Д. И. БЛАГОВЕЩЕНСКИЙ
MALLOPHAGA С ПТИЦ ТАЛЫША

В ходе работы Талышской орнитологической экспедиции Зоологического института Академии Наук СССР в 1934 г. сотрудник экспедиции М. В. Штром были собраны наружные паразиты с диких птиц и млекопитающих, добытых в окрестностях рыбного промысла Кумбашин и в окрестностях дер. Алексеевка Ленкоранского района Азербайджанской ССР.

Участие в экспедиции паразитолога, с одной стороны, и с другой — стационарный метод, положенный в основу работы в связи с задачей изучения зимовки птиц на Талыше, обусловили в основном успешный результат за сравнительно короткий срок (2II—17III). Это первый и удачный опыт взаимного сотрудничества орнитолога и паразитолога на месте.

Значительный материал по птицам в видовом и количественном отношении обеспечил и большую полноту сборов наружных паразитов. С точки зрения изучения фауны Mallophaga птиц важны не только массовые, но и возможно полные сборы их с того или иного вида птиц, что особенно дает возможность выявить редко встречающиеся виды паразитов. В этом отношении сборы Mallophaga с птиц Талыша весьма ценные.

Материалы по Mallophaga оказались довольно обширными: они включают 96 видов (относящихся к 22 родам), собранных с 78 видов диких животных; 19 видов и 1 варисет являются новыми.

Подотряд AMBLYCERA KELLOGG
Сем. Menoponidae Mjöberg
1. Род MENOPON NITZSCH (part.)
Nitzsch, 1818: 299.

1. Menopon nyrocae sp. n. (фиг. 1)

5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ и 1 L с Nyroca ferina (L.) — красноголового нырка. Кумбашин, 4II 1934.

Самка. Голова полумесячной формы, почти в 2 раза больше в ширину, чем в длину, с несколькими волосками и щетинкой по перед-
СПИСОК ВИДОВ ПАРАЗИТОВ ПО ВИДАМ ИХ ХОЗЯЕВ

Aves

I. Columbiformes
1. **Podiceps ruficolis capensis** Salvad.

II. Pelicaniformes
2. **Phalacrocorax carbo subcormorinus** Brehm
3. **Phalacrocorax pygmeus** Pall.

III. Ciconiiformes
4. **Ardea cinerea** L.
5. **Egretta garzetta garzetta** (L)
6. **Botaurus stellaris** (L)

IV. Anseriformes
7. **Nyroca ferna** (L)
8. **Nettion crecca** (L)
9. **Daphyla acuta** (L)
10. **Mareca penelope** (L)
11. **Anas platyrhyncha platyrhyncha** L
12. **Tadorna tadorna** (L)
13. **Anser anser** (L)
14. **Anser erythropus** (L)
15. **Rufifrenta ruficolis** (Pall.)

V. Falconiformes
16. **Tinnunculus tinnunculus tinnunculus** L
17. **Aesalon columbarius regularis** (Pall.)
18. **Falco peregrinus leucogenys** Brehm
19. **Milvus migrans migrans** Bodd.
20. **Haliaeetus albicilla** (L)
21. **Aquila clanga** Pall.
22. **Buteo rufinus rufinus** Cretzsch.
23. **Accipiter nisus nisus** (L)
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**Anatococcus dentatus** (Scopoli), стр. 45
**Anatococa crassicornis** (Scopoli), стр. 70
**Menopon taforniae** Gervais, стр. 27
**Trinoton quercus Iulae** (Linnaeus), стр. 43
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**Anatococcus dentatus** (Scopoli), стр. 45
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**Anatococa anseris** (Linnaeus), стр. 71

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48. Corvus coroix sharpii Oates

49. Corvus frugilegus frugilegus L.

50. Picus pica fornorum Lönmb.
52. Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris L.

Sturnus vulgaris caucasicus Lorenz.

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54. Fringilla montifringilla L.
55. Fringilla coelebs coelebs L.
56. Chrysomymys spinus L.
57. Passer domesticus hyrcanus Zar.
58. Passer montanus montanus (L.)
59. Passer hispaniolensis hispaniolensis (Temm.)
60. Miliaria calandra calandra (L.)
61. Cynarchmus schoeniclus ukrainae (Zar.)

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62. Melanocoryph cicalandra calandra (L.)
63. Alzuda arvensis cantirella Bp.
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69. Aegithalis caudatus olpinus (Habilt.)
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72. Regulus regulus buturutlii Loudon

73. Cettia cetti interposita Zar. et Bilk.
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Scopecchi J. A. Entomologia Carniologia etc. Windobonae, 1763.


MALLOPHAGA FROM BIRDS OF THE TALYSH LOWLANDS

By D. J. BLAGOEVSHCHENSKY

Summary

The work is the result of an investigation of materials on Mallophaga from wild birds and mammals collected in 1934 by M. V. Strom, a participant of the Talysch Ornithological Expedition organized by the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The collection was obtained in the neighbourhood of the fishery of Kumbashi and the village Alexeyevka, Lenkoran region of the Azerbaijan SSR (within the district of the so-called Talysch Lowlands). The collection contains 96 species belonging to 22 genera and gathered from 78 species of wild animals, 19 species and 1 variety collected being apparently new ones.

A list of Mallophaga species composed after the species of their hosts, is to be found on p. 72.

Description of New Species and Varieties

Menopon nyrocae sp. n. (fig. 1)

5 ♀♂, 3 ♂♂ and 1 L from Nyroca ferina (L.). Kumbashi, 4 II 1934.

♀♂. Head crescentic, almost twice as broad as long, with several hairs and a seta on either side of its anterior margin; sinus absent; temples rather broad, rounded, with several setae, three of which are longest; orbital blotch small, reddish-brown, in front of it are a seta and two spines in a pustule; occiput concave, with a narrow marginal band enlarged at the sides and bearing four setae, the distal ones of which are longer; besides that, single spines are scattered about the head. General colour of head light-yellow.
Thorax markedly longer than head; prothorax rather broad, lateral obtuse angles bear a spine, while lateral margins carry a seta and a spine (near the angle), posterior margin rounded, bears four alternating setae and from three to four spines at either side; metathorax a little narrower than head, lateral margins greatly divergent with single (2) spines, posterior margin obliquely truncate at its sides and slightly angular in the middle bearing a row of setae and spines interrupted in its median part. posterior angles furnished with a seta and two spines; on the prothorax is a serrated hoof like projection situated sternely. General colour of thorax light-yellow. Legs almost of the same colour as thorax, marginal bands being darker, on the lower surface of the third femora there is a brush of spines of various length.

Abdomen oval; the first segment being shortest, the first to eighth segments with yellow transverse band and posterior-marginal row of closely set hairs and setae of various length; a distal seta is the longest; there is an admixture of spines at the sides of this row; pleurites bear the spines and posterior-marginal setae; the ninth segment more markedly tapered, rounded, pigmented, bears several marginal hairs, a spine and two long lateral setae on either side, posterior ventral margin bordered with short hairs set upon mammiform projections, on the ventral surface of segments there are median bands, hairs and spines are more numerous, there is a distinct brush of spines at the side, of bands on the fourth and fifth segments. General colour of abdomen light yellow.

