresponding dimensions of *angusticeps* as given by Piaget): Male, body, length 3.4 mm. (2.8 mm.), width .37 mm. (.30 mm.); head, length .7 mm. (.6 mm.), width .37 mm. (.28 mm.). Female, body, length 4.1 mm. (3.65 mm.), width .5 mm. (.46 mm.); head, length .72 mm. (.65 mm.), width .43 mm. (.37 mm.). The description of the species in general is that given for *angusticeps* differing as follows: Male, the posterior border of the signature angularly concave, not straight; the temporal margins with two short hairs instead of one; the antennal colored bands bending inwards at the clypeal suture and continuous with the internal bands which bound the oral fossa; the metathorax with five long hairs on posterior angles instead of two; the

legs concolorous with the pale body color, not strongly colored; the last two segments of the abdomen not, as in *angusticeps*, with straight tapering sides bearing six short hairs and the last segment emarginated, but with convex margins with two or three rather long hairs, and the last segment very finely if at all emarginated. Female, the last segment of the abdomen not "*profondément entaillé*," but slightly and narrowly emarginated; also no median uncolored line on the first two segments.

Lipeurus limitatus n. sp. (Plate viii, figs. 5 and 6).

Three females taken from a Dark-bodied Shearwater, *Puffinus griseus* (Bay of Monterey, California). This species belongs to the group *clypeati sutura indistincta*, and is the first *Lipeurus* to be found on *Puffinus*.

Description of female. Body, length 2.75 mm., width .41 mm.; slender, parallel-sided, pale with light yellowish brown well defined markings.

Head, length .6 mm., width 4. mm.; elongate, conical, front rounded, with four short marginal hairs, one on dorsal surface between first and second marginal hairs, and one very short hair at antennal angle; trabeculae wanting; temporal margins with one hair; occipital margin nearly straight; eyes inconspicuous; antennae with second segment longest, first nearly as long, fifth slightly longer than either the third or fourth, which are equal, concolorous with the head or paler; whole head pale, yellowish brown, with darker marginal bands of forehead connected at front by paler striated clypeal band; a narrow, frontal margin of the clypeus transparent; the rest of the clypeus pale brown, hinder margin emarginated; a brown ocular blotch, and the temporal margins near the eyes feebly browner than head color.

Prothorax short, hexagonal, with latero-anterior mar-

gins short and hardly distinct from lateral margins; lateral margins narrowly darker colored than rest of segment; no hairs. Metathorax almost three times as long as prothorax; sides subparallel; hind margin feebly convex or slightly angulated on abdomen; with four long hairs and one short one in posterior angles, the short hair being next to the outermost hair; the lateral margins very narrowly darker edged along their hinder half. Legs concolorous with body, dorsally narrowly darker edged.

Abdomen slender elongate, subparallel-sided, growing slightly wider to segment 7, segments 8-10 tapering; segments 1-7 subequal in length, segment 8 half as long as segment 7, segment 9 shorter than segment 8; segment 10 obtusely two-pointed; very sparsely haired, segments 2-6 with one short hair on margin just in front of posterior angle; a square pale brown blotch on each side of segments 1-7, darker-edged outwardly, and separated by a distinct median uncolored line; blotches of segment 8 meeting, and the markings of segment 9 continuous.

Lipeurus constrictus n. sp. (Plate viii, figs. 7 and 8.)

Found on three out of six specimens of the Surf Scoter, *Oidemia perspicillata*, and on one out of six specimens of the White-winged Scoter, *Oidemia deglandi* (Bay of Monterey, California); also found on a specimen of *perspicillata* taken at Lawrence, Kansas (Kansas River, during migration). The new form belongs to the group *bisetosi*, and is distinguished from *squalidus*, the member of the group which the new form most resembles by the smaller size, by the narrow basal abdominal segments, and by the concave hinder margin of the clypeal signature. Many specimens, males, females and young were taken.

Description of the male. Body, length, 2.31 mm., width 5 mm.; general habitus of *squalidus*, but distinctly

smaller and with waist-like narrow basal abdominal segments.

Head, length .53 mm., width .41 mm.; temporal margins with five very short stiff hairs or prickles and one longer hair; antennal bands most strongly marked at anterior end, ocular blotch dark brown, and temporal margin broadly banded with brown paling internally. Lateral bands of prothorax darkest at posterior angles. Metathorax with large, lateral, marginal, dark brown blotch in front of the middle, and margin behind the blotch dark brown; hairs seven, as in *squalidus*. Legs concolorous with body, tarsi and claws darker. First two abdominal segments much narrower than succeeding ones, segments 4-5 the widest; segments 3-6 with two hairs, a long one and a short one, at posterior angles; segment 9 feebly emarginated, thus obtusely two-pointed; segment 1 short, segments 2-3 longest and equal, segments 4-5 next longest and equal, segment 6 very short especially in middle, segments 7-8 equal; lateral marginal bands distinct, dark brown; within pale yellowish brown quadrangular blotches separated by uncolored median line on segments 2-4.

The female is larger; body, length 3.12 mm., width .66 mm.; head, length, .63 mm., width .5 mm.; first abdominal segments shorter, segments 2-7 about equal, segment 9 very slightly emarginated.

The young of this species, as probably of all *bisetosi*, show characteristic transparent, narrow, lateral, abdominal margins, and on segments 1-7 along the lateral third of the hinder margin of each segment a linear transparent space; no brown markings.

Lipeurus punctulatus of Rudow (Zeitsch. f. ges. Naturwiss., v. xxxvi, p. 137), from *Oidemia fusca* is probably an immature specimen of this species.

***Lipeurus ferox* Giebel.** (Plate ix, figs. 1 and 2.)

Zeitsch. f. ges. Naturwiss., 1867, xxix, p. 195.

Pediculus diomedeae. Fabr. Ent. Syst., 1794, iv, p. 421.

Lipeurus diomedeae Dufour. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1834, iv, p. 669, figs. 1 and 2; Giglioli, Quart. Jour. Mic. Sci., 1864, iv, N. S., p. 19, plate i, b, figs. 1, 2.

Lipeurus pederiformis Dufour. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1834, iv, p. 676, pl. 26, fig. 4.

Lipeurus ferox Giebel. Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 235. Piaget, E. Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 333. Taschenberg, O., Die Mallophagen, 1882, p. 145, pl. v, figs. 1, 1a.

To this large and striking species may be attributed three specimens, one male and two females, taken from the Short-tailed Albatros, *Diomedea albatrus*. The male was taken from one bird, the two females from another; these two birds, both immature, were the only specimens of this bird species taken on the Bay of Monterey. The various descriptions of *ferox* by Giglioli, Giebel, and Taschenberg differ somewhat; Giebel had only a male before him; Taschenberg had in addition an immature female, and while Giglioli had both sexes his descriptions are incomplete.

Description of female. Body, length 9. mm., tapering from sixth abdominal segment abruptly to tip of abdomen, and gradually toward the head; strongly and distinctly marked with dark brown on both sides of the body for its whole length; a median uncolored line widest on head and on sixth abdominal segment; body nearly glabrous.

Head, length 2.1 mm., width 1.4 mm.; widest behind the eyes; margins of head in front of antennae nearly straight and oblique; temporal margin feebly rounding; occipital margin weakly concave; clypeal suture distinct; clypeus convex in front, without hairs or bristles; at suture a slight rounded emargination, with one long hair, and behind it five short hairs, farther back one short hair, and in front of insertion of antennae two short hairs; sig-

nature large, broadly triangular with rounded angles, front margin parallel with margin of clypeus; antennæ with first segment uncolored, the remaining four brown, segment 2 longest, segments 1 and 3 about equal, segment 5 shorter than segment 4, each segment with a few short hairs; angles of antennary fossæ not projecting; eyes prominent; temporal margin with a few very short bristles; head broadly margined, widest posteriorly, with dark brown; a dark brown band across the head immediately behind the clypeal signature.

Length of thorax 2.5 mm., width 1.9 mm.; prothorax forming a parallelogram a little wider than long, the angles weakly rounded; lateral borders dark brown, extending inward along the front and hind margins toward the middle, but not reaching it, leaving the middle third of the segment uncolored. Metathorax expanding posteriorly; lateral margins with some small, uneven, rounded projections about the middle; posterior margin slightly concave, angles acute; near each angle near the posterior margin a single pustulated hair, and a little further in seven long pustulated hairs grouped in a small, elliptical, uncolored space; the whole metathorax strongly brown except narrowly along the posterior margin and behind and at the sides of a central longitudinal brown quadrangle (the sternal blotch showing through). Legs strong, with elongate coxæ, very short thick tarsi, with short thick claws; everywhere dark brown, except at the basal and distal extremities of coxæ and femora and the tarsi; a few scattered hairs.

Abdomen, length 4.5 mm., width 2. mm.; widest at sixth segment, tapering sharply to posterior extremity; posterior lateral angles of one segment projecting over anterior lateral angles of succeeding segment; segment 1 shortest, segment 7 longest; color mostly dark brown,

consisting of very dark lateral border and large transverse lateral blotches, those of segment 6 meeting at middle line, others not meeting; an uncolored, median, longitudinal line interrupted on segment 6; on ventral side transverse blotches continuous across all the segments; anterior and posterior margins of each segment narrowly uncolored; an ill-defined stigmatal uncolored spot on segments 2-7; segment 8 conical, much narrower than segment 7, and segment 9 very short and narrow, two-pointed, each point bearing two strong hairs; sparsely haired; posterior lateral angles of segment 1 with one hair, of segments 2-4 with two hairs, of segments 5-6 with three hairs, of segment 7 with four hairs; segment 8 with two strong hairs near anterior lateral angle, two shorter hairs on side and three separated, strong, pustulated hairs on each half of posterior margin.

