upper border. The truncate part of head, including mandibles, the cheeks, the rest of clypeus and front of dorsal surface of head strongly and coarsely punctured, posterior portion of head very finely coriaceously punctured and with small, shallow, rather close punctures; frontal area indistinct; frontal furrow narrow and shallow, reaching small forvea in front of median ocellus; eyes large, situated at base of head; antennae inserted at centre of frontal carinae. Scutum reaching beyond posterior angles of head by about quarter of its length, all the joints of fuscus longer than broad, gradually thickened to apex. Thorax with similar punctuation to posterior portion of head; pronotum transverse, narrow; mesonotal suture round, deep; mesonotum convex, longer than broad, very narrowly margined anteriorly; scutellum transverse, convex; epinotum convex, narrowed to base, no angle between dorsal surface and declivity; scale of petiole thick, transverse, not high, rounded above; gaster longer than broad, slightly longer than thorax, base and sides evenly rounded, pygidium bluntly pointed. Wings wanting. Legs moderate, femora compressed.

Long. 5-8 mm.
New Zealand (ex Coll. Cameron).
Type in B.M. Coll.
This is the first species of Colobopsis to be described from New Zealand.

111.—A List of the Type-hosts of the Mallophaga and the Lice described from them*. By Gordon B. Thompson.


Order PELECANIFORMES.
Suborder Phaethontinae.

Family Phaethontidae.


*Note.—It must be borne in mind when using this list that the type-hosts of the various species of Mallophaga are not fixed but only listed.

Saemundssonia phaethona (Howard), 1890. On Phaethon aethereus from Panama.

108. Phaethon rubecula roseotincta (Matthews). (Red-tailed Tropic-bird.)

Saemundssonia hexagona (Giebel), 1874. On Phaethon phaethonis *.

109. Phaethon lepturus lepturus Daudin. (Yellow-billed Tropic-bird.)
Actornithophilus incisus (Piaget), 1880. On Phaethon flavirostris from Madagascar.

110. Phaethon lepturus dorothoe Mathews.

Saemundssonia appalensis (Rudow), 1870. On Phaethon aethereus * from Uppala (?=Upolu, Samoa), South Seas.

Suborder PELECANI.
Superfamily PELECANOIDEA.

Family Pelecanidae.

111. Pelecanus onocrotalus (Linn.). (European White Pelican.)


Tetrophthalmus titan (Piaget), 1880. On Pelecanus onocrotalus, Rotterdam Zoo.

Pecltanyssus (Epipelecanus) forniculatus (Nitzsch in Giebel), 1896. On Pelecanus onocrotalus.

112. Pelecanus roseus Gimelin. (Eastern White Pelican.)

Tetrophthalmus subtitanus Bedford, 1931. On Neo- pelecanus roseus from Portuguese East Africa.

113. Pelecanus rufescens Gimelin. (Pink-backed Pelican.)


* As no locality is stated by Giebel it is possible that this bird may be one of the other subspecies of P. rubecula.
† True P. aethereus does not occur in the South Seas, and if Uppala can be taken to mean Upolu, Samoa, the true host is probably the one suggested here.

114. *Pelecanus crispus* Linn.  
*Pectinopygus* (Epipelicanus) bifasciatus (Piget), 1889. On *Pelecanus crispus*, Rotterdam Zoo.

115. *Pelecanus conspicillatus* conspicillatus Temminck.  
*Tetrapturus australis* Bedford, 1931. On *Catoptrpelicanus conspicillatus* from New South Wales.

*Colpocephalum unicirrhum* Kellogg, 1896 (part; see no. 118). On *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* from Kansas.  
*Tetrapturus consanguineus* (Piget), 1884. On *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* from Kansas.  
*Tetrapturus peralis* (Leidy), 1878. On *Pelecanus trachyrhynchos* from Florida.

117. *Pelecanus occidentalis* Linn., subsp. (Brown Pelican.)  
*Tetrapturus bursapelecanus* (Perry), 1876. On *Pelecanus fuscus*.*

118. *Pelecanus occidentalis californicus* Ridgway. (California Brown Pelican.)  
*Colpocephalum unicirrhum* Kellogg, 1896 (part; see no. 116). On *Pelecanus californicus* from California.  
*Tetrapturus linearis* (Kellogg), 1896. On *Pelecanus californicus* from California.

