A NEW SPECIES OF *OSBORNIELLA* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) FROM TRINIDAD[1]

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Four described species of *Osborniella* Thompson, 1948, are known to parasitize certain birds of the order Cuculiformes, the cuckoos and anis. These were noted in the description of *O. sulcirostriae* Wiseman, 1963. A fifth species of *Osborniella,* collected in Trinidad from the Greater Ani (*Crotophaga major* Gmelin) and made available to me by Miss Theresa Clay of the British Museum (Natural History) in the form of a splendid series of mounted specimens of both sexes, is herewith described. I am privileged to name this species in honor of Doctor Clay, one of the world's leading specialists in the taxonomy of chewing lice. Grateful acknowledgment is made to C. J. Stojanovich, Communicable Disease Center, U. S. Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia, for preparation of the illustrations that accompany this description.

Osborniella clayae n. sp.

Male: Length 1.48 mm., length of head 0.28 mm., width across temples 0.53 mm., greatest abdominal width 0.64 mm. General shape, chaetotaxy, and genitalia as illustrated. *Female:* Length 1.76 mm., length of head 0.30 mm., width across temples 0.57 mm., greatest abdominal width 0.77 mm. General shape and chaetotaxy as illustrated.

The shape of the male genitalia readily distinguishes *O. clayae* from other known species of *Osborniella,* being distinctly forked in appearance, the paramera and endomera long and of about equal lengths, narrow, gently tapering, overlapping at midlength, and directed posteriorly. Unlike the males of other described *Osborniella,* the preputial sac is not "beset with spines" (Thompson, 1948). In *O. clayae* such structures are indistinct or wholly absent in mounted specimens.

There seems to be no readily apparent discernible differences that would serve to set the females of *O. clayae* apart from those of other known species of the genus. However, adults of both sexes of *O. clayae* are generally smaller, possessed of less robust chaetotaxy, and perhaps less heavily sclerotized than those of previously described species.

Type Host: Crotophaga major Gmelin, the Greater Ani. Peters (1940) gives the distribution of this host as eastern Panama south over the greater part of tropical South America west of the Andes to northern Argentina, casually to La Riaja and Buenos Aires; Trinidad.

Type Material: Holotype male and allotype female taken from the

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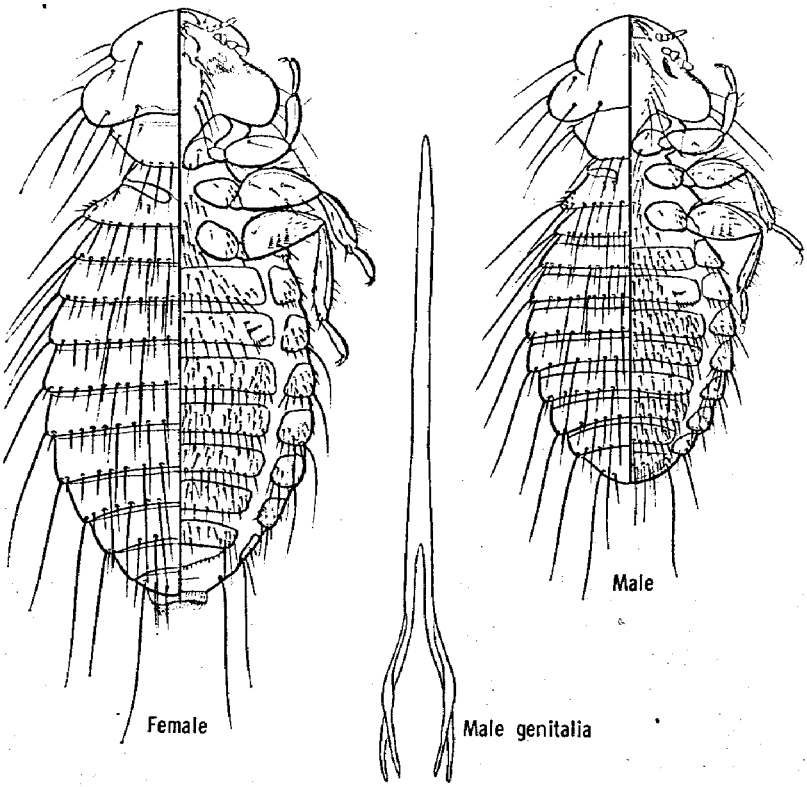

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type host at Caroni Swamp, Trinidad, W. I. Fed. (Br.), 16-1-1961, T. Clay No. 30, Brit. Mus. 1961–188; paratypes consisting of 12 males and 15 females mounted on glass slides and bearing identical collection data. The holotype and allotype, mounted in balsam on a single slide, will be returned to Dr. Clay at the British Museum (Natural History) together with five paratypes of both sexes. Paratypes will be deposited in the Trinidad Regional Virus Laboratory where Dr. Clay received great assistance in her collecting. Paratypes will also be deposited in the U. S. National Museum, the personal collection of Dr. K. C. Emerson, and the Entomology Division, Texas State Department of Health Laboratories.

LITERATURE CITED

Peters, J. L. 1940. Check-List of Birds of the World. Vol. IV. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Thompson, G. B. 1948. III. Records and Descriptions of Mallophaga from Jamaican Birds. Part I. Ann. Mag. Natur. Hist., Ser. 12, 1:45–58.

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