The male specimen of *ferox* taken by me differs rather markedly in some respects from Taschenberg's careful description of the specimen in his hands. Indeed, it has been a question with me whether my specimens could fairly be attributed to this species.

***Lipeurus forficulatus* Nitzsch.** (Plate ix, figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6.)

Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss. (ed. Giebel), 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 386.

Lipeurus forficulatus Nitzsch, Giebel, *Insecta Epizoa*, 1874, p. 238; Taschenberg, *Die Mallophagen*, 1882, p. 157, pl. iv, figs. 6, 6a, 6b.

Taken from four of five specimens killed of the California Brown Pelican, *Pelecanus californicus* (Bay of Monterey, California), and on two White Pelicans, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus* (Lawrence, Kansas), the parasites numerous on the birds. Nitzsch's specimens were taken from *Pelecanus onocrotalus* (locality?). My specimens show distinctly the short forked projection on the first segment of the antennæ of the male, the character noted

by Taschenberg which distinguishes this species from the otherwise similar form *bifasciatus* Piaget, found on *Pelecanus crispus* (Zool. Garden of Rotterdam).

I figure both sexes, although Taschenberg's figure of the male is good. I figure also two stages of the young. The measurements of the specimens figured are as follows: Male, body, length 2.6 mm., width .62 mm.; head, length .52 mm., width .5 mm. Female, body, length 2.7 mm., width .9 mm.; head, length .56 mm., width .56 mm. Young female, body, length 2.28 mm., width .72 mm.; head, length .5 mm., width .48 mm. Very young, body, length 1. mm., width .44 mm.; head, length .375 mm., width .44 mm.

***Lipeurus temporalis* Nitzsch.** (Plate x, fig. 1.)

Germar's Mag. Entomol., 1818, vol. iii, p. 292.

Ricinus mergi serrati De Geer, Mem. pour servir a l'hist. des Insectes, 1778, vol. vii, p. 78, pl. iv, fig. 13.

Pediculus mergi Fabricius, Species Insectorum, 1781, vol. ii, p. 480.

Lipeurus temporalis Nitzsch. Denny, Monograph. Anoplur. Brit., 1842, p. 175, pl. xiv, fig. 7; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 239;

Piaget, Les Pedicelines, 1880, p. 350, pl. xxxi, fig. 1.

Two females and a male taken from a Red-breasted Merganser, *Merganser serrator* (Bay of Monterey, California). The measurements of the female are: body, length 3.21 mm., width .9 mm.; head, length .7 mm., width .44 mm.

Male. Body, length 2.56 mm., width .5 mm.; head, length .66 mm., width .5 mm. Both Denny's and Piaget's figures are of the female. I figure the male.

***Lipeurus testaceus* Tschb.** (Plate xi, figs. 2 and 4.)

Taschenberg, Die Mallophagen, 1882, p. 135, pl. v, fig. 3.

With some doubt I refer to this species five individuals taken from a Black-vented Shearwater, *Puffinus opisthomelas* (Bay of Monterey, California). Taschenberg's

specimens, females only, were taken from *Procellaria capensis* (locality?).

My adult specimens (three females) differ from Taschenberg's description in these details: the eye has a small hair not mentioned by Taschenberg; the front angles of the antennary fossæ are prolonged into small but distinct trabeculæ; there are five long hairs, not four, in the posterior angles of the metathorax, four hairs rising near together in a clear space and the fifth apart and near the lateral margin. I find distinctly in undoubted adult specimens the ten abdominal segments referred to by Taschenberg, who thought his specimens might be immature. The measurements agree well, those of the adult female figured by me being: body, length 2.50 mm., width .56 mm.; head, length .75 mm., width .53 mm. I figure an adult female and a very young.

***Lipeurus toxoceros* Nitzsch.** (Plate x, figs. 3 and 5.)

Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss. (ed. Giebel), 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 386.

Lipeurus toxoceros Nitzsch. Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 237; Piaget, Les Pedicelines, 1880, p. 343; Taschenberg, Die Mallophagen, 1882, p. 149, pl. iv, fig. 7.

Lipeurus gyroceros Nitzsch (ed. Giebel), Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss., 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 386.

An adult male and two young taken on two specimens of Farallone Shag, *Phalacrocorax dilophus albociliatus* (Bay of Monterey, California), and one adult male from a California Brown Pelican, *Pelecanus californicus* (Bay of Monterey, California). The pelicans and cormorants congregate in great numbers on the same rocks in Monterey Bay, and it is not surprising to find a straggling individual of this cormorant parasite on a pelican. Nitzsch's specimen was collected on a *Halicus carbo*, and the specimen described by Nitzsch as *gyroceros*, but declared by Taschenberg to be identical with *toxoceros*, was found on *Halicus braziliensis*.

The adult male figured by me measured as follows: body, length 3. mm., width .8 mm.; head, length .62 mm., width .6 mm.; and the young as follows: body, length 1.9 mm., width .53 mm.; head, length .5 mm., width .5 mm.

***Lipeurus squalidus* Nitzsch.** (Plate x, figs. 6 and 7.)

Germer's Mag. Entomol., 1818, vol. iii, p. 292.

Pediculus anatis Fabricius, Systema Entomologia, 1775, p. 345.

Lipeurus squalidus Nitzsch. Gurlt, in Mag. f. d. ges. Thierheilk., 1842, vol. viii, p. 425; Denny, Monographia Anoplurorum Britanniae, 1842, p. 176, pl. xiv, fig. 5; Grube, Middendorff's Reise, 1859, vol. ii, p. 486; Nitzsch (ed. Giebel), Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss., 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 385; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 241, pl. xvi, fig. 1; Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 344, pl. xxx, fig. 5; Taschenberg, Die Mallophagen, 1882, p. 162.

This common species of the ducks has long been known, and is widely distributed geographically and zoologically. It has been taken on at least a dozen species of ducks, and what have been called varieties of it on still other species. The exact defining of *squalidus* has not yet been accomplished. Piaget declares that four resembling species (*sordidus*, *depuratus*, *frater* and *gracilis*) of Nitzsch and Giebel are simply *squalidus*; Taschenberg agrees with Piaget, and adds that Rudow's species, *rubromaculatus*, *punctulatus*, *cinereus* and *nyroca*, are, at best, but varieties of *squalidus*.

The evident truth is that the wide distribution of this duck parasite has resulted in the noting of the many variations normal to any animal species whose peculiar habits of life produce the comparative isolation of small groups of individuals. The common occurrence of the parasite and its hosts has resulted in its frequent capture, thus affording opportunity for the examination of many individuals widely separated geographically. It seems to me, under the circumstances, advisable to give a broad defini-

tion of the species, without attempting, as yet, to indicate varieties by name.

I attribute to this species specimens taken from a Bufflehead, *Charitonetta albeola*, Mallard, *Anas bosca*, and a Ruddy Duck, *Erismatura rubida*, all from Lawrence, Kansas. These specimens vary somewhat among each other, and all from the descriptions of Giebel and Piaget, which descriptions in turn do not agree with each other. The markings of the abdomen seem to be extremely variable, ranging from an indistinct lateral brownish coloration to distinct quadrangular, sharply-emarginated lateral blotches. More striking is the variation in number of the long hairs in the posterior angles of the metathorax. Piaget mentions two short ones, Giebel four, while all of my specimens show seven, varying in length and arranged as shown in figure 7, plate x. The specimen which I figure was taken from a Bufflehead, *Charitonetta albeola*, and will serve as a fairly representative illustration of the species for purposes of comparison. The measurements of this specimen are: body, length 3.3 mm., width .62 mm.; head, length .63 mm., width .44 mm.

***Oncophorus advena* n. sp.** (Plate xi, figs. 1 and 2.)

A male and one female taken from the American Coot, *Fulica americana* (Bay of Monterey, California), and a male taken from a Pacific Loon, *Urinator pacificus* (Bay of Monterey, California). Can this last individual be a straggler? The female resembles the female of *Oncophorus minutus* Piaget, and was by me thought to belong to this species until I had found the male, whose appendaged antennæ make it impossible to refer the American specimens to this species. The female also on closer examination differs from the female *minutus* in its distinctly broader abdomen, by possessing four hairs on posterior

angles and margin of metathorax instead of two, and by the absence of an uncolored median abdominal line. The new species by the character of the antennæ of the male belongs to the group *docophoroides*.

The genus *Oncophorus* was established by Rudow (Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss., 1870, vol. xxxv, p. 175) for his *Oncophorus schillingi* since removed by Taschenberg to his genus *Eurymetopus*. Piaget has preserved the generic name *Oncophorus* but applies it to a group of widely removed *Nirmus*-like small forms. Eight species have been described, of which seven are found on wading birds. Piaget says of the genus that it serves as a natural transition between the genera *Docophorus* and *Nirmus* on one side, and *Goniodes* and *Lipeurus* on the other.

Description of the male. Body, length 1.15 mm., width .4 mm.; small, pale with dark brown lateral abdominal bands on all except last three abdominal segments.

Head, length .34 mm., width .32 mm.; front parabolic with a few short hairs rising from the dorsal surface on each side of the middle of the front projecting over the margin; trabeculæ short, wide at base appearing equilaterally triangular in shape; antennæ with first segment much enlarged, third segment with a distinct appendage, fourth shorter than fifth; eye at about middle of the head, flatly convex with a hair; temporal margins straight, diverging posteriorly with three short spiny hairs; in the posterior angles a very long strong hair, reaching to the posterior margin of the first abdominal segment; just behind this hair a spine, and on the occipital margin two short, strong, spiny hairs inserted even with the lateral margins of the prothorax; occipital margin sinuous; color, pale golden; antennal and ocular bands dark, sub-translucent and curving.