*Tetrapturus ragazzia* Picigli, 1884. On *Pelecanus trachyrhynchos* from Peru †.  
*Tetrapturus chilensis* Grosse, 1885. On pelican from Chile.

* Since the type-specimens of this host are lost (see Thompson, 1935) and the only indication of the locality is N. America it is impossible to be certain of the subspecies. It seems probable, however, that this old record refers to *P. o. californicus* Gmelin.
† *P. trachyrhynchos* Latham is regarded as a synonym of *P. erythrorhynchos* Gmelin by Peters, but as the only pelican found in Peru is *Pelecanus o. thagus* Molina, it seems reasonable to assume that Picigli's loons were really collected from this host.

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the Type-hosts of the Mallophaga.  

Superfamily SULIOIDEA.  
Family Sulidae.

120. *Morus bassanus* (Linn.). (Gannet.)  
*Eidmanniella pulchrola* (Nitzsch in Giebel), 1866. On *Sula alba*.

*Eidmanniella alboeverts* (Piget), 1880. On *Sula australis*.

*Pectinopygus* (Pectinopygus) potens var. minor (Ewing), 1924. On *Sula nebouxii* from Galapagos Is.

*Degeeriellast castanea* (Piget), 1890. On *Sula piscator*.* Trouessart coll. † Straggler.

*Pectinopygus* (Pectinopygus) helleri (Kellogg & Kuyan), 1902. On *Sula piscator* † from Galapagos Is., Culpepper 1.

125. *Sula leucogaster* (Boddart).  
*Eidmanniella gigantea* (Rudow), 1869 *nec Menopon giganteum* Denny, 1842. On *Sula fiber* †.

† In the absence of definite locality data it is impossible to say to which subspecies the host belong.
126. Sula leucaegaster leucaegaster (Boddaert).
   Pectinopygus (Pectinopygus) garbei (Pessôa & Guimarães), 1935. On unidentified host * from Ilha de São Sebastião, Brazil.

127. Sula leucaegaster pluto Forster.
   Pectinopygus (Pectinopygus) sulire (Rudow), 1869. On Sula fiber from South Seas.

Family Phalacrocoracidae.

128. Phalacrocorax auritus albicollis Ridgway.
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) farallonii (Kelllogg), 1896. On Phalacrocorax dilophus albicollis from California.

129. Phalacrocorax olivaceus olivaceus (Humboldt).
   Eidmanniella euryygaster (Nitzsch in Giebel), 1866. On Halius brasiliensis.
   Colpocephalum commune Rudow, 1869 (part; see Cululide in later parts). On Halius brasiliensis.
   ? Straggler.
   Leomophothron † brasiliense (Rudow), 1869. On Halius brasiliensis; probably straggler.
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) depressus (Rudow), 1869. On Halius brasiliensis.
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) gyrocerus (Nitzsch in Giebel), 1866. On Halius brasiliensis from Brazil.

130. Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (Brandt).
   Eidmanniella subrotunda (Piaget), 1880. On Graculus sulcirostris, Rotterdam Zoo.
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) seiusus (Piaget), 1880. On Phalacrocorax (Graculus) sulcirostris, Leyden Mus.

131. Phalacrocorax sulcirostris territor (Mathews).
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) confusus (Bagnall & Hall), 1912, nom. nov. for Lipeurus brevicornis Piaget,
   * The species off this host was placed by the authors in a new subgenus Mirohsadel. It is evident, however, that the species is really a Pectinopygus, and in view of the locality the host may be stated as above.
   † This may be Leomophothron.

the Type-hosts of the Mallophaga. 53

1880, nec Denny, 1842. On Carbo sulcirostris from Celebes.

132. Phalacrocorax carbo carbo Linn.
   Eidmanniella brevicalpis (Piaget), 1880. On Phalacrocorax (Graculus) carbo.
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) gyrornis (Denny), 1842. Described from straggler on Sterna hirundo from Britain.
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) longicornis (Piaget), 1880 (part; see no. 136). On Phalacrocorax carbo, Leyden Mus.
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) taxocerus (Nitzsch in Giebel), 1866. On Halius carbo.