♂. The size is smaller. Metathorax markedly narrower than head. Posterior angles of the abdominal segments greatly projecting; there are single spines at either side of the posterior-marginal row of tough setae and hairs; besides that, there are: single hairs on the fifth or fifth and sixth segments, an irregular median row of hairs on the sixth and seventh segments or two rows of hairs on the seventh segment, and several rows of hair on the eighth segment, growing in a checkered way; last segment more tapered, pigmented, and covered with hairs; posterior margin undulated and convex bears median hairs and several setae, two lateral setae at either side are long.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length in mm</th>
<th>Breadth in mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♂♂</td>
<td>♂♂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>1.47–1.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This species closely related to *M. tabornae* Gervais, from which it, however, differs in a number of characters, viz. form of head, of abdomen, hetotaxy, etc.

*Menopon leucoxanthum* var. *marecae* var. n. (fig. 2)

1 ♂ from *Mareca penelope* (L.). Kambashi, 8 II 1934.
By many of its characters the female is similar to *M. leucoxanthum* Nitzsch (Giesel, 1874: 300, pl. XVIII, fig. 9) from *Anas crecca*. Front, however, slightly angular at the middle; posterior margin of prothorax and metathorax bears spines, besides setae; spines are admixed to the setae of the posterior-marginal row at either side of the latter single spines occurring on the posterior segments of abdomen; the setae on lateral margins of segments are lacking. General colour of body light-yellow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length in mm</th>
<th>Breadth in mm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♂♂</td>
<td>♂♂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Menopon rotundifrons* sp. n. (fig. 4)

2 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♂ and 1 L from *Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus* (L.). Kambashi, 5, 6, 10 II 1934.
♀. Head almost semicircular and about twice as broad as long, with several hairs and two setae at the sides of the anterior margin; sinus occupied by the eye; last segment of antenna is capitulate; there are a seta and a hair in front of reddish-brown orbital blotch; temples rounded and provided with several setae, two of which are longest, and with single spines; occipital margin straight with four setae. General colour of head light with a slight touch of yellow or light-yellow.
Thorax a little longer than head; prothorax much narrower than head, lateral angles bear a seta and usually one spine, while posterio-lateral angles carry a seta and 2 spines.
next to it, posterior margin rounded, with three setae at either side; metathorax markedly narrower than head, there are several spines at the sides and on the anterior part, posterior margin slightly convex, with a row of setae (near the suture), with a seta and spine at the angles; then are bands obliquely running on the sternum from the posterior angles and crossing on the first abdominal segment. General colour of thorax light-yellow. Legs are almost of the same colour as thorax, marginal bands darker.

Abdomen oval; its segments are with a light yellowish band and with a postero-marginal, row of sparsely set setae, one lateral seta of which on the second to sixth segments being longest; there are several thick spines at the sides (near the margin) of the first three segments, single spines on the median segments, posterior angles are provided with one and then two or three setae, of which one or two setae occurring on the posterior segments are long; last segment pigmented, its dorsal posterior margin truncate or rounded and supplied with single setae at the sides, the distal setae being long, the ventral margin slightly emarginate or truncate, bordered with hairs somewhat longer at the sides; on the ventral surface the segments are provided with setae, thin and short, more numerous (two rows) and more closely set. General colour of abdomen light-yellow.

♀. The size is smaller. Last segment of abdomen rounded, bears single marginal hairs and setae, the distal one on either side being the longest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length in mm</th>
<th>Breadth in mm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♂ ♂</td>
<td>♂ ♀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>0.25—0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>1.16—1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.25—0.27</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.23—1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.49—0.59</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.49—0.69</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Two females from Falco peregrinus leucogenys Brehm. (Kumbashi, 13 II 1934) belong to this species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length in mm</th>
<th>Breadth in mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♂ ♂</td>
<td>♂ ♀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>1.29—1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.57</td>
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M. rotundifrons is closely related to M. fallofasciatum described by Piaget (1880: 417 pl. XXXIII, fig. 3) after specimens obtained from Buteo vulgaris, but differs from it in a number of characters — form of head, hetotaxy, etc.

The description of M. lucidum Rudow (1869b: 402) available does not permit to identify M. rotundifrons with this species.

Menacanthus mutabilis sp. n. (Fig. 5)

3 ♂ and 3 ♀ from Sturms vulgaris vulgaris L. Kumbasli, 6, 13 II 1934; Alexeyeva 15 III 1934; 1 ♂ and 1 ♂ from Sturms vulgaris caucasicus Lorentz. Kumbashi 12 II 1934.

♂. Head almost crescentic, its breadth more than twice its length; front almost parabolically rounded, but slightly angular in the middle and bears several hairs and a seta on its sides; orbital sinus partly occupied by the eye and bears two setae in its angle; eye rather large and has a slight lateral emargination; temples rather broad, rounded, with several setae, two of which are longest, and with single spines; occiput slightly convex, with narrow blackish-brown marginal band, four setae and two distal tough hairs set in punctae; there are a seta and two spines in a large postule in front of the black-brown orbital blotch; last segment of antenna almost oval; there are large (length being from 0.12 to 0.14 mm) spine-like processes on the lower surface, four pairs of setae on either side of the elongated gular plate and two pairs of setae set in front of it and higher up.

Thorax markedly longer than head; prothorax rather broad, lateral margins with two setae and a spine between, lateral angles obtuse, with a spine, while the posterior lateral angles rounded, with a seta, posterior margin straight and bears six setae; metathorax a little narrower than head, with lateral margins moderately divergent; there are several (four-five) spines near the lateral margin and a spine at the sides of the anterior part; posterior margin slightly convex, with a row of setae and a distal spine (at either side) and two setae and a spine at the angles; prothorax’s sternum with a small median plate having a narrow projection directed hindwards, a small median one triangular in shape between the first and second coxae and a pentagonal one on the metathorax, the margins of both these plates being provided with several setae in particularly minute punctae, besides
that, there are intercoxl and longitudinal bands obliquely running from the lateral margin of metathorax. Legs of a dirty-yellowish colour, marginal bands f'neal and dark; on the lower surface of the third femora there is a patch of sparsely set thin spines of various length.

Abdomen elongate oval; its segments with a brownish band, interrupted near the pleurites, there is a posterior marginal row of alternating short setae and hairs, a distal seta is longest; there are the spines at either side of this row, of which single spines or several (up to five) adjacently set ones are large on the second to seventh segments; the number of spines varies not only in single specimens, but on one and the same segment on either side; pleurites with posterior-marginal row of developed spines and of single setae; the ninth segment pigmented, posterior margin forms an acute angle dorsally barred with thin and short setae, while ventrally with setae and hairs set upon mammiform projections provided with two lateral marginal setae, one of which is longest; on the ventral surface, the segments bear median bands, the setae more numerous, the posterior-marginal row of setae transforms into a row of spines on the second to seventh segments, the anterior row of setae on either side of the band on the middle segments changes into a small brush of thin spines; the genital valve bordered at the margin with fully developed spines on either side and with short setae in the middle. General colour of body yellowish-brown, the anterior margin of head and temples at their margin and about the eyes are light in colour.

