Mr. Gordon B. Thompson on the


This is the first of a series of papers which I hope to publish, based for the most part, on material obtained from birds collected by Mr. Harrison B. Tordoff during a recent visit to Jamaica. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Tordoff for the excellent way in which he co-operated and enabled me to examine all the birds prior to skinning them. The utmost care was taken to avoid "straggling," and from my general observations this was carried out to perfection.

The avifauna of the West Indies is particularly interesting on account of the large numbers of endemic genera and species which occur on the various islands. About two hundred and twenty-five species of birds have been recorded from Jamaica of which fifty-one are endemic to the island. In view of the fact that bird-lie or Mallophaga do throw some light on the ancestry of their hosts, and the fact that some species of birds are nearing extinction, it is of great importance to make collections of parasites, whenever the opportunity arises, for future reference.

The plan I have in mind is to publish papers dealing with the Mallophaga of groups of closely related birds.

This paper deals solely with the Mallophaga of Crotophaga ani Linn., the Tick bird, Savannah Blackbird, Long-tailed Crow or Black Witch as it is variously called in Jamaica. It is interesting to note that the type-locality of this bird is given as Jamaica, although it is now known to have a very wide range. The genus Crotophaga, together with the genus Quira, is placed in a separate subfamily Crotophaginæ of the family Cuculide.

1. Vernoniella macgregori (Kellogg).

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

L. macgregori Kellogg, 1899, 'Genera Insectorum,' Fase. 60, p. 42.
Ethiopterus macgregori (Kellogg), Harrison, 1916, 'Parasitology,' 9, p. 137.

Mallophaga from Jamaican Birds.

Lipopterus crotophaga MacGregor, Stafford, 1938, Abstracts of theses, Cornell University, p. 287.
Vernoniella macgregori (Kellogg), Stafford, 1938, loc. cit. p. 287.

TYPE-HOST.—Crotophaga ani Linn.

HISTORY OF THE SPECIES.

Kellogg (1899) described this species on the basis of numerous specimens from three individuals of Crotophaga ani (Panama). Both male and female were described and figured. Kellogg (1899, 1908) subsequently listed the species in his catalogues. Harrison (1916) transferred it to his new genus Ethiopterus. MacGregor (1917) described a species crotophaga, on the basis of a female collected by P. O. Bishop from Groove-billed Ani (Crotophaga ani) at Victoria, Mexico. Stafford (1938) placed crotophaga as a synonym of Kellogg's species. MacGregor's specimen was immature. De Barros Netto (1933) merely listed the species. Guimarães (1936) described a new genus, which he called Vernoniella in honour of the late Vernon L. Kellogg with macgregori as the genotype, to include L. berbi Kellogg (type-host: Quira guira (Gmelin)). Vernoniella was found to be preoccupied by Vernon F. Buchanan White (1878) and Guimarães (1942) renamed the genus Vernoniella.

LOCATION OF TYPES.—Lipopterus macgregori Kellogg—Sanford University.

2. Vernoniella guimaræsi, sp. n.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Vernoniella macgregori Guimarães, 1936, Rev. Mus. Paulista, xx. pp. 221-226, figs. 1, 2, 3 a, 4, 5.

TYPE-HOST.—Crotophaga ani Linn.

This species which Guimarães described and figured when erecting the genus Vernoniella (= Vernoniella) as "macgregori Kellogg," is in my opinion a distinct species, and is here described as new to science. Stafford (1943), Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 12, Vol. i, 4.
unaware of Guimarães' renaming of the genus, recorded *Vernonia macgregori* (Kellogg) from a Venezuelan specimen of *C. ani* Linn. I regard his specimens as belonging to this new species.

Fig. 1.

Head of *Vernoniella guimaræsi*, sp. n., ♀.

*Specimens examined.*—Male allotype, female holotype off *Crotophaga ani* Linn., Cuba, Central Ramon, 9.I.30 (H. S. Peters); 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ paratypes off *C. ani* Linn., Jamaica, Kingston, Palsadoes, nr. Plum Point, 2.x.1946, and same locality, 28.iv.1947 (G. B. Thompson).

Fig. 2.

Antenna of *Vernoniella guimaræsi*, sp. n., ♂.

Fig. 3.

Antenna of *Vernoniella guimaræsi*, sp. n., ♀.

Fig. 4.

Terminal abdominal segments of *V. guimaræsi*, sp. n., ♀.
**Mallophaga from Jamaican Birds.**

*Brief description.*—A medium sized, elongate, well sclerotized and pigmented form.

*Female.*—(Figs. 1, 3, 4.)

Length 2-2 mm.; greatest breadth 0-53 mm.

