LXII.—ON A FURTHER RECORD OF MICRELAPS MULLERI BOETTGER FROM SYRIA

By J. C. Batterbye,
Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History).

This species was first recorded from Jerusalem as Calamidarius, n. g. sp. ? by Müller in 1878 [1] and in 1880 Müller’s specimen was described and figured by Boettger [2] as Micrelaps mulleri. Since then it has often been reported from Palestine but there is only one record of its occurrence in Syria: Lortet, 1883 [3], says "This pretty little species is fairly frequently seen in the environs of Lattakieh." (Translation). Despite this indication that the species is common in the area there had been no other record from Syria until a specimen was collected at Tripolis by Mr. M. Thompson and presented to the Museum in 1932. Tripolis is between the Loret locality, Lattakieh, and Palestine and Mr. Thompson said he brought in this specimen because it was an uncommon snake and the only one he had seen. This conflicts with Lortet’s observation.

Others, too, appear to have had doubts about the status of the species in Syria for Hans [4] says that it "is so far known from Palestine only: the only locality beyond the boundaries of Palestine is Lattakieh (‘Ajl Lortet in Tristram). Werner does not mention this species as occurring in Syria. We have, therefore, no clear idea about its range; our localities are situated in the Central Hills (Jerusalem), at the south-western end of Lake Hiberna . . . and in Upper Galilee . . . ."

This new specimen from Syria confirms that the species does, in fact, occur to the north of Palestine and it is interesting to note that the localities in Syria are low-lying coastal ones, whereas it appears not to occur in the coastal plain in the southern part of its range.

The scale counts for the species are given by de Witte and Laurent [5] as ventrals 251–273; subcaudals 26–33; the new specimen has a lower ventral count, 244, with 32 subcaudals. It is a male, total length 329 mm.; tail 34 mm. As stated by Boettger [2], p. 138, the condition of the first temporal is variable; in this specimen it is not in contact with the post-ocular, on one side, being separated from it by the fifth upper labial.

REFERENCES.

head of Piaget’s single specimen differ from those of a small series from
A. stolidus. Further material from this and the other species of Anous
must be examined before the correct host of incisus can be found or the
syonymy of A. milhori (Kell. & Kow.) from Anous stolidus galapagensis
and A. epiphonos (Kell. & Chapman) from A. stolidus ptilatus settled.
Present status: Actenothophila incisus (Piaget).

Colpocelphalum intermedium Piaget.
(1880, p. 521.)
An unnecessary name for C. triquetrum Nitzsch; Piaget did not
think that the name triquetrum was appropriate and said that he
preferred intermedium.

Colpocelphalum latifasciatum Piaget.
(1885, p. 130, pl. xvi, fig. 2.)
Type host: Rhynchops farinosus Viellot.
B.M.: 1 ♂ Colpocelphalum, slide no. 1287, from type host.
Piaget’s specimen was possibly a straggler on the alleged type host
(one of the Charadriiformes) as nothing like it is known from any member
of that order.
Present status: Colpocelphalum latifasciatum Piaget.

Colpocelphalum leptopygos Nitzsch, 1871, sensu Piaget.
(1889, p. 533, pl. xvi, fig. 3.)
Type host: Ibis serus—Plegadis f. faicolors (Linnaeus).
Piaget’s hosts: Type host and Ibis melancophalus (falcicollis)
Threskiornis melancophalus (Latham).
B.M.: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Colpocelphalum, slide no. 1288, from Ibis melancophalus
from Java.
Leiden: 2 ♂♂ Colpocelphalum, slide no. 262, host as on B.M. slide.
Piaget’s figures seem to have been drawn from the male and female
Colpocelphalum in the B.M. collection, although the shape of the head is
somewhat different; it is doubtful whether Piaget ever saw specimens
from the type host of Nitzsch’s species. Authenticated specimens of
Colpocelphalum from the type host, presumably leptopygos, are quite
similar to Piaget’s material, which is the species normally found on
Threskiornis melancophalus.

Colpocelphalum longicaudum Nitzsch, 1866, sensu Piaget.
(1889, p. 534, pl. xvi, fig. 6.)
Type host: Columba tigrina—Streptopelia chinevix tigrina (Temminck).
Piaget’s host: Columba domestica.
B.M. and Leiden: No specimens.
Piaget’s figure agrees with the female types (from the same host) of
C. turbinatum Denny and his description and figure can be taken to
represent this species. Nitzsch’s species comes from a different host and
is not necessarily conspecific.
Present status: Colpocelphalum turbinatum Denny.
Lectotype of C. turbinatum Denny: ♀ in the B.M., slide no. 728; paratypes:
4 ♀♀, slides nos. 729–732.