The size is smaller. Its colour much lighter (dirty yellowish). Last segment obtusely angular and bears several lateral posterior-marginal setae one of which (on either side) is long, it also has two thin medial spines.

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<th>Length in mm</th>
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<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.56—1.88</td>
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This is a species closely related to *M. spinifera* described by Piaget (1885: 99 pl. X, fig. 9) after specimens obtained from *Cyanocorax pileatus*, but it differs from the latter in a number of characters relating to the structure of head, thorax and abdomen.

*Manacan hus subsimilis* sp. n. (fig. 6)

1 Q from Parus coeruleus satanii Zar. Alexeyevsk, 14 III 1934.

Q Head almost semilunar; front somewhat parabolically rounded, with a hardly noticeable angle in the middle, it bears several marginal hairs and a seta at either side, also has two setae at the angle of the orbital sinus partly occupied by the eye; the latter rather large, with a slight lateral emargination; in front of the orbital blotch there are a seta and two spines in a large pustule; temples very narrow, rounded, with several setae (two of which more developed, judging by the diameter of the hole of their insertion); occiput slightly concave, with a narrow marginal band, with four setae and two tough cistal hairs; on the lower surface, at either side of the indistinct gular plate there are four pairs of setae, two posterior pairs of which being longest; a pair of setae in front of the plate, the spine-like processes rather short.

Thorax a little longer than head; prothorax rather broad, lateral angles rounded with a spine, lateral margins very slightly concave with seta and a spine, the posterior margin almost straight, with four setae at either side and a seta at its rounded angles; metathorax a little narrower than head, lateral margins almost straight and greatly diverging, there are single spines near the margin and a spine on the lateral part of the anterior half, posterior margin slightly convex, with a rather sparse row of setae and a distal spine, there are also two setae and a spine at the angles; the sternal plates almost similar to those of *M. curuccae*, but not so distinct. Legs rather long; on the lower surface of the third femora there are several thin spines of varying length, marginal lineal bands dark.

Abdomen oval; segments with a light-brown transverse band and a posterior-marginal row of short setae and hairs, a distal seta is longest; at either side of this row, on the first to seventh segment, there is an admixture of single (one to three) spines; pleurites with a posterior-marginal row of spines and single setae; last segment elongated, pigmented, its posterior margin forms an acute angle with slightly concave sides dorsally bordered with thin and short setae and with long and short lateral setae, protruding ventral margin bordered with hairs and setae set on mammiform projections on the ventral surface, the segments with median bands, the setae more numerous (two rows), their posterior-marginal row changes into a row of spines; there are single thin spines at the sides of
the bands on the middle segments. General colour of body light-brownish; anterior margins of head and temples at their margins are light in colour.

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A species closely related to *M. currucaec* but differs from the latter in form of head and abdomen and in other structural details.

*Menacanthus remizae* sp. n. (fig. 7)

6 ♀ and 1 ♂ from *Remiza pendulina pendulina* (L.). Kumbashi, 27 II 1934.

♀ Head almost twice as broad as long; its anterior margin rounded and slightly angular in the middle, with several hairs and a seta at either side; orbital sinus not deep and bears two setae in its angle; eye rather large, with a slight lateral emargination; temples rather narrow, rounded and bear several setae, two of which are long and single thin spines; occiput almost straight, with a marginal band narrower in median part, with four setae and two very tough hairs (in hardly noticeable pustules); in front of the blackish-brown orbita blotch there are a short seta and two spines in a large pustule; on the lower surface, on either side of an elongated gular plate there are four pairs of setae, the posterior setae being longest, and in front of the plate there is a pair of short setae, spine-like processes rather large (length being from 0.08 to 0.10 mm).

Prothorax broad, lateral angles rounded, with a thin spine, lateral margins bear two setae with a spine between, posterior angles broadly rounded, with a seta, posterior margin straight, with three setae on either side; metathorax almost trapezoidal, on the sides of its anterior half it bears four or five spines: three or four setes set along the margin and one borne somewhat farther inside, posterio-marginal row of spines broken in its median part; with a distal spine, posterior angles with two setae and a spine; sternal plates almost similar to those of *M. currucaec*. Legs of a light colour with a touch of dirty yellowish; linear marginal bands dark, there are several spines of various length on the lower surface of the third femora.

Abdomen oval and rather narrow; its segments with an indistinctly limited yellowish-brown band a little darker at its sides, with a posterio-marginal row of short setae and hairs. A distal seta is longest; at either side of this row there are the spines, of which single spines or several (up to five) adjacent set ones are larger on the second to seventh segments; number of spines varies not only in single specimens, but even on one and the same segment on either side; pleurites with a posterio-marginal row of spines and single setae; last segment pigmented, its posterior margin angular, dorsally bordered with thin and short setae, bears two lateral setae one of which is long, also ventrally bordered with hairs and thin short setae set upon mammiform projections; on the ventral surface, the segments with median bands, the setae more numerous (two rows), posterio-marginal row of setae changes into a row of spines, there are several thin spines at the sides of the band of the middle segments. General colour yellowish-brown, the anterior margin of head, temples along their margin and at the eye are light in colour.

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<td>1.27 - 0.31</td>
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*Menacanthus cetti* sp. n. (fig. 8)

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from *Cetti cetti interposita* Zar. and Bilk. Kumbashi, 10 II 1934.

A species closely related to *M. mutabilis*.

Head shorter and narrower; front rounded; temples narrow; gular plate square, spine-like processes distinctly shorter (0.08 mm — in female and 0.07 — in male).

On the abdominal segments there is an admixture of one to three spines in female and one to four spines in male on the sides of the postero-marginal row of short setae and hairs; posterior margin of the last abdominal segment of the male slightly convex. General colour of head and thorax dirty-yellowish, that of abdomen yellowish-brown.

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Menacanthus minusculus sp. n. (fig. 9)

1 ♀ from Turdus phylomelas phylomelas Brehm. Kumbashi, 23 XI 1934.
The female similar to M. mutabilis in many of her characters.
Head almost three as broad as long; temples narrower spineless processes shorter
(0.1 mm). The first to seventh segments of the abdomen bear one to four spines admixed
to the posterior-marginal row of short setae and hairs, at the sides of it; one to three
of these spines set on the second to seventh segments rather large. General colour of
body yellowish-brown. The size is smaller.