Prothorax, subquadrangular with anterior end projecting beneath the head, and anterior margin emarginated, posterior margin weakly convex; a long, strong hair in each posterior angle; pale golden, anterior angles darker. Metathorax not longer than prothorax, wider, with lateral angles rounded and with two long hairs inserted very closely together; on the posterior margin on each side two long hairs inserted very closely together; posterior margin convex and obtusely angulated on the abdomen; pale golden brown, with darker spots on anterior margin near the anterior angles. Legs concolorous with body, or slightly paler.

Abdomen short with subparallel sides, posterior angles projecting slightly, and with two or three rather long hairs; a double longitudinal line of weak hairs along dorsi-meson; lateral bands smoky brown fading out on posterior segments; last segment truncate behind, with a few very short inconspicuous hairs on posterior margin; genitalia distinct, with two backward projecting prongs and two longer forward projecting prongs reaching fourth segment.

Female, body, length 1.28 mm., width .5 mm.; head, length .4 mm., width .4 mm.; head less "square" in appearance, more tapering, temporal margins convex not straight; antennæ with second segment longest, third and fourth equal and fifth slightly longer than fourth; lateral bands of abdomen much more strongly marked and posterior angles of abdominal segments projecting more; last segment of abdomen rounding with slight emargination.

Eurymetopus taurus Nitzsch. (Plate xi, figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6.)

Zeitsch. f. ges. Naturwiss., 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 385 (ed. Giebel).

Philopterus brevis Dufour, Ann. d. l. Soc. Ent. France, 1835, vol. iv, p. 674, pl. xxxi, fig. 3.

- Docophoroides brevis* Giglioli, Quart. Jour. Mic. Science, 1846, vol. iv, p. 18, pl. i, B, figs. 3, 4.
Lipeurus taurus Nitzsch, Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 234; Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 332, pl. xxxi, fig. 3.
Eurymetopus taurus Nitzsch, Taschenberg, Die Mallophagen, 1882, p. 183, pl. v, figs. 8, 8a.

Many specimens, males, females and young, taken from two specimens of the Short-tailed Albatross, *Diomedea albatrus*, shot on the Bay of Monterey, California. Also found on two out of thirty specimens of the Pacific Fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis* vars. *rodgersii* and *glupischa*, taken in the Bay of Monterey, California. This species has been found by Nitzsch, Swinhoe, Dufour and Meyer on *Diomedea nigripes*, *exulans* and *brachyura*. The specimens taken by me differ in some slight details from Taschenberg's careful description, notably in the longer and narrower signature and in their much smaller size, both males and females being less than three-fourths as large as the specimens (Nitzsch's) measured by Taschenberg, and about three-fourths the size of Piaget's specimens. The measurements of my figured specimens, as compared with Taschenberg's measurements, are as follows (Taschenberg's figures in parentheses): Male, body, length 3.12 mm. (4.13 mm.), width 1.18 mm. (1.75 mm.); head, length .9 mm. (1.25 mm.), width 1. mm. (1.52 mm.). Female, body, length 3.40 mm. (4.38 mm.), width 1.5 mm. (1.62 mm.); head, length .95 mm. (1.25 mm.), width 1. mm. (1.56 mm.). Taschenberg's figures are in bad shape; he evidently attributes to the male the measurements of the female and *vice versa*, as he makes the male the larger. In the above comparison I have transposed his figures. Also he attributes to the male (= female) a thorax almost twice as long as that of the female (= male)! This is an obvious error. Despite the conspicuous difference in size and a few other minor

ones, I incline to attribute my specimens to Nitzsch's species rather than to call them new.

The blotches on the ventral side of the abdomen of the male, described by Piaget and said by Taschenberg to be wanting on his specimens, are plainly present in mine. As both Piaget and Taschenberg figure the male, I figure the female, the head of the male, and an immature male and immature female. This last shows an interesting stage in the formation of the lateral abdominal blotches, there being two blotches on the lateral portion of each segment, which fuse to form the large blotch of the adult stage. The short round abdomen and peculiar marking of the head are also striking. The measurements of the young female figured are: body, length 2.15 mm., width 1.25 mm.; head, length .65 mm., width .8 mm. The immature but nearly grown male is as large as the adults.

GIEBELIA gen. nov.

By this name (given in honor of Prof. C. G. Giebel) I would designate a *Docophorus*-like form of which several specimens (males and females) of a single species were taken from specimens of the Black-vented Shearwater, *Puffinus opisthomelas*. The distinguishing characters of the new genus are its *Docophorus*-like form, with very short, broad, suborbicular abdomen (in the single species yet known six-sevenths as broad as long); size of body and shape of abdomen same in both sizes; large head; produced rectangular anterior angles of temporal margins with the large eye in the angle; antennæ arising in an antennal emargination; conspicuous trabeculæ, a transparent, semilunar, transversal, membranous flap or process on the forehead with, in the male, a conspicuous, angulated, lateral lobe projecting over the lateral margin of the forehead about midway between the trabeculæ and the

anterior angles of the clypeus, in the female barely produced beyond the margin; strong, obtusely toothed mandibles; labium with short but distinct apraglossæ with five short spines on tip of each; antennæ similar in both sexes; abdomen turbinated, with dark lateral bands and brown transverse bands.

Giebelia (nov. gen.) *mirabilis* n. sp. (Plate xi, figs. 7 and 8.)

Four males and five females taken from six out of seven individuals of the Black-vented Shearwater, *Puffinus opisthomelas*, shot on the Bay of Monterey, California. The only species of *Giebelia* yet found.

Description of the male. Body, length 1.28 mm., width .56 mm.; short, broad (abdomen six-sevenths as broad as long); pale ferruginous with dark brown to black markings; abdomen with strongly colored lateral bands and paler transversal bands.

Head, length, .45 mm., width .45 mm.; front broad, truncate with very narrow uncolored margin; one short hair in anterior angle; on lateral margin in front of projecting transparent flap two short hairs; lateral projecting part of crescentic, transversal, transparent flap as long as from anterior margin of flap to anterior angle of clypeus; trabeculæ projecting as far as end of first segment of antennæ; antennæ rather long, slender, segments 1-2 about equal, longest, segment 2 shorter, segment 4 shortest, segment 5 almost as long as segment 2, all segments concolorous with head; sutures broadly uncolored; hind head broadly quadrangular; temporal margins subparallel with angulated anterior angles produced, and the large eye with a spine set at the angle; behind the eye a very short hair; farther back a short hair, and then two very long hairs; occipital margin straight,

bare; four dark brown pointed papilla-like processes projecting upwards from dorsal surface of head, one at basal extremity of each antennal band, and one on each side in front of mandible; signature broad extending to mandibles; antennal bands dark brown, angulated, paler along lateral margins of clypeus in front of the flap; mandibles large and strongly colored, forming a broad dark brown transversal line connecting the antennal bands; occipital bands distinct, dark brown, diverging, black at base and biramose; suborbicular occipital signature with two short divergent posterior projections indistinctly showing through from under surface.

Prothorax short, broad; anterior angles, lateral margin and posterior angles rounded; a single hair at posterior angles; a broad, distinct, dark brown, lateral border. Metathorax broad, with angulated lateral margin, a pustulated hair and spine in each angle, and five more hairs, some pustulated and longer than the others, unevenly spaced along the lateral part of convex posterior margin; anterior portion of lateral margin with broad, distinct, dark brown border, with strongly colored process projecting posteriorly into the segment. Sternal markings composed of angulated intercoxal lines between meso- and meta-legs, and two small oblong spots darkest at posterior end on sternum between middle legs. Legs concolorous with body with narrow darker margins, tibiæ with three, short, strong spurs on distal extremity opposed to tarsal claws.

Abdomen short, broad, turbinated, with one or more hairs in each projecting posterior angle; a double row of short hairs down the middle of dorsal aspect; well defined, broad, black, lateral bands extending from segment 2 to segment 8, with uncolored stigmatal spots on inner margin of bands; a rather narrow, somewhat sinuous,

brown, transverse bar extending across each segment from lateral band to lateral band; last segment with uncolored anterior angles and broad median blotch; rounded behind with a few short hairs; genitalia extending forward into segment 6, and with most distinct posterior portion (in last two segments) cordate.

Female, length 1.43 mm., width .62 mm.; head, length .5 mm. width .5 mm.; lateral portion of transparent lobe of forehead barely projecting over lateral margin of head; lateral bands of abdomen broadest anteriorly, narrow with inward projecting linear appendages on posterior segments; transverse bands darker in medial portion; last segment broad, flatly rounded.

Colpocephalum unciferum n. sp. (Plate xii, figs. 1, 2 and 3.)

Found on one out of five specimens of the California Brown Pelican, *Pelecanus californicus* (Bay of Monterey, California); and on one out of two specimens of the American White Pelican, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus* (Lawrence, Kansas). This well marked species shows a resemblance to Giebel's (Nitzsch's) figure of *C. evcarenum* (Insecta Epizoa, pl. xiv, fig. 1), taken from *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, but Giebel's description (p. 276) is, if accurate, of some other species than that to which my specimens belong. Giebel affirms the head to be longer than broad, which is not the case with my specimens, and which would be, as Piaget says, characteristic. I cannot but make my specimens types of a new form.

Description of male. Body, length 2 mm., width .62 mm.; golden brown with dark brown abdominal bands and intense black head markings.

Head, length .44 mm., width .52 mm.; front very flatly convex, almost straight, with, on each side of middle line,

a weak hair, a short thick pointed spine, a shorter hair, two longer hairs, a shorter hair, and in the expansion in front of the ocular emargination four rather stiff longish bristles, the second being the longest; palpi just projecting beyond the margin, and antennæ projecting by all of the last segment which is diagonally truncated; the eye is inconspicuous but double, the anterior half being the more prominent; in the ocular emargination several hairs, and a fringe of short thick-set hairs extending back to the middle of the temporal margin; on the temporal margin several prominent hairs, of which two are very long; occipital margin concave, bare; two large, black, occipital triangles extending forward, and paling and tapering rapidly, as occipital bands; a broad occipital black border connecting the triangles; large, black, ocular blotches, and an uneven, curving, dark brown, inner band, running from the ocular blotches to the frontal margin, the anterior end of these bands expanded and darker.

