

A NEW SPECIES OF *FORMICARICOLA* (MALLOPHAGA:
PHILOPTERIDAE) FROM THE SHORT-TAILED ANTHRUSH
CHAMAEZA CAMPANISONA (LICHTENSTEIN)
(PASSERIFORMES: FORMICARIIDAE)¹

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(With 3 text-figures)

INTRODUCTION

Carriker (1957) erected the genus *Formicari-*
cola when he described seven new species found
on hosts of the anthrush genus *Formicarius*. We
herewith describe and illustrate a new species from
a host in the anthrush genus *Chamaeza*. This
suggests that other new species may be found,
because only a small percentage of the hosts in
the family Formicariidae have been examined for
Mallophaga.

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permission granted to study at the Reserva Estadual de
Jacupiranga as well as lodging provided by its director.

RESULTS

Formicaricola willisi n. sp.

(Figs. 1-3)

Male - External morphology and chaetotaxy
as shown in fig. 1. Genitalia less sac, as in fig. 3.
Total length of three specimens 1.70 - 1.75 mm.

Female - External morphology and
chaetotaxy as shown in fig. 2. Total length of two
specimens 1.95 - 2.00 mm.

Measurements (in mm):

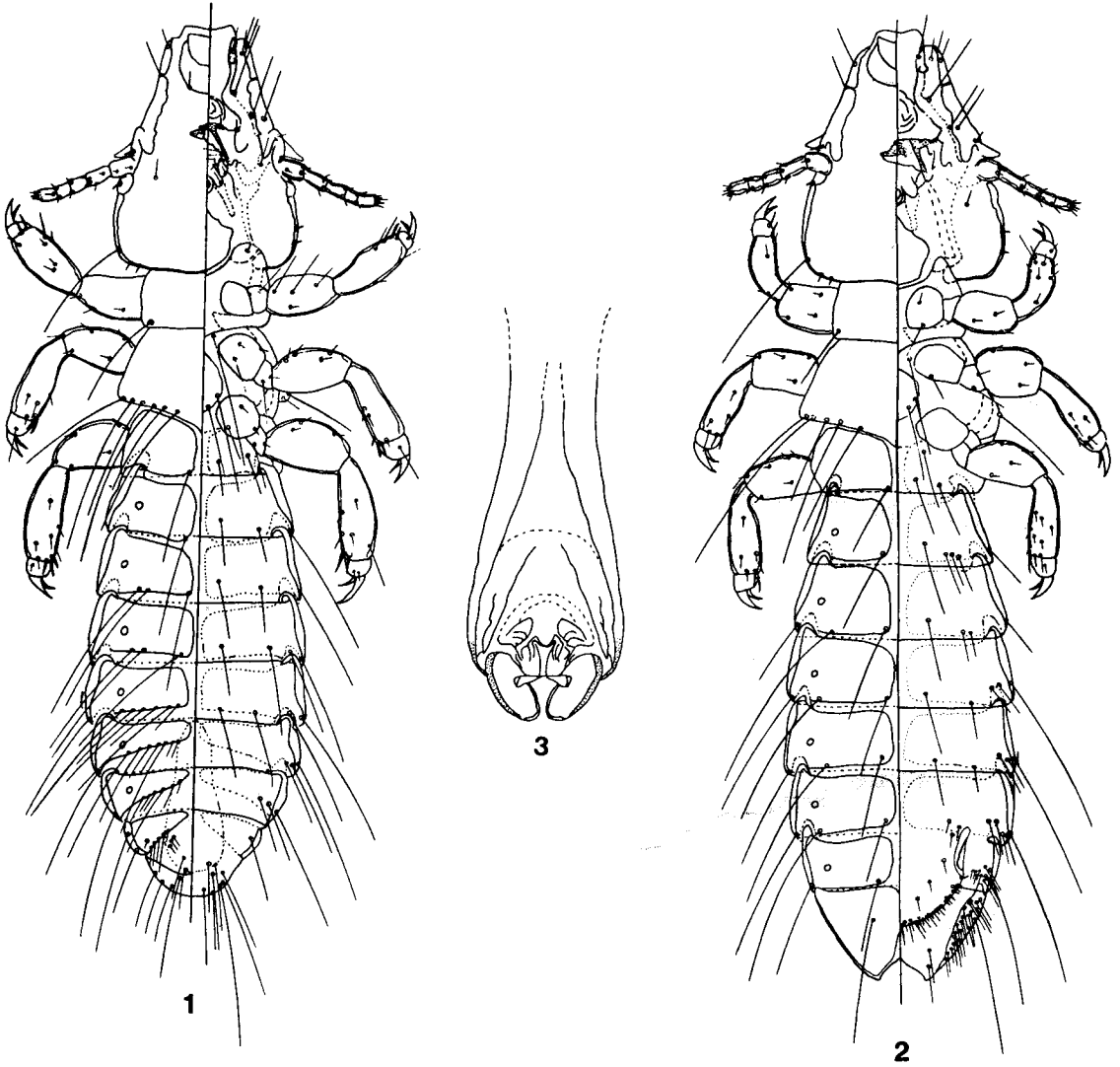
	♂ (n = 3)		♀ (n = 2)	
	Length	Width	Length	Width
Head	0.50-0.52	0.38-0.39	0.52-0.54	0.41-0.42
Prothorax	0.18-0.22	0.26-0.27	0.18-0.18	0.27-0.28
Pterothorax	0.17-0.18	0.34-0.35	0.18-0.21	0.41-0.37
Abdomen	0.93-0.99	0.41-0.46	1.14-1.15	0.46-0.48
Genitalia	0.28-0.30	0.11-0.12	-	-
Total	1.70-1.75	-	1.95-2.00	-