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Menacanthus tenuifrons sp. n. (fig. 10)

1 ♀ from Troglodytes troglodytes hircanus Zar. et Loudon. Kumbashi; 19 II 1934.
Breath of head more than twice its length; front narrow, broadly rounded, with
several marginal hairs and two setae; orbital sinus with two setae in its angles; at the
sides of the front there are a seta and two tough hairs in an indistinct large pustule;
eye rather large, with a slight lateral emargination; temples narrow rounded and bear
several setae, two of which long, and single thin spines; occiput straight, with a marginal
band and with six setae, of which the distal ones shorter; the lower surface bears four
pairs of setae at the sides of the hardly noticeable almost square gular plate, posterior
setae being longest; there is a pair of short setae in front of the plate, spine-like pro-
cesses rather short (0.08 mm). General colour of head dirty-yellowish.
Prothorax rather broad, lateral angles rounded, with a thin spine, lateral margins
with two setae and with a spine between posterior angles broadly rounded, with a seta,
posterior margin very slightly convex, with three setae on either side; metathorax a little
narrower than head, lateral margins greatly divergent; there are several (five) spines at
the sides of its anterior half; four of these spines near the margin and one somewhat
farther inside, posterior margin very slightly convex, with a row of setae and a distal
spine, besides two setae and a spine at its angles; sternal plates indistinct. General colour
of thorax dirty-yellowish. Legs of the same color as thorax; there are several spines of
varying length on the lower surface of the third femora.
Abdomen broadly oval, somewhat narrower towards its posterior part, broadest at
its fourth segment; the segments with posterio-marginal row of alternating thin short
setae and hairs; at the sides of this row there is an admixture of single (one to four in
number) spines on the segments first to seventh (the number of these spines varies on
one and the same segment at either side); a distal seta is longest; pleurites with a poste-
rio-marginal row of spines and of single setae; the seventh to ninth segments mark-
edly narrower; posterior margin of the last segment angular, dorsally bordered with thin
setae of varying length and with single lateral setae, one of which being long, ventrally
bordered with hairs and setae set on mammiform projections; the setae on the segments
more numerous (two rows) on the ventral surface, the posterio-marginal row of setae
changes into a row of spines there are single spines at the sides of the bands on the
middle segments. Colour of abdominal bands dirty-yellowish.

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<td>1.21</td>
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Myrsidea cegovithali sp. n. (fig. 11)

8 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ and 4 LL from 7 Aegithalos caudatus alpinus (Hablizl). Kumbashi,
23 II 1934; Alexeyevsk, 9, 10 III 1934.
♂ Head much larger in breadth than in length, front with broadly or almost para-
bolically rounded anterior margin and almost straight laterally with several hairs varying
in length and two setae at either side; orbital sinus not deep; eye small; there are a short
seta and a hair in front of the blackish-brown orbital blotch; temples rather broad, round-
ded and bear several setae, two of which are longest, and single thin spines; occiput
with a narrow marginal band dark or blackish-brown in colour but light in its median
part, with two median setae and single thin spines; on the lower surface, at the sides of
the elongated almost rectangular gular plate there are five pairs of short thin setae and posterior pair of well developed rather long setae. General colour of head pale yellowish-brown, temple margins almost light.

Thorax noticeably longer than head; prothorax almost twice as broad as long, lateral angles project but slightly, with two spines and an adjoining (near the margin) longer and thin spine, posterior margin convex, with three setae at either side; mesothorax distinct; metathorax a little narrower than head, lateral margins divergent moderately and very slightly concave, at the side of the anterior half there are simple spines; two of them near the margin and one somewhat farther inside, posterior margin slightly convex, with a thin row of setae and a spine between the distal setae, as well as simple spines at the angles; on the sternum there are median plates (fig. 11a), a lanceolate plate (on metathorax) with six setae in very minute pustules. General colour of thorax yellowish-brown. Legs almost of the same colour as thorax, marginal bands somewhat darker, there is a brush of thin spines varying in length on the lower surface of the third femora.

Abdomen oval; its segments with yellowish-brown band separated from the pleural plates by light and very narrow stripe, posterio-marginal row of short setae broken in its middle, with single distal spines and a long seta; pleurites with a posterio-marginal row of spines; the ninth segment with a blotch and almost parabolically rounded, dorsally it bears two thin, short, median posterio-marginal setae and two long lateral setae and a thin spine, the ventral margin projects like a light lobe, bordered with hairs lengthening towards the middle and set upon mammiform projections; on the ventral surface segments, with a median transverse band, a large genital band on the seventh to eighth segments, at the sides of the third to sixth segments posterio-marginal row of setae changes into a row of thin spines; the middle segments bear several thin spines at the sides of the anterior row of hairs; there are four to five well developed radially set spines on the second segment at the sides of the posterio-marginal row of setae.

O. The size is smaller. Metathorax markedly narrower than head. Abdomen egg-shaped, last segment pigmented, lateral margins slightly convex, posterior margin obtusely rounded, with three thin median spines and two short setae, with two long well developed lateral setae and a spine; ventrally the second segment bears three to four radially set spines.

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<td>1.08—1.27</td>
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This species has several features similar to those of *M. dissimilis* described by Kellogg (1896: 536, pl. LXIII, fig. 5) after specimens obtained from *Progne subis*, but differs from it in a number of characters relating to the structure of the body.

*Actornithophilus multisetatus* sp. n. (fig. 12)


♀ Head noticeably larger in breadth than in length; anterior margin rounded or slightly angular, with several hairs and setae varying in length; orbital sinus rather deep and angular, its anterior angle obtuse, with two short setae; orbital blotch small and dark; eye rather large, with a slight median emargination; at its sides the front bears two setae and a spine set in two pustules; last segment of the maxillary palpus projects beyond the margin; last segment of the antennae a little obliquely truncate, brown in colour, with darker marginal bands; temporal margins with single spines and several setae, two of which are longest, all set in minute pustules; occiput slightly concave, with blackish-brown marginal band, with four to five tough setae in pustules and with a spine-like seta set near every distal seta. General colour of head yellowish-brown, front darker, temples and front are mottled, there are two dim reddish-brown blotches obliquely running from the orbital blotch to the occipital margin.

Thorax a little longer than head; prothorax narrow, lateral angles with a spine, lateral margins bear two setae (near the angle), posterior angles with a seta, posterior margin slightly convex and bears three setae and a distal hair at either side; mesothorax short and separated from metathorax by a suture and a light more or less distinct stripe at the sides; metathorax a little narrower than head, lateral margin diverging moderately, with single spines, posterior angles rounded and furnished with two setae and a large spine, posterior margin slightly concave with a row of tough setae and a distal spine, there are several spine-like setae in minute pustules at the sides of the anterior part; on the sternal surface (fig. 12a), prothorax with a pentagonal median plate, there is a very
narrow rhomb-like median plate between the first and second coxae, metathorax with a lancet-like plate, the spine-like setae on the last two plates being set on very minute pustules.

General colour of thorax yellowish-brown. Posterior angles of metathorax darker. Legs almost of the same colour as thorax, marginal bands dark, on the lower surface of the third femora a patch of spines varying in length.