133. Phalacrocorax carbo lugubris (Rippe1).
   Eidmanniella sigmoideale (Picae1ia), 1885. On Graculus lugubris from Red Sea, Assab.

134. Phalacrocorax capensis (Sparmann).
   Menopon * pollucidum (Rudow), 1869. On Phalacrocorax capensis.
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) acutirostris (Rudow), 1869. On Phalacrocorax capensis.
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) capensis (Rudow), 1870. On Phalacrocorax capensis.

135. Phalacrocorax penicillatus (Brandt).
   Eidmanniella kuwani (Kellogg & Chapman), 1902. On Phalacrocorax penicillatus from California.
   Tetraphaenum inomatus (Kellogg), 1899. Same data.

136. Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis (Linn).
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) brevicornis (Denny), 1842. On Phalacrocorax cristatus from Britain.
   Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) longicornis (Piaget), 1880 (part; see no. 132 †). On Phalacrocorax cristatus, Rotterdam Zoo.

* This may belong to the genus Eidmanniella.
† The type seems to be from P. c. carbo Linn.
137. Phalacrocorax bougainvillii (Lesson).
Tetraphalangus transitans Ewing, 1930. On Cormorant * from Chincua L., Peru.

138. Phalacrocorax atriceps traversi Rothschild.
Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) macquariensis Harrison, 1937. On Phalacrocorax traversi from Macquarie I.

139. Phalacrocorax sp. !
Pectinopygus (? Philichthyophaga) subtextus (Pigget), 1880. On Phalacrocorax (Graculus) melanurus Leyden Mus.

140. Halliotor africanus africanus (Gmelin).
Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) afer (Kellogg), 1910. Same data.

141. Halliotor niger (Vieillot).

142. Nanopterus harrisi (Rothschild).
Pectinopygus (Philichthyophaga) nanopteri (Ewing), 1924. On Nanopterus harrisi from Galapagos Is.

Family Anhingidae.

143. Anhinga melanogaster Pennant.
Pectinopygus antarcticus (Pigget), 1880. On Platus melanogaster from Java.

144. Anhinga anhinga (Linnaeus).
Pectinopygus anhinga (Peters), 1835. On Anhinga anhinga from Texas.

* The host given here is merely a suggestion—it is the commonest species occurring at the locality given by Ewing.
* I have been unable to find a present-day name for this bird. Until such time as the type-specimen can be compared with material from known hosts it must remain unplaced except for the genus of birds to which it probably belongs.

On the Osteology of the Striped Bass.

Suborder Fregatæ.

Family Fregatidae.

145. Fregata aquila Linn.
Pectinopygus (Epiregata) crenatus (Giebel), 1874. On Tachypterus leucocephalus, Offier Coll.

146. Fregata magnificens rothschildi Mathews.
Menopon antarticiputum Kellogg, 1899. On Fregata aquila from Panama *.
Colpocephalum spincum Kellogg, 1899. Same data *.
Pectinopygus (Epiregata) gracieornis var. major (Kellogg), 1899 nec Lipurus major Piglet, 1890. Same data *.

147. Fregata minor (Gmelin).
On Atagen (Fregata) minor, Leyden Mus.
Colpocephalum angusticeps Piglet, 1880. On Fregata (Atagen) minor.
Pectinopygus (Epiregata) gracieornis Piglet, 1880. On Fregata (Atagen) minor, Leyden Mus.

[To be continued.]

IV.—The Osteology of the Striped Bass (Roccus saxatilis) †. By Daniel Merriman. Osborn Zoological Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

The osteology of the striped bass (Roccus saxatilis) has been studied by both Gregory (1933) and Starks (1901). Sutton (1913) has also figured and discussed the osteology of the skull of the striped bass, but this paper is of interest.

† It is just possible that the true host of these three species is F. magnificens magnificens Mathews.
† This work was published with the permission of the Superintendent of the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game, and the U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries. It is a part of a dissertation presented for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Yale University.

The striped bass (Roccus saxatilis) belongs to the family Sciaenidae, in the order Perciformes. Two specific names (zavaris and laticornis) for this fish have been used equally in the literature, and with little discrimination. In view of Jordan, Evermann, and Clark's (1930) footnote on this species the name Roccus saxatilis (Walbaum) appears