Prothorax short, angularly elliptical, with a series of seven hairs along each lateral half of the posterior margin, beginning with a short spiny hair in the apex of the lateral angle; whole segment pale golden brown, with a paler narrow transversal blotch in front of the middle. Metathorax short, broad, trapezoidal, lateral margin with short spiny hairs; color pale brown, darker laterally. Legs long, femora thickened, tibiæ slender, expanding distally, especially the tibiæ of the forelegs; tarsi one-half as long as tibiæ; color pale golden brown, with dark brown markings on dorsal aspect of femur and tibiæ.

Abdomen elongate, widest at fourth segment and gradually narrowing in both directions; ends of segments projecting on the sides and armed with stiff, sharp-pointed hairs, especially in posterior angles; segments 6-9 with a pair each of very long hairs; ninth segment broad and

flatly rounded behind, posterior margin with several longish hairs; lateral ends of segments dark brown (dark region quadrangular) and a paler, transverse band running clear across each segment and covering all of its surface, paler in its median portion; sutures paler to uncolored.

Female, length 2.19 mm., width .62 mm.; abdomen rather fusiform in shape, segment 2 the widest; segment 9 elongate, tapering, with a series of six short, strong, recurved hooks on the front half of each lateral margin; posterior margin broadly obtusely angled and thickly beset with stiff hairs; from the middle of each lateral segmental margin arises a pair of long hairs; the lateral margins of the abdomen are darker, black in some specimens, than in the male.

An immature specimen, 1.56 mm. long, showed as its only markings the ocular blotches, the anterior ends of the inner bands and a short linear marking on occipital margin; all of these markings were distinct and black.

Colpocephalum uniforme n. sp. (Plate xii, fig. 4.)

A single female taken from an American Avocet, *Recurvirostra americana* (Lawrence, Kansas). This species closely resembles *grandiceps* Piaget (Les Pediculines, p. 558, pl. xlvi, fig. 7), taken on *Hematopus ostralegus*, but differs from it in the number and arrangement of the long hairs on the head, thorax and last abdominal segment, and in the markings.

Description of female. Body, length 2.34 mm., width .75 mm.; elongate, pale golden brown, with very little darker markings; the small ocular blotches, occipital margin, and narrow lateral margin of metathorax and abdomen black.

Head, length .4 mm., width .6 mm.; ocular emargination less deep than usual; front rounded, almost a semi-

circle, the contour being slightly irregular because of a small, medial, angled projection, and a shallow almost imperceptible concavity behind the slight but distinct, obtuse, anterior angles; four hairs between the medial frontal angle and the latero-anterior angle of which the last hair is the longest, a very short hair in the anterior angle and a hair just in front of the projecting palpus tip; four hairs, of which one is long, in the lateral angle in front of the ocular emargination; the eye large with a slight emargination, the front half projecting further than the posterior half; the hairs of the ocular fringe larger than usual, the fringe extending but slightly on the margin of the broad temporal region; temporal margin with three long hairs and several short ones; occipital margin concave, bare. Color of head pale golden brown, with small black ocular blotches and narrow black border on outer temporal and occipital margins; indistinct narrow brown occipital bands, the black occipital margin expanded at their bases.

Prothorax with a spine and long hair in produced lateral angles, and a number of long hairs in obtuse latero-posterior angles; the posterior margin seems to be bare; golden brown with small latero-anterior dark brown blotches and very narrow dark brown border between lateral and latero-posterior angles. Metathorax showing no marginal constriction at line of union of meso- and metathorax; sides bare; produced posterior angles with two long hairs and two stout spines; posterior margin straight, bare; whitish, with narrow dark brown to black lateral border expanded slightly in anterior angles. Legs concolorous with body with very narrow dark brown dorsal margins of femora.

Abdomen elongate with long hairs in posterior angle of segments, and short hairs along lateral margins; a nar-

row interrupted (by sutures) black marginal band, and faint golden brown, broad, transverse bands darker on posterior segments; last segment slowly tapering, broad and flatly convex behind, with transparent margin and fringe of fine sharp-pointed hairs.

The specimen is probably not adult, and the markings consequently less extensive than those of the adults.

Colpocephalum pingue n. sp. (Plate xii, fig. 5.)

Two males taken from one of the two specimens of the Short-tailed Albatross, *Diomedea albatrus*, shot on the Bay of Monterey, California. No *Colpocephalum* has hitherto been taken on an Albatross.

Description of male. Body, length 1.7 mm., width .62 mm.; short, broad, fuscous, with dark brown abdominal transverse bands, paler medially.

Head, length .28 mm., width .5 mm.; but little more than half as long as wide; front flatly rounding, with, on each side of the middle which is marked by a minute angular process, a short weak hair, a longer stiff spiny hair, then another similar one (adjacent to the projecting palpus), and on the lateral angle in front of the ocular emargination four hairs, of which two are the longest of the forehead hairs; the palpus and antenna projecting beyond margin, each by its last segment; the eye large, simple, filling the base of the ocular emargination and containing a distinct, divided, black fleck; the ocular fringe of hairs extending only to the posterior limit of the emargination; the temporal margin convex and with eight hairs of which three are long; occipital margin weakly concave with two hairs on each side of the middle. Color of head fuscous with a narrow black occipital margin expanded at the bases of the faintly discernible occipital bands; the ocular blotches large, black, extending along

the posterior margin of the emargination as a narrow black border, and still more narrowly and unevenly margining the temporal region; the inner bands indistinct, chestnut brown.

Prothorax broad (three-fourths as broad as head), short, posterior border rounded with a series of seven strong hairs beginning in the apex of the lateral angle; color pale yellowish brown. Metathorax short, broad, expanding rapidly posteriorly, anterior angles rounded, posterior angles produced, acute, with a short spine and a strong, long hair which is the terminal one of a series ranged along the straight posterior margin of the segment; sides bare. Color of prothorax light brown with a narrow dark brown or black uneven marginal blotch and a broad and transverse band of fuscous. Legs concolorous with body, with dark fuscous markings.

Abdomen broadly ovate, posterior angles of segments slightly projecting with one or two strong hairs and adjacent short ones; a series of strong hairs along posterior margin of each segment, and numerous other shorter hairs; each segment except last with a lateral marginal curving black blotch produced inwardly; also a transverse fuscous band extending entirely across each segment paler medially and darker on segments 7 and 8; ninth segment large, broad, rounded behind, posterior margin with two pairs of strong hairs on each side of the middle, whole segment uniformly fuscous.

Colpocephalum timidum n. sp. (Plate xii, fig. 6.)

Two females from a Golden Plover, *Charadrius dominicus* Lawrence, Kansas. The new species resembles *ochraceum* Nitzsch (Germar's Mag. Entomol., 1818, vol. iii, p. 299), somewhat.

Description of female. Body, length 1.94 mm., width

.37 mm.; pale brown, with small black markings on head and thorax, and dark brown markings on abdomen.

Head, length .36 mm., width .53 mm.; palpi not projecting, antennæ slightly projecting; front bare; lateral margin in front of ocular depression with four hairs of which one is long; eye with slight but distinct emargination; ocular fringe distinct; temporal margin with four long hairs, of which one, the third, is very long, and a few short hairs; occipital margin concave; pale yellowish brown, with small dark brown to black ocular blotches, and narrow occipital border expanded at bases of the very faint occipital bands.

Prothorax, with spine and hair on lateral angles, and close to the angle on latero-posterior border a hair; in latero-posterior angles a single hair, and along rounded posterior margin two very short hairs and two longer ones; without dark markings, although the lateral angles and borders appear darker because of sternal markings showing through; also the median sternal blotch faintly showing through. Metathorax with angular emargination on sides showing line of fusion of meso- and metathorax; anterior angles rounded; sides bare; posterior angles with a spine and two strong hairs; anterior angles bordered with black; lateral margins unevenly bordered with brown in which there is on each side a short linear black mark cutting off the region of the posterior angles. Sternal markings consisting of a median blotch on prothorax, a paler and more indistinct large median blotch on metathorax, and dark intercoxal lines. Legs concolorous with body; all femora thickened.

Abdomen, nowhere strongly colored or marked; an uncolored longitudinal line running parallel with each lateral margin on segments 1-8; outside of this line on each segment an ill-defined fuscous blotch showing as its

most distinct portion a short transverse line, especially noticeable on segments 1-6; the posterior angles of the segments, which hardly project, bear each a long hair, a very few scattered small hairs on lateral margin; numerous short non-pustulated hairs scattered over the surface of the body; last segment pale with two longish lateral marginal hairs, and convex behind with a short fringe of fine transparent hairs.

Colpocephalum funebre n. sp. (Plate xii, fig. 7).

Two females from two specimens of the Glaucous-winged Gull, *Larus glaucescens*, Bay of Monterey, California. This species resembles *fuscipes*.

Description of female. Body, length 3.1 mm., width 1.5 mm.; large with comparatively small head and thorax; dark brown, with black markings.

Head, length 5 mm., width .78 mm.; palpus barely or not at all projecting beyond margin of forehead; antenna projecting slightly; front flatly rounded with eleven hairs on each side between middle of front and ocular emargination, of those on the true front the second and fifth longer than the others and of those on the side one very long; ocular emargination deep, narrow; eye large, simple, hemispherical, the ocular fringe prominent; of the hairs on the temporal margin four are long; occipital margin not deeply concave, bare; color dark brown with a narrow black border extending more or less distinctly entirely around the head; on the sides of the forehead the border is broken into spots, and along the front it is sinuate and is narrowly margined in front by a pale, almost uncolored space; on each lateral region of the forehead there are three small circular uncolored spots from each of which arises a short hair; on under side of head, a distinct large occipital signature; narrow oc-

cipital bands bending outward anteriorly, and a narrow black line bounding the oral fossa.