Abdomen elongate oval and rather narrow; the first segment shorter than the following ones, the first to eighth segments with a yellowish-brown transverse band blurred at the sides, with two rows (median and posterior-marginal) of tough setae varying in length and set in minute pustules, the second row with distal large spine and the longest seta; pleurites covered with spines and bearing short posterior-marginal setae; last segment longest and tapers conically, posterior margin rounded, ventrally bared red with a fringe of hairs set on mammiform projections, in the median part of the segment are from two to several short setae and a long seta at the sides, lateral margins bear single setae, one of which is long, and spines; ventrally the segments with a median transverse band.

Length in mm

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Breadth in mm

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with a posterior-marginal row of short setae and three or four rows of spines set on the band in a checker'd way; there is a brush of spines at the sides of the band on the fourth segment. General colour of abdomen yellowish-brown.

Incidifrons curvitribeculatus sp. n. (fig. 13)

1 ♀ from Porphyrhio poliocephalus seistanicus Zar. et Härms. Kumbashi, 8 XI 1934.

♀ Head conical, its length being somewhat greater than breadth; colourless pincers-like formations of the clypeus not closed, clypeal suture distinct; clypeal plate thyroid, its apex does not reach the mandibles; lateral margins of the anterior part of the head slightly concave, with a hair near the clypeal suture and the base of pincers-like formations, with two tough hairs and a spine at the trabeaculae, latter with a rounded apex, curved and reaching the base of the second segment of the antenna; eye projects but slightly and bears a short seta; antennae thread-like, the first segment enlarged, the second is longest, the third longer than the fourth, and the fifth longer than the third; temples brownish in colour broadly rounded and bearing two setae in pustules and single spines, they border the lighter median part which is translucent so that the small gular plate may be seen from below; occiput convex, with blackish lateral blotches, occipital bands divergent. General colour of head yellowish-brown.

Thorax markedly shorter than head; prothorax short, lateral margins slightly convex, with blackish-brown rather broad plates, pterothorax a little narrower than head and pentagona' lateral margins slightly convex and blackish-brown, the blotches separated by a light median stripe tapering to the posterior angle, those blotches are brown and somewhat lighter in their inner part, there is a row of minute pustules running along the posterior margin of the blotches, these pustules are partly open and bear setae, lateral angles provided with a seta and a spine, posterior margins light; on the sternal surface prothorax with a median little plate. Legs rather short, with darker blotches on the tibiae.

Abdomen broadly oval; lateral margins of the first segment slightly divergent and, undulated; brownish lateral blotches on the first and second segments are linguiform, those on the third to seventh segments are tape-like and broader towards the lateral margins, there is a slight lateral posterior-marginal emargination on the third to sixth segments; spiracles distinctly limited; pleural plates project into the anterior segment with their apical part, being dark brown on the first three segments and blackish on the following ones; sutures distinct; posterior angles (on segments third to seventh) provided with two and then three to four setae varying in length; the first and seventh segments bear a seta, while the second to sixth segments bear two posterior-marginal setae near the apical part of the blotches, the third segment bears one seta and the fourth to sixth segments carry two posterior-marginal setae at the place of the emargination of the blotches; the blotch on the eighth segment with a median emargination along its anterior margin; the ninth segment small and with a very small emargination, with a blotch and two hairs on the lobes; on the ventral surface, the second to fifth segments with a narrow

Length

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6°
transverse median blotch, a large genital blotch (fig. 13a) on the sixth and seventh segments.

A species closely related to *L. pertusus* but differs from the latter in a number of characters relating to the structure of head, thorax and abdomen.

*Degeeriella conformis* sp. n. (fig. 14)

2 ♂ and 1 ♀ from *Totanus totanus otorus* (L.). Kum ashi, 18 II 1934.

♀. Head narrow conical, much greater in length than in breadth; clypeus rounded with distinct suture and narrow lateral bands; thyroid clypeal blotch situated near the anterior margin of the clypeus; light longitudinal median stripe reaches the mandibles; lateral margins of the anterior part of the head almost straight, with three hairs on the clypeus and a longer hair near the trabeculae; lateral small and wedge-shaped; antennae thread-like, the first segment enlarged, the second one is longest, the fifth longer than the third, the fourth shorter than the third, the fourth and fifth segments light brownish; the first two segments should be marked for their slightly pigmentation; eye projects slightly, with a setae temporal margins slightly convex, blackish-brown, with two setae in minute pustules and with single small angles rounded; a short narrow light stripe runs obliquely from the base of the antenna backwards; brown frontal bands broaden anteriorly and bend inwardly; light-brownish temples border the paler median part which is translucent, rather considerable conical gular plate being pale in its median part and seen from below, occipital mar in slightly concave. General colour of head brownish.

Thorax noticeably shorter than head; prothorax short, lateral margins slightly convex, with blackish-brown plates, posterior margin straight and bears a hair at the angles; pterothorax pentagonal, lateral margins diverging moderately, with plates blackish on the inner margin, there are several setae at the sides of the posterior margins (four in a female, six in a male), the setae set in minute pustules, lateral angles with a seta and a spine; on the sternal surface, there are narrow obliquely running posterior-marginal bands on the prethorax, an almost rhomb-shaped longitudinal median blotch and rather broad transverse bands between the second and third coxae on the pterothorax. General colour of thorax light brownish. Legs of the same colour as thorax, marginal bands on the femora and tibiae linear and dark.

Abdomen elongate oval and rather narrow; the first segment with parallel lateral margins and bears two median anterior- and posterior-marginal setae; blotches separated by a light stripe (on the first segment completely) which does not reach the posterior margin of the blotch (as it is the case in *D. furva*); blotches brownish, blunted in the region of the spiracles and marked larger on the sixth and seventh segments, behind the light stripe the blotches pigmented somewhat darker; there is a small light district area of the form of a pustule) on the sutures at the sides of the fifth to sixth and the sixth to seventh segments; pleural plates of the second to seventh segments partly project into the preceding segment, there is an apical narrow process running inside along the suture; the second to seventh segments bear two median posterior-marginal, setae set in very minute pustules; besides that, the second to sixth segment bears a long lateral posterior-marginal seta in a pustule; posterior angles of the third to seventh segments bear two and then three setae varying in length; the eighth segment pigmented, tapers abruptly hindwards and bears single marginal setae (near the anterior angle) and a lateral posterior-marginal and a posterio-angular setae; the ninth segment very small, with a slight emargination behind and a blotch on the lobes and an apical spine; on the ventral surface, the first segment with a small quadrangular median blotch (with two minute pustules), the second to sixth segments with large blotches, on the last segments there are two curved longitudinal lateral genial blotches tapering hindwards.