DISCUSSION

Formicaricola willisi n. sp. is unique in that
the external morphology and chaetotaxy, in both

sexes, are typical for the genus *Formicaricola*.
However, the male genitalia are of the type found
in some species of *Formicaphagus*, a genus of
Mallophaga also found on some hosts in the avian
family Formicariidae. Collections of Mallophaga

¹ Received January 12, 1981.



Formicariicola willisi n.sp. — Fig. 1: Dorsal-ventral view of male; fig. 2: Dorsal-ventral view of female; fig. 3: Male genitalia.

from other hosts in the family Formicariidae will be needed to determine if the presently defined genus *Formicariicola* should become a synonym of the genus *Formicaphagus*. We have retained the genus *Formicariicola* for these species with a slender head and abdomen. The male genitalia in both genera, as presently defined, show considerable variations in the size and shape of the paramers, and the shape of the distal ends of the paramers.

Type material — Holotype male, allotype female and paratypes off *Chamaeza campanisona*

(Lichtenstein) (host collection number 772), February 7, 1979, Reserva Estadual de Jacupiranga, State of São Paulo, Brazil. Holotype and allotype deposited in Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil. Paratypes in collections of the authors. One nymph was not measured.

Dr. Edwin O. Willis assisted in the collection of the authors. One nymph was not measured. also provided encouragement and assistance to the senior author in her studies of tropical birds. Dr. Willis is well-known for his studies of the biology of Antbirds.

The Host

Chamaeza campanisona is a large antbird that walks on the forest floor in upland or subtropical forests from north Argentina and southeastern Brazil to Bolivia, thence north along the lower slopes of the Andes to Venezuela and Guyana. It is territorial, responding readily to imitations of its owl-like whistles, but pairs are seldom seen together.

SUMMARY

Formicariicola willisi n. sp. (Mallophaga: Philopteri-
dae) is described from specimens collected
off *Chamaeza campanisona* (Lichtenstein)
(Passeriformes : Formicariidae) taken at Reserva

Estadual de Jacupitanga, State of São Paulo,
Brazil.

RESUMO

O presente trabalho apresenta a descrição de
Formicariicola willisi n. sp. (Mallophaga: Philopteri-
dae) com base em espécimens provenientes da
toca, *Chamaeza campanisona* (Lichtenstein)
(Passeriformes: Formicariidae) apanhado em rede
de neblina na Reserva Estadual de Jacupiranga,
Estado de São Paulo, Brasil.

REFERENCE

- CARRIKER, M. A., 1957, Studies in Neotropical
Mallophaga, XVI: Bird Lice of the Suborder
Ischnocera. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 106: 409-439.