Prothorax, narrow, short; lateral angles obtuse, produced, and with a spine and long hair; in latero-posterior angle a long hair, and in addition two posterior marginal hairs on each side of the middle; color dark brown with narrow black lateral border, and a very narrow transverse line across the segment in front of the middle. Metathorax, sides bare, posterior angles with two spines and a long hair; posterior margin with a few hairs; color dark brown with darker irregular broad lateral border and large trapezoidal median blotch (sternal marking showing through) limited to metathorax; a distinct paler-colored sutural line between meso- and metathorax, with slight angular emargination on the sides; mesothorax with a paler-colored narrow median line separating the dark quadrangular lateral blotches. Sternal markings consisting of a median irregularly octagonal blotch on prothorax, behind it a Y-shaped line running across mesothorax and connecting with a large pentagonal metathoracic blotch with apex directed anteriorly; in addition broad lateral and coxal borders. Legs long, fore femora greatly thickened, middle femora not so much so and hind femora but little thickened; with scattered prominent hairs; concolorous with body.

Abdomen, very large, elongate oval, with one long hair in posterior angles of segments and several short ones along sides and in angles; a series of about twenty pustulated hairs along posterior margin of segments 1-7; these series extending laterally only to a pale-colored longitudinal line running parallel with the lateral margin of body and about .16 mm. from it. Color dark brown, with narrow black lateral border interrupted by sutures; and extending in on each segment along posterior margins

to the pale longitudinal line, and along anterior margin not quite to this line; broad transverse bands extending across each segment between the pale longitudinal lines; last segment with three blotches and rounded, hair-fringed posterior border.

***Colpocephalum laticeps* n. sp.** (Plate xii, fig. 8.)

A single male specimen from an American Egret, *Ardea egretta* (Lawrence, Kansas). This small and well-marked species cannot be referred to any one of the *Colpocephali* described by Nitzsch from various species of *Ardea*.

Description of male. Body, length 1.72 mm., width .72 mm.; dark golden brown, abdomen with distinct dark fuscous transverse bands.

Head, length .31 mm., width .62 mm.; just twice as wide as long; front broadly rounded with hairs on each side of the middle, as follows: a very short one, another and another, all some distance apart, and in the lateral angle in front of the ocular emargination four, of which two are long; the eye undivided but with a faint medial emargination and with a single black fleck in it; the ocular fringe not extending on the temporal margin; this margin with several short, fine, stiff hairs and three unevenly long pustulated ones; also a long pustulated hair arising from nearly the center of the temporal region; occipital margin not deeply concave, with four hairs; color pale smoky brown, ocular blotch black, bordered irregularly with dark smoky brown which extends backwards as an indication of occipital bands and forward as a suggestion of inner bands; temporal margin narrowly bordered with blackish brown; occipital margin narrowly bordered with black, widest along middle third of head.

Prothorax comparatively long and narrow (the width is always greater than the length among the *Colpocephali*),

with conspicuously obtusely produced lateral angles bearing a spine and a long hair; the lateral margin between this lateral angle and the rounded posterior angle slightly concave and bare; posterior angle with a long hair followed by a short stiff hair, and by three long pustulated hairs along each half of the posterior margin; color fuscous with a darker, narrow, transverse line before the middle, and two similarly colored, narrow, curving lines running subparallel with the lateral margins. Metathorax trapezoidal, with posterior angles projecting beyond the sides of the abdomen; these angles with some short stiff hairs and the first of a series of ten long hairs ranged along the posterior margin; lateral margins bare and with a slight constriction in front of the middle indicating the line of fusion of meso- and metathorax; color fuscous with darker, almost black, triangular blotch in posterior angles, and a rather broad, pale, almost uncolored transverse line at line of fusion of meso- and metathorax.

Abdomen rather broadly elliptical with projecting ends of segments; one long and several shorter hairs on each posterior angle, and a series of about twelve hairs along the posterior margin of each segment. Color pale at sutures, black interrupted (by sutures) lateral bands, and a dark brown transverse band extending entirely across each segment; ninth segment broadly rounded behind with narrow transparent margin thickly set with a fringe of short sharp-pointed transparent hairs.

Ancistrona gigas Piaget. (Plate xiii, figs. 1 and 2.)

Les Pediculines, Supplement, 1885, p. 117, pl. xi, fig. 8.

Several specimens, ♂, ♀ and ⊙, of this remarkable form from four individuals of the Pacific Fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis* vars. *rogersii* and *glupischa* (Bay of Monterey, California). Piaget described the species from a single

female taken from *Procellaria glacialis*. His description is excellent. The males differ from the females very little, the recognizable character being the hairless condition of the posterior border of the last abdominal segment. On each lateral margin of this segment there is a small group of short uncolored hairs, rather thick at base. I figure the male and an immature specimen. The immature specimen is without markings, except for a black fleck in the posterior angle of head, and a weak indication of the prothoracic lines. The head and thorax are of pale brownish, the abdomen whitish tinged with buffy. The measurements of the specimens figured are as follows: Male, body, length 5.5 mm., width 2.65 mm.; head, length .7 mm., width 1.87 mm. Young, body, length 2.6 mm., width 1.2 mm.; head, length .5 mm., width 1. mm.

Trinoton lituratum Nitzsch. (Plate xiii, fig. 3.)

Germer's Mag. Entomol., 1818, vol. iii, p. 300.

Trinoton lituratum Nitzsch, Burmeister, Handbuch d. Entomologie, vol. ii, p. 441; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 260, pl. xviii, fig. 10.

Trinoton squalidum Denny, Monograph. Anoplur. Brit., 1842, p. 235, pl. xxii, fig. 3; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 259.

Trinoton lituratum Nitzsch, Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 597, pl. xlix, fig. 7.

A few specimens taken from the Pintail, *Dafila acuta*, and the Buff-breasted Merganser, *Merganser serrator* (Lawrence, Kansas). Nitzsch's original specimen was found on *Mergus albellus*, and Denny's specimens were taken from *Anas clypeata*. Piaget found the species on *Dendrocygna arborea* and *Anser albifrons* (Zool. Garden of Rotterdam). The species is easily recognized by its short broad outline and its markings. The female figured by me measured as follows: body, length 2.1 mm., width .63 mm.; head, length .5 mm., width .63 mm.

Trinoton luridum Nitzsch. (Plate xiii, fig. 4.)

Germar's Mag. Entomol., 1818, vol. iii, p. 300.

(Louse of the Teal) Redi, *Experimenta circa gen. Insectorum*, 1686, pl. xii (or x?); Albin, *Nat. Hist. of Spiders and other curious insects*, 1736, pl. 46 (or 48?).

Trinoton luridum Nitzsch. Burmeister, *Handbuch. d. Entomologie*, vol. ii, p. 441; Giebel, *Insecta Epizoa*, 1874, p. 258, pl. xviii, fig. 7.

Trinoton luridum Nitzsch. Denny, *Monograph. Anoplur. Brit.*, 1842, p. 234, pl. xxii, fig. 2; Piaget, *Les Pediculines*, 1880, p. 591, pl. xlix, fig. 3.

Trinoton gracile Grube. Middendorff's *Reise*, vol. i, p. 494, pl. ii, figs. 6 and 6a.

Trinoton conspurcatum Nitzsch. Gurlt, in *Mag. f. d. ges. Thierheilk.*, vol. viii, p. 430, pl. iv, fig. 15.

I have taken this common parasite of ducks from the Shoveler, *Spatula clypeata*, the Buff-breasted Merganser, *Merganser serrator*, the Greenwinged Teal, *Anas carolinensis*, the Pintail, *Dafila acuta*, the Mallard, *Anas boscas*, the Widgeon, *Anas americana* (Lawrence, Kansas), and from the Ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida* (Monterey, California). There is, as has already been said by Piaget, a considerable variation in the individuals of this species, especially in the extent and intensity of the abdominal markings. It seems hardly worth while in the present state of knowledge of the Mallophaga to attempt to indicate these varietal differences by name. The size varies somewhat markedly among individuals and the males are smaller than the females. The following are the measurements of two specimens, one a male taken from a Pintail, *Dafila acuta* (Lawrence, Kansas), and the other, whose measurements are enclosed in parentheses, a female (the specimen figured by me) taken from a Ruddy Duck, *Erismatura rubida* (Monterey, California): Body, length 4.3 mm. (5. mm.), width 1.19 mm. (1.56 mm.); head, length .7 mm. (.8 mm.), width 1. mm. (1.28 mm.).

An immature specimen taken from a Greenwinged Teal, *Anas carolinensis* (Lawrence, Kansas), is almost as large as the average adult, but is uniformly pale, faintly tinged with clear brownish, showing no markings except a distinct black ocular fleck and the brown mandibles. The dimensions of this specimen are: Body, length 4.5 mm., width 1.43 mm.; head, length .81 mm., width 1.28 mm.

Læmobothrium similis n. sp. (Plate xiv, figs. 1 and 2.)

A single specimen from an Eared Grebe, *Colymbus nigricollis californicus* (Lawrence, Kansas). This species is very like Piaget's *emarginatum* (*Les Pediculines*, 1880, p. 585, pl. xlvi, fig. 8), taken from *Gallinula hœmatopus* (Zool. Garden of Rotterdam), but lacks the occipital bands of the head, has more of the peculiar, short, flattened, stiff points on the front margin of the head, has a very differently shaped prothorax (if Piaget's description and figure are accurate), lacks the strong markings of emargination, and is a slightly larger species. My specimen is probably not adult, but is of not earlier stage than the last nymphal one. Adult specimens will measure a little larger, and will be a little more strongly marked. This genus has not before been found on a pygopodous bird.