♂. The size is smaller. The colour is more intense. Abdomen narrow oval; the blotches brown, darker at the sides in front of and behind the spiracles which are distinct; pleural plates blackish; on the sixth segment blotch markedly narrow on its median part, with a short longitudinal light stripe and with two small median project ones on the posterior margin; lateral blotches on the seventh and eighth segments are uniform (one male has an entire blotch on the seventh segment but the blotch has a median emargination on its anterior margin); the first segment, bears as many setae as that of the female; the second segment bears four median posterior-marginal setae; the third to fifth segments bear four median posterior-marginal setae and a long lateral seta; the sixth segment with a posterio-marginal seta near the angle; the seventh segment bears three posterio-angular setae varying in length; the eighth segment short, with several posterior-marginal hairs and three lateral marginal setae, one of which is long; dorsal lobes of the ninth segment with reniform blotches, ventral lobe rounded with a marginal blotch and set with thin long setae some of which (at the sides of the blotch) in minute pustules; on the ventral sur-
fare, the median blotches are broad on the second to fifth segments, genital blotch rather large and mushroom-shaped.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length in mm</th>
<th>Breadth in mm</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⑥ ⑥</td>
<td>⑨ ⑨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head .......</td>
<td>0.40–0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body ........</td>
<td>1.38–1.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This species has several features similar to those of *D. juncea* (from *Vanellus vanellus*), but differs from the latter in a number of characters relating to the structure of head, thorax and abdomen.

*Degesierella sublacida* sp. n. (fig. 15)

7 ⑥ ⑥, 6 ⑨ ⑨, and 2 LL from *Dryobates major petersa* Bogd. Alexeyevka, 10, 11 III 1934.

⑥. Head triangular and rather short in relation to the general length of body, a little longer in length than in breadth, with a flatly rounded apex; lateral margins of the front slightly convex and bear several short hairs and a short seta projecting beyond the margin from below near the trabeauteae on either side; latter wedge-shaped, short, sharp and light; antennae thread-like, the first segment enlarged, the second is longest, the fifth longer than the third, the fourth shorter than the third, the third to fifth segments light yellowish, the first and second almost quite light; eye projects a little and bears a spine; temporal angles rounded, with a rather long seta and with single minute spines; occipital margin straight yellowish frontoal bands narrow, with a slightly undulating inner margin; gular plate indistinct. General colour of head light with a slight touch of yellow.

Thorax shorter than head; prothorax narrow and short with convex lateral margin; and a narrow lateral plate, with a straight posterior margin and a hair at the angles; pterothorax almost of the same breadth as the head or slightly narrower, angular posteriorly, lateral margins divergent with a plate broadening moderately hindward; there are several (five to six) setae of varying length at the sides of the posterior margins, lateral angles bear a seta and a spine; on the sternal surface, on the prothorax there are a brown speck on lateral ba ds near the anterior angle and oblique lateral posterio-marginal bands, on the pterothorax rather broad, slightly limited transverse bands between the second and third coxae. General colour of thorax light with a slight touch of yellow. Legs of the same colour as thorax, the first femora with a dark marginal speck at the base.

Abdomen elongate, rather broad and reaching its maximum breadth at the fourth to sixth segments; pleural plates moderately broadened forwards and run into the preceding segment; posterior angles truncate, with two setae (one of which is longer) on the second to sixth segments and three setae at the angles of the seventh segment; the fifth to seventh segments bear a rather long lateral posterio-marginal setae; the eighth segment shorter than the preceding ones and tapers more abruptly, bears two long lateral (near the anterior and posterior angles) marginal setae and two long posterio-marginal setae with a short hair between them on either side; the ninth segment small with a slight emargination behind and a short hair on the lobes; on the ventral surface the first to fifth segments with, a median blotches, the sixth and seventh segments with a genital blotch. General colour of abdomen light with a touch of yellow.

⑨. The size is smaller. The greatest breadth of abdomen is at the fifth to seventh segments; the third segment bears a short lateral posterio-marginal setae. The fourth segment with a lateral posterio-marginal setae and two median hairs; the fifth to seventh segments bear two lateral posterio-marginal setae, of which the outer one on the fifth and sixth segments and the inner one on the seventh segment shorter, and single posterio-marginal hairs; the seventh segment narrower in its median part; the eighth segment shorter than the preceding ones, tapers more abruptly and bears a lateral (near the anterior angle) marginal setae, two long posterio-marginal setae and single hairs at either side; ventral lobe of the ninth segment rather short and broadly rounded, with several long lateral posterio-marginal setae; on the ventral surface, the first to fifth segments,

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<tr>
<th>Length in mm</th>
<th>Breadth in mm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⑥ ⑥</td>
<td>⑨ ⑨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head .......</td>
<td>0.32–0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body ........</td>
<td>1.50–1.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The species is easily distinguished by the general light colour of body, by the comparatively short, triangular head and by the posteriorly broader abdomen.
Degeeriella chrysomytis sp. n. (fig. 16)

1 ♀ from Chrysomytis spinus L. Alexeyevka, 15 II 1934.
♀. Head conical, larger in length than in breadth, with a very slight apical emargination; lateral margins of front slightly convex and bear single short hairs; and a short thin seta at either side; trabeculae small and light; eye projects slightly, with a spine; temporal angles rounded, with a seta and single spines; occipital margin convex; antennae thread-like, the first segment enlarged, the second one is longest, the fifth longer than the third or fourth, which are almost eq al in length, the third to fifth segments brown, with darker marginal bands, the first and second segments slightly coloured; gular plate small and slightly limited; frontal bands rather narrow and dark brown; temporal margins and antennal sinus with a dark brown band. General colour of head pale.

Thorax shorter than head; prothorax narrow and short lateral margins slightly convex, with brownish narrow plate, posterior margin straight, with a hair at the angles; pt rothorax a little broader than head, pentagonal, with lateral plates which are brown at the anterior angles, with single setae and hairs at the sides of the posterior margins, lateral angles bear a seta and a spine; on the sternal surface, on the prothorax there are a dark brown speck near the anterior angles and oblique lateral posterior-marginal bands and rather broad transverse brown (darker in the region of the lateral angles) bands between the second and third coxae on ptero thorax. General colour of thorax pale. Legs almost of the same colour as thorax, marginal bands dark brown, the femora and tibiae with apical (semmi) nacular blotch.

Abdomen elongate narrow and reaches its maximum breadth at the third and fourth segments; the first segment shorter than each of the following six ones; pleural plates dark brown and run into the preceding segment with their apical part; projecting posterior angles uncoloured, with a thin and short setae on the second to sixth segments, with a seta and hair on the seventh segment; the fifth and sixth segments bear lateral posterior-marginal setae; the seventh segment bears a seta near the posterior angle; the eighth segment shorter than the preceding ones, a brownish blotch blurred at the sides. There are two postero-marginal setae and single hairs at either side, a lateral marginal and a postero- angular setae; the ninth segment small, with an emargination behind and a hair on the lobes; on the ventral surface, the second to fifth segments with a rectangular transverse median blotch, the posterior margin of which darker brownish, on the fourth and fifth segments the blotch blurred in its posterior half and indistinct (except for its posterior margin) on the second and third segments; on the sixth and seventh segments there is a longitudinal median genital blotch blurred in its anterior and median parts, a narrow brownish blotch along the margin of the genital valve. General colour of abdomen whitish.

