

## A NEW SPECIES OF MALLOPHAGA FROM A DOVE

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The Ischnoceran genus *Physconelloides* Ewing, 1927, contains six species found on the avian order Columbiformes. The known species and type hosts are: *P. ceratoceps* Ewing, 1927, found on *Leptoptila verreauxi chalcachenia* (Sclater and Salvin); *P. eurysema* (Carriker), 1903, found on *Claravis mondetoura umbrina* Griscom; *P. galapagensis* (Kellogg and Kuzana), 1902, found on *Nesopelia galapagoensis galapagoensis* (Gould); *P. mattogrossensis* (Guimaraes), 1936, found on *Columbigallina minuta minuta* (Linnaeus); *P. recurvatus* Eichler, 1949, found on *Columbina picni picni* (Temminck); and *P. zenaidurae* (McGregor), 1917, found on *Zenaidura macroura marginella* (Woodhouse). A new species is herewith described from material in the U.S. National Museum and the British Museum (Natural History).

*Physconelloides zenaidurae* (McGregor), 1917

This species, found on the Mourning Dove, has been the only member of the genus recorded from the United States. It is seldom found in abundance on an individual host, but has been collected throughout the range of the Mourning Dove. Recently, twenty-six domestic pigeons, collected in the vicinity of Leavenworth, Kansas, were examined for Mallophaga. Six adults of this form were collected off three of the pigeons examined.

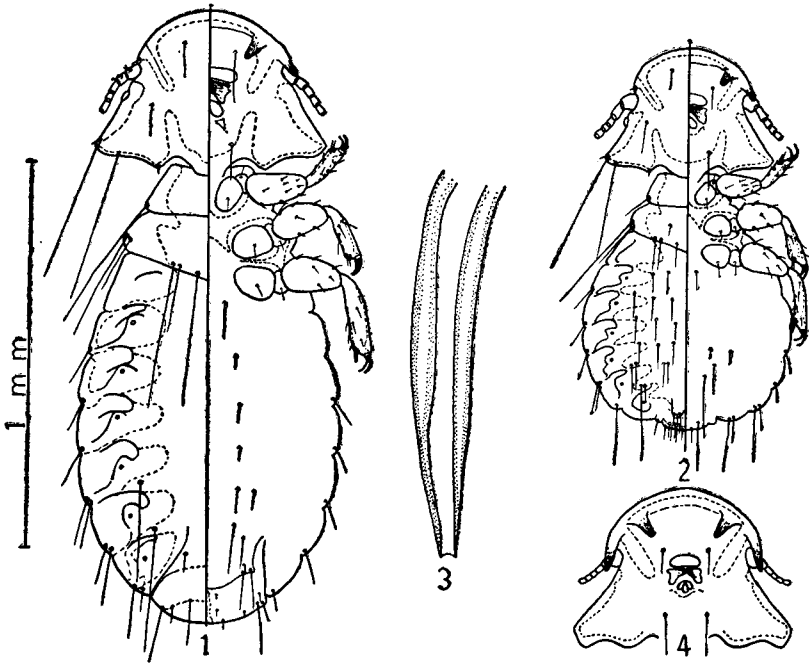
Whether it is established on the domestic pigeon elsewhere in the United States has not been determined at this time. Illustrations of the species are shown in figures 1-3.

*Physconelloides passerinae* n. sp.

This species is closest to *P. zenaidurae* (McGregor), 1917. The major differences between the two are that in both sexes, the ventral, anterior, spine-like processes of the forehead; and the lateral, preantennal, spine-like processes are considerably longer in the new form. These differences are evident from a comparison of figures 2 and 4. In the male, there are two rather than three setae in the posterior lateral angles of the genital opening. There appears to be no significant difference in the male genitalia. In *P. zenaidurae*, the vulva of the female possesses two long setae in the posterior lateral angles, the remainder of the posterior margin being bare. In the new form, the vulva of the female possesses a row of setae on the posterior margin and is without setae in the posterior lateral angles.

Type host: *Columbigallina passerina passerina* (Linnaeus), Eastern Ground Dove.

Type material: Holotype male and allotype female (USNM #63408) collected on March 3, 1956, at Bainbridge, Georgia, by Dr. Sturgis Mc-



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Figures 1, 2 and 4 drawn to same scale. Figures 1-3. *Physconelloides zenaidurae* (McGregor); fig. 1, dorsal-ventral view of female; fig. 2, dorsal-ventral view of male; fig. 3, male genitalia. Figure 4. *Physconelloides passerinae* n. sp., male; ventral view of head.

Keever, Newton Field Station, U.S. Public Health Service. Paratypes from *Columbigallina passerina insularis* Ridgway, in the U.S. National Museum, collected by H. S. Peters are: 4 males, 8 females on Cayman Brac, B. W. I.; 4 males, 2 females on Grand Cayman, B. W. I.; 9 males, 7 females at Guantanamo, Cuba; 1 female at Puerto Portillo, Cuba; 1 male at Pilon, Cuba; and 2 females on Isle of Pines, Cuba. Paratypes, in the U.S. National Museum, from *Columbigallina passerina bahamensis* (Maynard), collected by H. S. Peters in the Bahama Islands, B. W. I., as follows: 1 male on Grand Caicos; 6 males, 4 females at Pine Cay, Caicos Island; 8 males, 12 females on Ragged Island; 1 male, 2 females on Mariguana Island; 1 male, 8 females on Crooked Island; 5 males, 3 females on Acklin Island; 1 male at Salt Cay, Turks Island; and 1 female on Anguila Island. In the British Museum (Natural History) is 1 male paratype collected in Salvador from *Columbigallina passerina pallescens* (Baird).

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*Reprinted from the*  
JOURNAL OF THE KANSAS ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
Vol. 30, April, 1957, No. 2

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