Female, body, length 4.4 mm., width .87 mm.; uncolored (weakly pale brownish) with narrow, sharp, brown markings on head and thorax.

Head, length 1. mm., width .78 mm.; ocular emargination slight, contraction of sides of head even with the mandibles strong, sides of forehead slightly converging; front with rounding emargination, angles rounding; on each side of the center of the emargination toward the angle are a short hair, a longer hair arising from ventral surface, two short flattened spines, and projecting over

the margin between them a hair arising from the dorsal surface, a long hair, a very short weak hair, and beyond the apex of the angle two flattened spines, the second one longer, and a long hair; the front half of the convex margin of the antennal fossa bears one very long hair and four shorter hairs, and the hinder half three weak, equal hairs arising close together and projecting backwards; the temporal margins bear two long hairs and more than a dozen short, equal ones; occipital margin concave; eyes double, inconspicuous; antennæ concealed in fossæ but showing through, fourth segment subglobular; labial palpi, with thick segments of about equal length, third and fourth segments with a short hair at anterior outward angle; mandibles pale brown with teeth dark brown; ocular flecks black; antennal fossæ rimmed with brown and a curved band, convex behind, across the head between middle points of antennary fossæ; a narrow, long, pale brown triangle projecting back from middle of transverse curving band just described; no occipital bands; in front of mandibles a rounding, pointed, crescent-shaped fossa, convex anteriorly.

Prothorax, subquadrangular, with a narrow anterior neck-like portion which fits into the occipital concavity of the head, sharply set off by a constriction; the posterior margin deeply and broadly emarginate, leaving the posterior angles as obtusely pointed, backward projecting processes underlying the metathorax; behind the frontal constriction the margin is angulated and a long hair and a short one rise from the angle; two black flecks on the frontal margin, a black fleck on each side of the constriction, and a brown lateral marking extending a little way along the middle of the margin. Metathorax and mesothorax continuous in outline with the abdomen; mesothorax indicated by a very slight narrowing near the front

of the combined segments; three longer hairs and seven short ones along the margin of the segment; two brown flecks on front margin, and the rounding anterior angles narrowly and weakly margined with brown. Legs, uncolored, except for pale brown at extremities of segments, and very narrow marginal lines; front margins of femora of middle and hind legs with four or five subequal prominent hairs and several very short ones.

Abdomen, parallel-sided for anterior half and then gradually tapering posteriorly; no marginal constrictions between segments; but one or two long hairs in each posterior angle; last segment with one strong long hair and one longer, weaker hair in each posterior angle and a series of six short, equal hairs along posterior margin; margin narrowly lined with pale, clear brownish, and within a parallel, narrow, uncolored line.

***Læmobothrium atrum* Nitzsch.** (Plate xiv, fig. 3.)

Germer's Mag. Entomol., 1818, vol. iii, p. 302.

Pulex fulica Redi, Experimenta circa generationem Insectorum, 1686, pl. iv, fig. 1.

Læmobothrium nigrum Burmeister, Handbuch d. Entomologie, 1832, vol. ii, p. 442.

Læmobothrium atrum Nitzsch, Denny, Monograph. Anoplur. Brit., 1842, p. 240; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 253, pl. xviii, fig. 5; Piaget, Les Pediculines, p. 586.

A single specimen from an American Coot, *Fulica americana* (Monterey, California). The previously taken specimens have been found on *Fulica atra*, also probably one occurrence on *Podiceps rubricollis*. The descriptions vary somewhat and are incomplete, and Giebel's figure shows strange markings of head and thorax, but the large size and dark coloration of the entire body sufficiently identify the species. Giebel's measurements are far under those of my specimen, which are: body, length 8 mm., width 1.9 mm.; head, length 1.4 mm., width 1.17 mm.

Menopon navigans n. sp. (Plate xiv, figs. 4 and 5.)

Two males and a young female taken from a Short-tailed Albatross, *Diomedea albatrus* (Bay of Monterey, California). Piaget has found a *Menopon* (*affine*, Tijdschr. voor Ent., 1890, vol. xxxiii, p. 248, pl. x, fig. 3) on an Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*, a skin in the Leyden Museum), but my new species does not resemble *affine* particularly. *Affine* is a smaller species, with a head more than three-fifths as long as broad; the head of the new species is twice as wide as long.

Description of the male. Body, length 1.8 mm., width .75 mm.; head and thorax pale with dark brown markings; abdomen with large, brown, transverse bands, sub-parallel-sided; many long bending hairs.

Head, length .34 mm., width .66 mm.; semilunar, front with, on each side, three hairs (of which the second is not strictly marginal), then a very short prickle, then five hairs in front of the ocular region, of which three are long; palpi and antennæ projecting by the length of their terminal segments; temporal margin with two very long hairs, one half as long, two one-fourth as long, and a few short ones; occipital margin concave with four hairs on the middle third. Color, pale brown, darker medially, and with black ocular blotches, and a linear, black, occipital border.

Prothorax broad, short, with lateral angles much produced and bearing two long hairs and a spine; posterior margin flatly convex with ten hairs; color pale with a brown transverse line and brown lateral angles darkest outwardly, the margin of the latero-posterior sides being black. Metathorax short, as broad as prothorax, pentagonal, posterior margin straight with a series of hairs closely set, anterior angles and lateral borders expanding in posterior angles, black; a broad transverse brown band like

those of abdomen, in front of which a narrow whitish space broadest medially. Legs concolorous with pale ground color of body, with hairs and thickened femora.

Abdomen oblong, with convex sides and ends, all the segments except 9 being of approximately equal width; especially long hairs in posterior angles and shorter hairs on surface; each segment except 9 with broad transverse brown band covering nearly whole surface of segment and darkest along posterior margin; lateral extremities of bands dark brown to black, forming narrow interrupted lateral bands; segment 9 wholly colored, paler than transverse bands, large, rounding with numerous long hairs.

Menopon indistinctum n. sp. Plate xiv, figs. 6 and 7.)

Two females taken from an American Avocet, *Recurvirostra americana* (Lawrence, Kansas). This species most clearly resemble *crocatum* Nitzsch (ed. Geibel, Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss., 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 392), from a *Numenius arquata* and *Hæmatopus ostralegus* (Piaget), but there are differences quite as considerable as those which have been used by Geibel and Piaget to separate the various *Menopon* species found on the shore birds. *Crocatum*, *lutescens* et. al. ought, perhaps, to be grouped together as a single species with several varieties, as is done for *Docophorus communis*, the common *Docophorus* of the passerine birds. However I add this species from our Avocet to the group which must sometime be well revised. The noticeable differences between this new species and *crocatum* lie in the number and disposition of the hairs of the head and thorax. The species does not at all resemble Nitzsch's species from the European Avocet, *Recurvirostra avocetta* (*micrandum*, Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss. ed. Geibel, 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 392), which has a thorax without hairs, and an abdomen with uncolored longitudinal lines.

Description of female. Body, length 1.80 mm., width .7 mm.

Head, length .28 mm., width .5 mm.; semilunar; twice as wide as long, front with two short hairs at the middle, and on each side in front of the ocular region two short hairs and a long one; palpi slightly projecting; ocular margin straight or very faintly concave; temporal margin with four long pustulated hairs and several short ones; occipital margin concave with one long pustulated hair on each side; head golden brown with fuscous clouding, occipital margin and ocular fleck black; curving line bounding inwardly the antennal region black inwardly shading into dark brown outwardly; a transversal line even with the mandibles and expanded at outer ends, dark brown.

Prothorax, seven-eighths as broad as head, lateral angles very obtusely rounded, almost truncate, with two spines and a long hair; behind the angle on latero-posterior side a spine, then two hairs, and on the straight posterior margin three hairs on each side of the middle; color smoky brown with a distinct transverse darker line in front of the middle and not reaching the lateral margins; outside of each end of this line a short, slightly curving, longitudinal, dark line; the latero-posterior sides narrowly edged with black. Metathorax just as wide as head, narrow anteriorly with rapidly diverging sides, mesothorax distinctly separated by marginal constriction and dark transverse line; posterior angles of mesothorax bare, sides of meso- and metathorax bare; posterior angles of metathorax with a spine and the terminal one of a series of hairs ranged thickly along the weakly convex posterior margin; metathorax with a broad, transverse, fuscous band across posterior half. Sternal markings composed of small median blotch on prothorax with lateral linear processes; a

small pointed blotch with two diverging very small linear processes projecting anteriorly, the whole between strongly curving, inwardly produced intercoxal lines, on mesothorax; and a larger median blotch, truncate behind, convex before, with two small linear points near the posterior angles of median blotch, on metathorax; a smaller semilunar median blotch on first segment of abdomen is also appaarent; the blotches of metathorax and first abdominal segment are beset with numerous short pustulated hairs. Legs pale smoky brown, with darker markings.

Abdomen, elongate oval, posterior angles of segments 1-3 projecting a little; the others barely or not at all; a rather long hair and some shorter ones in each angle; also a series of hairs in small pustulations along the posterior margin of each segment; all segments with a broad, distinct, light fuscous, transverse band whose extreme outer margins are darker; the bands separated by wide, uncolored, sutural lines; last segment, broad, short, uncolored, posterior margin concave with a series of fine short hairs.

Menopon numerosum n. sp. (Plate xv, fig. 1.)

An abundant parasite of the Pacific Fulmars, *Fulmarus glacialis* vars. *glupischa* and *rodgersii*, taken on twenty-four out of thirty specimens shot on the Bay of Monterey, California.