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<th>Length</th>
<th>Breadth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in mm</td>
<td>in mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>♀</td>
<td>♀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This species is closely related to D. ductilis described by Kellogg and Chapman (1899: 89, pl. VI, fig. 8) after a female obtained from Empidonax difficilis, but differs from the latter in its size (length of body), in the ventral blotches of abdomen and in some other structural detail.

Degeeriella parvigiattata sp. n. (fig. 17)

2 ♀ ♀, 3 ♀ ♀ and 7 LL from 2 Alauda arvensis cantarella Bp. Kumba, 2, 22 II 1934.
♀. Head triangular, markedly larger in length than in breadth, with a flatly rounded apex; lateral margins of front slightly convex and bear several short hairs and a short seta protruding beyond the margin from below near the trabeculae; latter small, wedge-shaped and light; antennae thread-like, the first segment enlarged, the second one is longest, the fifth markedly longer than the third or fourth, which almost equal in length, the third to fifth segments light yellowish, first and second segments almost light; eye projects slightly, with a spine; temporal angles rounded, with a rather long seta and single spines; occipital margin convex; temples bordered by a narrow band; frontal bands narrow, with an undulating inner margin; gular plate indistinctly outlined. General colour of head light yellowish, bands being darker.

Thorax distinctly shorter than head; prothorax narrow and short, lateral margins slightly convex, with narrow plates, posterior margin straight, with a hair at the angles;
pterothorax a little narrower than head and angular behind, lateral margins diverging moderately, with plates broadening moderately hindwards, there are several setae varying in length at the sides of the posterior margins, lateral angles bear a seta and a spine; on the sternal surface, there are a speck on the lateral plates near the anterior angle and oblique lateral pterosternal bands on the prothorax, and rather broad transverse lateral light brownish bands between the second and third coxae on the pterothorax. General colour of thorax light with a slight touch of yellowish. Legs of the same colour as thorax, apical specks on the femora semianular, those on the tibiae annular.

Abdomen elongate, rather narrow, and reaches its maximum breadth at the third to fifth segments there is a small brownish blotch at the anterior angles of the second to seventh segments; lateral blotches: indistinct and pale; posterior truncate angles (the second to seventh segments) bear one and then two or three setae (one of which longer); the fifth to seventh segments with lateral posterior-maximal setae; the eighth segment shorter than the preceding ones, tapers more abruptly and bears four long posterior-maximal setae and single short hairs as well as two lateral marginal (near the anterior and posterior angles) setae, and a short hair at the posterior angles; the ninth segment small, uncoloured, with an emargination behind and a short hair on the lobes; on the ventral surface, the segments with a transverse median blotch, on the sixth and seventh segments there is a goblet-shaped longitudinal median genital blotch.

\[ \delta \delta \varphi \varphi \quad \delta \delta \varphi \varphi \]

The size is smaller. The fourth abdominal segment bears single posterior-maximal hairs, the fifth and sixth segments with a lateral posterior-maximal seta the seventh segment narrower in its median part and bears a seta near the posterior angle, besides that, the fifth to seventh segments provided with single posterior-maximal hairs; the eighth segment short, tapers greatly with a lateral marginal (near the anterior angle) seta, two long posterior-maximal setae and single hairs at either side; the ninth segment uncoloured; ventral lobe rather short, broadly rounded and bears single long marginal setae; on the ventral surface, the segments with blotches similar to those of female the genital blotch conical.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length in mm</th>
<th>Breadth in mm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>1.41—1.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The species has some features similar to those of *Degesriella peninsularis* described by Kellogg (1899:21, pl. II, fig. 9), after specimens obtained from *Phainopepla nitens*.

*Degesriella conocephala* sp. n. (fig. 18)

2 \( \delta \delta \), 5 \( \varphi \varphi \) and 1 L from 2 *Sitta europaea caucasia* Reich. \( \varphi \) *Sitta europaea rubiginosa* Tsch. et Zar. Alexeyevsk, 9, 11 III 1934.

\( \varphi \): Head conical markedly larger in length than in breadth, with a small apical emargination, and very narrow in its anterior part, lateral margins of which are almost straight and bear several short hairs, a short thin seta protruding beyond the margin from below near the antennae; larval wedge-shaped, light and reaching the apical part of the basal segment of the antennae; eye projects slightly, with a spine; antennae thread-like, the first segment enlarged, the second one is long, the fifth markedly longer (1\( \frac{1}{2} \) times) than the third or fourth ones, which almost equal in length, the third to fifth segments light yellowish, the first and second segments almost quite light; temporal angles rounded, with a rather long seta and minute single spines, occipital margin almost straight: temples bordered with narrow brownish or brown band; frontal bands rather broad, with an undulating inner margin and yellowish in colour. General colour of head light with a touch of yellowish.

Thorax distinctly shorter than head; prothorax narrow and short, lateral margins slightly convex, with a narrow almost quite light plate; posterior margin straight, with a hair at the angle; pterothorax a little narrower than head and angular behind, diverging lateral margins with plates rather considerably broadened hindwards, there are several setae varying in length in the region of the lateral angles, latter bear a seta and a spine; on the sternal surface, prothorax with a brown or light brown speck on the lateral plates near the anterior angle and oblique lateral posterior-maximal bands, while pterothorax bears a small midian blotch fusing with the general colour, in front of and behind the latter there are two setae, and rather broad transverse bands between the second and third coxae. General colour thorax light with a slight touch of yellowish. Legs of the same colour as thorax, marginal bands brown or light brown.

Abdomen elongate, rather narrow, reaching its maximum breadth at the third and fourth segments; pleural plates of the first to seventh segments light or darkish-brown.
and partly run into the preceding segment with their apices; the fifth to seventh segments bear a rather long lateral posterior-marginal seta; posterior angles of the second to seventh segments bear one or two setae; lateral blotches very pale and almost fuse together; the eighth segment shorter than those preceding much narrower, and bears four long posterior-marginal setae and single hairs; with a lateral marginal seta near the anterior and posterior angles; the ninth segment small, with a slight emargination behind and a short hair on the lobes; on the ventral surface the first to fifth segments with a pale transverse median blotch while on the sixth and seventh segments there is a more pigmented goblet-shaped genital blotch. General color of abdomen light with a slight touch of yellowish.

♂. The size is smaller. The fourth abdominal segment bears single posterior-marginal hairs, the fifth and sixth segments with two lateral posterior-marginal setae, the outer setae being the shortest; the seventh segment narrower in its middle and bears two lateral posterior-marginal setae, the inner one of which shorter; the eighth segment shorter than the preceding ones, more markedly tapered and bears two long lateral marginal setae (near the anterior and posterior angles) and two lateral posterior-marginal setae (a long and a short one) on either side; dorsally the ninth segment bilobate, whereas ventrally protrudes in the form of a tapering hindwards and rounded lobe bearing several long median marginal setae; on the ventral surface, the segments have the same blotches as those of the female, on the sixth and seventh segments there is a hardly noticeable longitudinal (conical) genital blotch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length in mm</th>
<th>Breadth in mm</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.63-0.64</td>
<td>0.43-0.44</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This species has some features similar to those of *Degeeriella tenuis* (Nitzsch, in Giebel, 1874: 144, pl. VII, fig. 5) from *Hirundo riparia*.

