

A Species of Mallophaga from the Sanderling

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Actornithophilus albus, new name for *Colpocephalum spinulosum minor* Kellogg and Chapman, 1899, New Mallophaga, III, p. 112, Pl. VII, f. 9: preoccupied by *Colpocephalum minus* Piaget, Les Pediculines, 1880, p. 539, Pl. 45, f. 1.

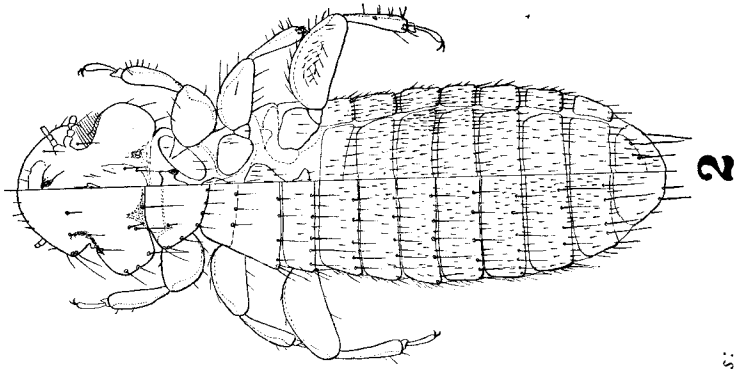
The original paper was without a description, with this form being separated only on measurements. The form under discussion has since been elevated to specific rank. Through the courtesy of Dr. G. F. Ferris, the type specimens were examined and used for this study.

Male (fig. 2): Head of a shape typical of the genus. Temples prominent; ocular emarginations rather deep; eyes large and bipartite. Two long and two short setae on each lateral margin of the gular region. Thorax distinctly three-segmented, the mesothorax approximately one-half the length of the metathorax. Prothoracic sternal plate prominent and without setae. Metathoracic sternal plate very large, bearing numerous setae on the posterior margin. Four large setae on the posterior margin of the patch of spines on the venter of the hind femur—the spines in the patch being progressively smaller anteriorly. Patches of spines on the posterolateral angles of abdominal sternites four and five; the patch on sternite four being more prominent and more dense. Genitalia as shown in fig. 3.

Female (fig. 1): Larger than the male and of essentially the same form, there being a minimum of sexual dimorphism. The prothorax is larger and the ventral patches of spines on the femora are smaller. The setae on the dorsum of the female are less numerous and all larger than on the male.

Type host: *Crocethia alba* (Pallas), the Sanderling.

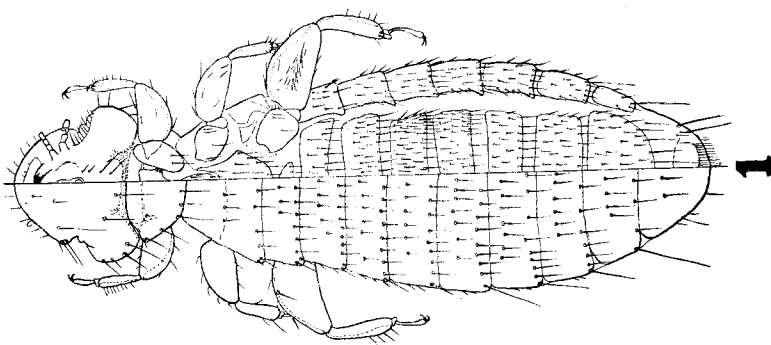
Type material: Kellogg and Chapman figured a male as type, so the same specimen is designated as holotype.



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3



1

EXPLANATION OF PLATE

All figures refer to *Actornithophilus albus*:
Fig. 1. Dorsal-ventral view of the female.
Fig. 2. Dorsal-ventral view of the male.
Fig. 3. Dorsal view of the male genitalia.