Description of male. Body, length 1.44 mm., width .62 mm.; pale yellowish to reddish brown, with transverse abdominal bands, separated by broad, white, sutural bands.

Head, length .28 mm., width .50 mm.; front very obtusely but distinctly angled with two short hairs on each side of the median angle; three long hairs and three short ones before the slight ocular emargination; a sparsely set

ocular fringe of short stiff hairs, and in the temporal angles four long hairs and several short ones; occipital margin broadly and shallowly concave and with four hairs; dark brown ocular blotches, distinct black flecks in the eyes, and a narrow, dark brown, occipital border.

Prothorax with posterior margin broadly and evenly rounded with fourteen long hairs in a series extending from lateral angle to lateral angle; a narrow transverse line in front of the middle and a short longitudinal line at each end of the transverse line; the lateral angle regions slightly darker than rest of segment. Metathorax with diverging sides, straight or very flatly convex posterior margin; along the sides three short spines, of which the first two project upwards and the third outwards beyond the margin; in the posterior angles are two long hairs, then a short spine, and then a series of twelve long, strong hairs ranged along the posterior margin. Legs concolorous with body.

Abdomen elongate ovate, with long hairs in the posterior angles of segments and a series of long hairs along the posterior margin of each segment; ground color whitish showing in broad, transverse sutural bands; each segment with a pale, reddish brown, transverse band, darker and with a subtransparent, curving space at each end; posterior margin of last segment smoothly rounded with a few rather long weak hairs.

Female larger, length 2. mm., width .78 mm.; head, length .3 mm., width .53 mm.; abdomen more elongate, last segment less broadly rounded, and with a narrow, transparent, posterior border thickly fringed with fine transparent hairs.

Menopon infrequens n. sp. (Plate xv, fig. 5.)

A single female taken from a Glaucous-winged Gull, *Larus glaucescens* (Bay of Monterey, California).

Description of female. Body, length 2 mm., width .81 mm.; brown with chestnut, transverse abdominal bands, narrow black lateral bands, and broadly linear, diagonal, black, ocular blotches.

Head, length .31 mm., width .62 mm., thus being just twice as wide as long; brown with darker fuscous clouds; narrow black occipital margin; black ocular blotches in the form of diagonal bars; some indefinite pale to uncolored spaces, as in the posterior angles, along the front, and a more definite circular space containing a long hair and a spine on each side of the forehead just outside of the origin of the labial palpi; on the front four short hairs near the middle, and on the sides in front of the ocular region two short hairs and one longer but weak hair; temporal angles with three long hairs, one one-half as long and some shorter hairs; occipital margin with four pustulated hairs; on ventral aspect occipital bands showing, enclosing an orbicular occipital signature, with a series of five pustulated hairs along the lateral margins.

Prothorax, with fourteen long, pustulated hairs extending in series from lateral angle to lateral angle along the posterior margin, which in its middle third is almost straight; ground color of segment largely clouded with fuscous to dark brown, especially in lateral angle region, which is very narrowly margined with black; the usual transverse line in front of middle with curving longitudinal lines at the ends especially distinct. Metathorax with lateral emargination and dark brown sutural lines separating mesothorax; posterior margin straight, with a series of not very long hairs, and two or three hairs and a spine in the posterior angles; a fuscous transverse band across posterior half of

segment, with its lateral margins black. Sternal markings composed of a small trapezoid on prothorax with the posterior angles produced, and a broad blotch on metathorax; the anterior coxæ are produced forward and backward into broad lobe-like appendages, rounded in front and angulated behind. Legs concolorous with ground color of the body, with darker margins.

Abdomen, elongate ovate, with one long hair and several short ones rising on margin just in front of each uncolored posterior angle, and a series of hairs along posterior margins of segments; segments 1-8 with a broad, transverse, fuscous band darker at lateral extremities and black on extreme lateral margins; segment 9 uniformly colored, broadly rounded with narrow, uncolored, fringed, posterior margin.

Menopon loomisii n. sp. (Plate xv, fig. 6.)

Specimens taken from two specimens of the White-winged Scoter, *Oidemia deglandi* (Bay of Monterey, California). Named after Mr. Leverett M. Loomis, Curator of Birds, California Academy of Sciences.

Description of female. Body, length 1.8 mm., width .84 mm.; pale golden brown to pale chestnut brown.

Head, length .3 mm., width .56 mm.; semilunar with evenly rounding front, shallow ocular emarginations, and rounded posterior angles; occipital margin concave; palpi projecting by the length of the last segment; the antennæ when outstretched projecting beyond the margin of head by the length of the last segment; a pair of very small hairs in middle of front, a longer one on side followed by a very short one, and then two or three longer ones in front of the emargination; the ocular fringe composed of few but rather strong hairs longer than usual; temporal margins with three very long hairs and two more on occipital margin of the produced temples; four addi-

tional hairs on the occipital margin; a small, black, ocular fleck, dark brown ocular blotch, the mandibles black-tipped, the other mouth-parts and the basal segments of the palpi brown.

Prothorax with produced lateral angles obtuse, bearing two spines and a long hair, which is the terminal one in a series of fourteen ranged along the rounded posterior margin of the segment; the transverse line with curving vertical lines at its extremities is distinct. Metathorax with divergent sides, not quite as wide as head, with flatly convex posterior margin bearing a series of long hairs; in each lateral angle several small spines and the terminal hair of the posterior series. Legs concolorous with body; with scattered, rather long hairs.

Abdomen ovate, with broad transverse bands across all segments separated by wide uncolored sutures; in the anterior angles of each transverse band a small curving comma-like chitinous band; the segments with fine hairs on lateral margins, and longer weak hairs in the posterior angles; dorsal surface with hairs.

Menopon titan Piaget. (Plate xv, fig. 2.)

Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 503, pl. xl, fig. 7.

Tetraopthalmus chilensis Grosse, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., 1885, vol. xlii, p. 530.

Many specimens of this species, or of a variety, found on four of five specimens examined of California Brown Pelican, *Pelicanus californicus* (Bay of Monterey, California), and on the White Pelican, *Pelicanus erythrorhynchus* (Lawrence, Kansas). These large conspicuous parasites are found not alone among the feathers of the host but also abundantly clinging to the inner surface of the gular pouch, a circumstance which suggests that feathers may not constitute the exclusive food of the parasites.

Piaget has described two species of these giant *Menopons* of the Pelicans, viz.: *titan* found on *Pelecanus ono-*

crotalus (Zool. Garden of Rotterdam) and *consanguineum* (Les Pediculines, Supplement, 1885, p. 116, pl. xii, fig. 7) found on *P. erythrorhynchus* (dried skin in Museum of Leyden). Picaglia has described a third species *ragazzi* (Atti d. Soc. d. Nat. d. Modena, 1885, serie iii, vol. ii) found on *P. trachyrhynchus* (Callao), and has established the subgenus *Piagetia* for the group. The characters of the subgenus are as follows: "abdomen narrow and very elongate; male longer than female; length more than 5 mm." The remaining members of the genus *Menopon* present in contrast these characters: "abdomen oval-elongate, rounded oval, or almost round; male smaller than the female; length varying from 1 to 3 mm." The species chiefly used by Franz Grosse in his study of the anatomy of the Mallophaga was a member of this *Menopon titan* group, taken from a Pelican, undetermined, from Chile.

It certainly seems advisable to indicate the peculiar characters of the group by assigning to it a subgeneric name; but I can hardly recognize in Picaglia's description of *ragazzi* characters other than the dimensions which make it recognizably distinct from *titan*. My specimens from *Pel. erythrorhynchus* show the slight variations from *titan* indicated by Picaglia in his description of *ragazzi*, but the dimensions are quite as large as those of *titan* (Picaglia made *ragazzi* one-fourth shorter than *titan*)! My specimens from *Pel. californicus* closely correspond with Piaget's description of *titan*, except that the transverse abdominal blotches are not bifurcated at the extremities. I believe that the present knowledge of the group hardly justifies any separation of the known forms into distinct species, but that the presence of these variations may be recognized by letting *titan* stand as the representative form of the species (*consanguineum* is evidently a distinct species, the equality in size of both sexes re-

moving any likelihood of confusing it with *titan*), and by designating *ragazzi* and my specimens as varieties presenting the following diagnostic characters:

Var. *ragazzia* Picaglia, from *Pelecaus trachyrhynchus* (Callao); small, length of male 3.42 mm., of female 3.15 mm.; mesothoracic suture indistinct; metathorax a little wider than the head; general color paler than *titan*.

Var. *impar* Kellogg, from *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus* (Lawrence, Kansas); with the minor differential characters of *ragazzi*, but almost as large as *titan*; length of male 4.7 mm., of female 3.8 mm.

Var. *linearis* Kellogg (Plate xv, fig. 2), from *Pelecanus californicus*; about same size as *titan*; length of male 5.2 mm., of female 4.2 mm.; transverse abdominal blotches not bifurcated at extremities, and the longitudinal uncolored lines beyond spiracles very distinct in female, forming an interrupted, uncolored, longitudinal line for full length of abdomen, setting off lateral abdominal bands which are darker than the other abdominal markings.

Menopon tridens Nitzsch. (Plate xv, figs. 3 and 4.)

? Germar's Mag. Entomol., 1818, vol. iii.

Lamobothrium tridens Nitzsch. Zeitschr. f. ges. Naturwiss. (ed. Giebel), 1866, vol. xxviii, p. 396.

Menopon scopulacorne Denny. Monograph. Anoplur. Brit., 1842, p. 221, pl. 18, fig. 9.

Menopon tridens Nitzsch. Burmeister, Handbuch. d. Ent., 1832, vol. ii, p. 440; Giebel, Insecta Epizoa, 1874, p. 296, pl. xvii, fig. 9; Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 479, pl. xxxix, fig. 1.