*Degeeriella longiceps* sp. n. (fig. 19)

5 ♀♂, 7 ♂♀ and 11 LL from 3 *Cettia cetti interposita* Zar. et Bilk. Kumbashi, 8, 24 II 1934.

2 ♀♂, 3 ♂♀ and 4 LL from *Trogloctyes troglodytes hyrcanus* Zar. et Loudon. Kumbashi, 3, 9 II 1934.

A species is generally similar to *D. gulosus*. Head narrow triangular, larger in length than in breadth, with a straightly convex apex; lateral margins of anterior part slightly concave. Pigmentation of head, in particular of thorax and abdominal pleurites obviously of minor intensity, pleural plates more pigmented from the fourth or fifth segment on. The size is much smaller (table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species of the bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cettia cetti</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>♀♂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>interposita</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>♀♂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trogloctyes</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀♂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>trogloctyes</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀♂</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>hyrcanus</em></td>
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<td>♀♂</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Philochthyophaga ecorne* sp. n. (fig. 20)

1 ♀ from *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus* Pall. Kumbashi, 10 II 1934.

Head conical, markedly larger in length than in breadth; clupeus rounded, with lateral bands, clupeal plate with curved lateral margins and a rounded posterior angle, clupeal suture distinct; lateral margins of the anterior part very slightly concave, with several short thin setae and hairs; antennae rather short, the first segment long and slightly enlarged, slightly constricted at the base, the following segments cylindrical, the
second segment a great deal longer than each of the following ones, the third and fourth segments short, the third being a little longer than the fourth, the fifth segment longer than the fourth (almost twice as long); eye projects distinctly and bears a hair; ocular blotch reddish-brown; temporal margins convex, form an obtuse angle with the slightly concave occipital margin, and bear a short seta, single hairs and spines; temples brownish and border the pale median part, which is translucent, the large conical apically rounded gular plate being seen; frontal bands bent inside, then run down to the mandibles and are separated by a light stripe. General colour of head yellowish-brown.

Thorax shorter than head; prothorax trapezoidal, bears a short seta and a spine at the posterior oblique angles; pterothorax distinctly longer than prothorax and a little narrower than head, constricted in its anterior part, with a concave posterior margin, pleural plates reach only the place of the constriction, several posterior-marginal setae varying in length are set inside a small oval common pustule near the posterior angles, latter rounded and bear a short seta; on the external surface, prothorax with lateral posterior-marginal bands and pterothorax with a rather large median blotch. General colour of thorax yellowish-brown. Legs rather long and almost of the same colour as thorax, the second and third cox-e elongated, the second and third femora markedly longer than the tibiae.

Abdomen elongate and narrow; brownish blotches on the first to third segments broken in the middle, blotches on the third to seventh segments emarginated at the sides of the anterior margin; blotches much narrower on the second and third segments; pleural plates of the first segment very broad, while those on the second to seventh segments narrow; pleural plates on the third to seventh segments with a large apical appendage running inside and broadening into a reniform shape; the first segment with slightly angular posterior margin; the second and third segments shorter than all the rest segments bear two slightly developed median setae near the posterior margin of the blotch: besides that, the third to seventh segments carry a lateral seta (near the angle); posterior angles of the second to seventh segments bear one to four setae varying in length; last segment (the eighth and ninth, without a distinct suture) pigmented, more markedly tapered and very slightly emarginated posteriorly, with a pleural plate in its anterior half, bears a short lateral seta (near the posterior angle) and bordered with hairs in its posterior half; on the ventral surface, on the second to sixth segments there is a transverse median blotch with convex lateral margins which is larger on the fourth to sixth segments; the seventh segment with two lateral blotches, genital blotch small, lanceolate, with apex directed hindwards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Breadth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in mm</td>
<td>in mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the species of Philichthyophaga parasitizing Phalacrocorax spp., this species is nearest to Philichthyophaga subtestosum, described by Piaget (1880:336, pl. XXVII, fig. 5), after specimens obtained from Phalacrocorax (Gregulus) melanotus.

Ardeicola expallida sp. n. (fig. 21)

2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ and 10 LL from 2 Eretta garzeeta garzeeta (L.). Kumbashi, 3. 7 II 1934.

♂. Head conical, much larger in length than in breadth clypeus rounded, with several regular transverse rows of minute scale-like formations, the rows (from the third one) broken in their median part; lateral margins of the anterior part straight, with several hairs; anterior angle of the antennal sinus has the form of a small triangular process; antennae thread-like, segments cylindrical, the first segment slightly enlarged, the second is longest, the third a little longer than the fourth a little shorter than the fifth; eye small, semispherical; temporal margins bear a hair and single spines, angles rounded; occipital margin concave; frontal bands transverse, rather broad, wider towards the front. General colour of head light with a touch of yellowish.

Thorax shorter (1⅓ times) than head; prothorax almost trapezoidal and bears a short hair at posterior angles and a lateral posterior-marginal hair; pterothorax markedly broader and almost twice as long as prothorax, lateral margins concave, with transparent plates which broaden markedly at the place of the constriction in the anterior half, posterior margin concave, with a small median projection and bears four thin setae and a hair at the sides. General colour of thorax light with a slight touch of yellowish. Legs of the same colour as thorax, marginal bands narrow and transparent.
Abdomen elongate, rather narrow and broadest at the fourth segment, the second and third segments are longest; pleural plates transparent; the first to sixth segments bear four rather long median setae near the posterior margin; besides that, the second to sixth segments carry two lateral hairs; the seventh segment with two median setae and two lateral hairs; posterior angles bear from two to several (four to five) thin setae varying in length; last segment (the eighth and ninth, without a distinct suture) conically tapered hindwards, with a slight emargination and bears several hairs on the lobes and lateral margins. General colour of abdomen light with a slight touch of yellow.

♂. The size is smaller. Antennae longer than those of the female, the first segment enlarged and longest and slightly constricted at the base, the second segment distinctly shorter than the first, the following segments a great deal shorter, the third segment with an apical appendage, the fifth a little longer than the fourth. Abdomen tapers more posteriorly than anteriorly; last segment (the eighth and ninth, without distinct suture) with an emargination behind, tapered but with almost parallel margins in its posterior half and bearing several hairs on the lobes and lateral margins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Length in mm</th>
<th>Broadth in mm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>♂♂</td>
<td>♀♀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>0.67—0.69</td>
<td>0.66—0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>2.80—2.85</td>
<td>3.15—3.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This species is readily distinguished by the light colour of its body, by its being completely deprived of blotches.