Head (fig. 1) longer than broad, with well sclerotized and pigmented bands, etc. Clypeus with broad hyaline margin anteriorly, clypeal suture distinct. Trabeulae large, triangular, almost equal in length to the first antennal segment. Antennae simple (fig. 3). Prothorax twice as broad as long with strongly sclerotized and pigmented lateral margins with prolongations ventrally, running inwards anteriorly and posteriorly around the first coxae. Mesometathorax more than twice as broad as long. Abdomen more than twice as long as broad. Terminal portion bifid (fig. 4). Tergites oblong, with re-entrant beak, not continuous except the terminal segments. Sternites ovoid except terminally. The first visible tergite bears a cluster of long setae situated about midway on the postero-lateral margin. For terminal abdominal segments see fig. 4.

*Male.*—(Figs. 2, 5, 6.)

Length 1-6 mm.*; greatest breadth 0-38 mm.

Smaller, but bearing a general resemblance to the female. Antennae with processes on the third segments (fig. 2). Abdominal sternites extending further medially; tergites larger and squarish. Male terminalia (see fig. 5). Genitalia (fig. 6).

*Osborniella, gen. nov.*

*Generic characters.*—Moderate sized, robust Menoponidae, fairly well pigmented and sclerotized. Lateral margins of head without slit but with shallow preocular notch. Ocular blotch present, gular plate fairly well defined. Antennal fosse completely roofed-over and backed by well sclerotized and pigmented area. Antenne four-segmented, without any signs of division of the last segment. Labial palpi short; pharyngeal sclerite well developed. Prothorax winged; pro sternum with two median setae, plate lacking. Mesonotum small, separated by suture from metanotum; meso- and metasternal plates small but well defined. Third femur with three ventral combs. Abdomen with transverse bands entire.

* Excluding the processes.
more heavily pigmented and sclerotized laterally, each bearing a row of medium-sized setae on the posterior margin. Paratergites with more heavily sclerotized and pigmented internal thickenings. Sternite III with two combs of spines directed towards the postero-lateral margins. Male genitalia with elongate basal plate, free elongate parameres and a sac beset with "teeth." Male and female terminalia as in figs. 10 and 11.

Genotype.—Colpocephalum crotophaga Stafford.

Fig. 7.

Head and prothorax of Osborniella crotophaga (Stafford), ♂.

This genus comes near to Cuculiphilus, but differs chiefly in the last segment of the antennae not showing any signs of division and in having a shallow preocular notch.

The only species contained in the genus is the genotype, but it is possible that Colpocephalum guiransis Kellogg, described from Guira guira (Gmelin) belongs here.


Brief description.—Medium sized, robust, well sclerotized and pigmented form.

Female.—(Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10.)
Length 2.03 mm.; greatest breadth 0.79 mm.
Head considerably broader than long (fig. 7). Lateral margins noticeably convex. Pronotum broad and large;

Terminal abdominal segments of *O. crotophagas* (Stafford), ♂.

Male genitalia of *O. crotophagas* (Stafford), ♂.

Mesonotum small, distinct; metanotum broad. Hind femur bearing three combs of spines ventrally (fig. 8).
Abdominal tergites well sclerotized and pigmented, with row of setae along the posterior margin; separated from the small paratergites by a narrow clear area. Stermites well developed, beset with numerous setae. Stermite IV (fig. 9) bearing two combs of spines directed towards the the posterolateral angles. Terminalia as in fig. 10.

Male.—(Figs. 11, 12.)
Length 1-57 mm.; greatest breadth 0-66 mm.
Closely resembling the female in general form. Terminalia as in fig. 11. Genitalia with long basal plate (fig. 12); the preputial sac (not shown in the figure) is beset with small teeth.


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I now describe six new species of Chrysomelidae of economic importance, which have been forwarded to the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology by Dr. J. Risbec, from the Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

Eumolpinae.
Linisus zee, sp. n.—on Maize. Pachnephorus senegalensis, Acharnd—on Millet.

Halictinae.
Sparodesma exiguum, Weise—on Vigna.

Galerucinae.
Ezora bicolor, Jac.—on Maize. Platyzantha theobromae, sp. n.—on Cacao. Monoletta senegalensis, sp. n.—on Cacao and Maize. Monoletta oryzae, sp. n.—on Rice. Monoletta theobromae, sp. n.—on Cacao. Monoletta palacea, sp. n.—on Millet.

Entirely castaneous or in some with the prothorax and elytra more or less fuscous, the head finely punctured, the prothorax more strongly and the elytra still more strongly punctate-striate.
Length 3-3-5 mm.
Head castaneous, the front more strongly and closely punctured than the basal half, transversely impressed between the eyes. Antennae slender, not extending to the middle of the elytra, castaneous, the seven apical segments tinged with fuscous, the first segment long and more dilated. Palpi flavous. Prothorax castaneous, slightly darker than the elytra, slightly transverse, the sides feebly rounded and contracted in front, finely and closely punctured, the punctures slightly stronger than on the head. Scutellum castaneous, impunctate, nitid. Elytra elongate, the sides parallel, rounded at the shoulders and the apex, castaneous, strongly punctate-striate. Legs castaneous, the middle and posterior tibia strongly notched at the apex, the posterior femora with a very minute tooth. Underside castaneous, the ventral segments of the abdomen feebly punctured.