I have taken several specimens of a *Menopon* from Coots, Grebes, and Loons and from a single Tern, which are referable to this species, or at least to the group of forms of which *tridens* is the described representative. The descriptions of *tridens* by Piaget and by Giebel differ positively in various particulars, noticeably in the characters of the hairs. My specimens agree exactly with

neither of these descriptions, and besides differ among themselves in size and shape of head to such a degree that I have arranged them in three groups to which I give, tentatively, varietal rank. These varieties are as follows:

Var. *pacificum* Kellogg, from the Pacific Loon, *Urinator pacificus* (Bay of Monterey, California), and from five specimens out of ten of the American Coot, *Fulica americana*, shot near Monterey, California, and on two specimens out of five of the same bird species from Lawrence, Kansas; measurements, female, length 1.65 mm., width .62 mm.; head, length .28 mm., width .5 mm.; smaller than the succeeding variety which it otherwise resembles.

Var. *insolens* Kellogg (plate xv, figs. 3 and 4), from an Eared Grebe, *Colymbus nigricollis californicus* (Bay of Monterey, California), and from a Forster's Tern, *Sterna forsteri* (Lawrence, Kansas); measurements, female, length 2. mm., width .72 mm.; head, length .31 mm., width .53 mm.; markings distinct and dark; lateral bands of abdomen nearly black.

Var. *par* Kellogg, from a Western Grebe, *Aechmophorus occidentalis* (Lawrence, Kansas); measurements, female, length 2. mm., width .78 mm., head, length .31 mm., width .56 mm.; decidedly paler colors.

As already mentioned none of these varieties agrees with Piaget's or with Giebel's description of the species. The notable differences lie in the dimensions, in the presence through all of the varieties of six hairs on the occipital margin (Giebel says four; Piaget says two); and similarly through all the varieties the clear brown color of the lateral abdominal bands instead of an uncolored condition as affirmed by Piaget. The specimens of Piaget were taken from *Gallinula chloropus*; and his variety *major* based simply and certainly insufficiently on a dif-

ference in size amounting to but one-tenth of a millimeter in total length in the female and half that in the male, was taken on *Fulica atra*. Nitzsch found the species on *Fulica atra*, *Gallinula chloropus*, *Crex porzana*, *Podiceps auritus*, *Podiceps cristatus*; Denny found his *scopulacorne* on *Rallus aquaticus*, *Podiceps minor* and *Gallinula chloropus*. The species is easily recognized by the peculiar trilobed process, function unknown, on the under side of the hind-head (see fig. 4, pl. xv).

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE II.—Fig. 1, Alimentary canal and salivary glands of *Menopon mesoleucum* (after Nitzsch). Fig. 2, Alimentary canal of *Docophorus fusicollis* (after Nitzsch). Fig. 3, Nervous system of *Lipeurus baculus*(?) (after Nitzsch). Fig. 4, Female genitalia of *Menopon mesoleucum* (after Nitzsch). Fig. 5, Male genitalia of *Menopon pallidum* (after Nitzsch). Fig. 6, Respiratory system of *Menopon titan* (original). Fig. 7, Head, under side, of *Læmbothrium* sp. (after Grosse). Fig. 8, Labium of *Tetraophthalmus chilensis* [= *Menopon titan*(?)] (after Grosse). Fig. 9, Labium of *Nirmus* sp. (after Grosse). Fig. 10, Antenna of *Tetraophthalmus chilensis* [= *Menopon titan*] (after Grosse). Fig. 11, Antenna of ♀ *Lipeurus*. Fig. 12, Antenna of ♂ *Lipeurus*. Fig. 13, Leg of ♂ *Tetraophthalmus chilensis* [= *Menopon titan*].

PLATE III.—Fig. 1, *Docophorus calvus* Kell., ♀. Fig. 2, *D. fuliginosus* Kell., ♂. Fig. 3, *D. graviceps* Kell., ♂. Fig. 4, *D. acutipectus* Kell., ♀. Fig. 5, *D. quadriceps* Kell., ♀. Fig. 6, *D. montereyi* Kell., ♂. Fig. 7, *D. occidentalis* Kell., ♀. Fig. 8, *D. kansensis* Kell., ♀. Fig. 9, *D. atricolor* Kell., ♂.

PLATE IV.—Fig. 1, *Docophorus icterodes* N., ♀. Fig. 2, *D. pertusus* N., ♀. Fig. 3, *D. pertusus* N., juv. Fig. 4, *D. lari* Denny, ♀. Fig. 5, *D. insolitus* Kell., ♀. Fig. 6, *D. melanocephalus* Burm., ♀.

PLATE V.—Fig. 1, *Nirmus præstans* Kell., ♂. Fig. 2, *N. præstans* Kell., ventral aspect abdomen of ♂. Fig. 3, *N. hebes* Kell., ♀. Fig. 4, *N. farallonii* Kell., ♀. Fig. 5, *N. orarius* Kell., ♀(?). Fig. 6, *N. giganticola* Kell., ♂. Fig. 7, *N. bephilus* Kell., ♀.

PLATE VI.—Fig. 1, *Nirmus punctatus* N., ♀. Fig. 2, *N. punctatus* N., juv. Fig. 3, *N. felix* Giebel, ♂. Fig. 4, *N. felix* Giebel, ventral aspect abdomen of ♂. Fig. 5, *N. signatus* P., ♂. Fig. 6, *N. pileus* N., ♀. Fig. 7, *N. lineolatus* N., ♂. Fig. 8, *N. lineolatus* N., ventral aspect abdomen of ♂. Fig. 9, *N. lineolatus* N., juv.

PLATE VII.—Fig. 1, *Lipeurus densus* Kell., ♀. Fig. 2, *L. densus* Kell., ventral aspect head and thorax of ♀. Fig. 3, *L. varius* Kell., ♀. Fig. 4, *L. varius* Kell., juv. Fig. 5, *L. celer* Kell., ♂. Fig. 6, *L. celer* Kell., ♀. Fig. 7, *L. longipilus* Kell., ♂.

PLATE VIII.—Fig. 1, *Lipeurus picturatus* Kell., ♀. Fig. 2, *L. picturatus* Kell., ♀ juv. Fig. 3, *L. diversus* Kell., ♂. Fig. 4, *L. diversus* Kell., ♀. Fig. 5, *L. limitatus* Kell., ♀. Fig. 6, *L. limitatus* Kell., outline of metathorax to show arrangement and character of hairs. Fig. 7, *L. constrictus* Kell., ♀ juv. Fig. 8, *L. constrictus* Kell., ♂.

PLATE IX.—Fig. 1, *Lipeurus ferox* Giebel, ♀. Fig. 2, *L. ferox* Giebel, ♂. Fig. 3, *L. forficulatus* Nitzsch, ♀. Fig. 4, *L. forficulatus* Nitzsch, ♂. Fig. 5, *L. forficulatus* Nitzsch, juv. Fig. 6, *L. forficulatus* Nitzsch, very young.

PLATE X.—Fig. 1, *Lipeurus temporalis* Nitzsch, ♂. Fig. 2, *L. testaceus* Tschb., juv. Fig. 3, *L. toxoceros* Nitzsch, juv. Fig. 4, *L. testaceus* Tschb., ♀. Fig. 5, *L. toxoceros* Nitzsch, ♂. Fig. 6, *L. squalidus* Nitzsch, ♀. Fig. 7, *L. squalidus* Nitzsch, posterior margin of metathorax showing arrangement and character of hairs.

PLATE XI.—Fig. 1, *Oncophorus advena* Kell., ♀. Fig. 2, *O. advena* Kell., head of ♂. Fig. 3, *Eurymetopus taurus* Nitzsch, ♀. Fig. 4, *E. taurus* Nitzsch, head of ♂. Fig. 5, *E. taurus* Nitzsch, ♀ juv. Fig. 6, *E. taurus* Nitzsch, ♂ juv. Fig. 7, *Giebelia mirabilis* Kell., ♂. Fig. 8, *G. mirabilis* Kell., outline of head of ♀.

PLATE XII.—Fig. 1, *Colpocephalum unciferum* Kell., ♂. Fig. 2, *C. unciferum* Kell., outline and last segments of abdomen of ♀. Fig. 3, *C. unciferum* Kell., juv. Fig. 4, *C. uniforme* Kell., ♀. Fig. 5, *C. pingue* Kell., ♂. Fig. 6, *C. timidum* Kell., ♀. Fig. 7, *C. funebre* Kell., ♀. Fig. 8, *C. laticeps* Kell., ♂.

PLATE XIII.—Fig. 1, *Ancistrona gigas* Piaget, ♂. Fig. 2, *Ancistrona gigas* Piaget, juv. Fig. 3, *Trinoton lituratum* Nitzsch, ♀. Fig. 4, *Trinoton luridum* Nitzsch, ♀.

PLATE XIV.—Fig. 1, *Lambothrium similis* Kell., ♂. Fig. 2, *L. similis* Kell., ventral aspect of head of ♀. Fig. 3, *L. atrum* Nitzsch, ♀ (?). Fig. 4, *Menopon navigans* Kell., ♂. Fig. 5, *M. navigans* Kell., juv. Fig. 6, *M. indistinctum* Kell., ♀. Fig. 7, *M. indistinctum* Kell., ventral aspect of thorax of ♀.

PLATE XV.—Fig. 1, *Menopon numerosum* Kell., ♀. Fig. 2, *M. titan* var. *linearis* Kell., ♂. Fig. 3, *M. tridens* var. *insolens* Kell., ♀. Fig. 4, *M. tridens* var. *insolens* Kell., ventral aspect of head of ♀. Fig. 5, *M. infrequens* Kell., ♀. Fig. 6, *M. loomisii* Kell., ♀.