Colpocelphalum longipes Piaget.
(1888, p. 524, pl. xiii, fig. 7.)
Type host: Eleutherodictys javanae—Larinus armatus (F. L. S. Müller).
B.M.: 3 ♀♀ Colpocelphalum, slide no. 1003, from type host.
In a previous part of this series (Clay, 1949, 830) it was shown that there
was considerable doubt about the authenticity of the hosts of all the
species of Kélerimenopon, and it was suggested that perhaps members of
the Megapodidae were the true hosts. Since then further material of
this genus has been examined as follows: 2 ♀♀ from skins of Megapodus
reinwardti and Alterura thalami purpureocollis (Megapodidae) and five
specimens from Psittaciiformes as follows: 1 ♀ from skin of Kakatoe
gularis, 1 ♂ and 2 nymphs from fresh specimens of Psittacula krameri
collected by the present writer in Rajputana, India and 1 ♀ from the
same host-species (a zebra bird) seen through the kindness of Mr. B. K.
Tandan. The last two records rule out the possibility of Kélerimenopon
being restricted to the Megapodidae.
The above specimens taken from the parrots and K. longipes (Piaget)
differ from the type species and all other specimens of this genus examined
in the absence of posterior or lateral prolongations of any of the abdominal
pleurites and in having the distal anterior angle of the second antennal
segment prolonged as in Hohorstella. Further reliable host records of
species of this genus are greatly needed.
Present status: Kélerimenopon longipes (Piaget).
Lectotype: ♀ in the B.M., slide no. 1093.

Colpocelphalum maculatum Piaget.
(1885, p. 125.)
Colpocelphalum caudatum var. longipes Piaget (McC Piaget, 1880).
Type host: Changa burooesti (Hartlaub).
B.M.: 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ Colpocelphalum, slides nos. 1146–8, from type host.
These specimens differ from any Colpocelphalum seen from the
Carianidae and are almost certainly stragglers from a member of the
Falcoformes. They appear to be the same as caudatum Giebel.
Present status: Colpocelphalum caudatum Giebel.
Lectotype of longipes Piaget: ♂ in the B.M., slide no. 1147.

Colpocelphalum maculatum Piaget.
(1880, p. 516, pl. xiii, fig. 1.)
Type host: Polyborus (Caracara) brasilensis—Polyborus planus
brasilensis (Gmelin).
B.M.: 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ Colpocelphalum, slides nos. 464–466, from Caracara
brasilensis.
Leiden: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ Colpocelphalum, slide no. 243a, from the same host.
* Specimens not remounted, see Part I, p. 812, 1949.
Piaget's specimens agree with authenticated material from the type host, *C. polyborus* Rudow, 1869 from *Polyphaga pluviosa* is almost certainly the same species, and the earliest name.

Present status: *Colpoccephalum polyborus* Rudow.

Lectotype of *Colpoccephalum maquai* Piaget: 3 in B.M., slide no. 464a.

**Colpoccephalum maquai** Piaget.

(1880, p. 519.)

*Colpoccephalum cuneatum* var. major Piaget.

Type host: *Gyponurus sarpedontus*—*Sagittarius sarpedontus* (J. F. Miller).


Leiden: 1 3, 1 3, *Colpoccephalum*, slide no. 242, from type host.

These specimens agree with authenticated material from the type host, and with Giedel's description of *cuneatum* (1874).

Present status: *Colpoccephalum cuneatum* Giedel.

Lectotype of *Colpoccephalum maquai* Piaget: 3 in B.M., slide no. 1150.

**Colpoccephalum maquai** Piaget.

(1880, p. 538, pl. xiv, fig. 10.)

Type host: *Megapodius rubripes* var. Dupreperi—*Megapodius r. reinwardtii* Dumont.

B.M.: 1 3, *Colpoccephalum*, slide no. 1209, from type host.

This name being pre-occupied by *maquai* Piaget (1880, 519), it was renamed *maquai* by Harrison (1916, 51).

Present status: *Colpoccephalum maquai* Piaget.

**Colpoccephalum maquai** Piaget.

(1880, p. 549.)

*Colpoccephalum importunum* var. major Piaget.

Type host: *Ardea serrata*—*Egretta serrata* (Linn.).


Although there is no varietal name on the slides there is little doubt that these are the specimens on which Piaget based his description: he frequently did not add new varietal names to his labels. Piaget's name being invalid as by *maquai* Piaget (1880, 519), Giedel (1937, 96) renamed this species *boisvasti*.

Present status: *Cimicophilus boisvasti* (Giedel).

Lectotype of *Colpoccephalum maquai* Piaget: 3 in B.M., slide no. 1100.

**Colpoccephalum maquai** Piaget.

(1885, p. 119, pl. xiii, fig. 2.)

*Colpoccephalum dissimile* var. major Piaget.

Type host: *Halicnemus leucoaster* (Gmelin).

B.M.: 3 3, 4 3, *Colpoccephalum*, slides nos. 643-5, from type host.

Present status: *Colpoccephalum maquai* Piaget, nec Piaget, 1880.

Lectotype of *C. maquai* Piaget: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 643.
These specimens agree with authenticated material from the type host. Present status: *Cricophila minor* (Piget), nee Piget, 1880. Lectotype: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 1367. 

**Colcopephalum sanum** Piget.  
(1890, p. 257, pl. x, fig. 10.)

Type host: *Larva canus* Linnaeus.  
B.M.: 1 3/12 *Colopephalum*, slide no. 1294, from type host.  
No species of true *Colopephalum* have been seen from any of the Lariidae, and this specimen is most probably a straggler. 
Present status: *Colopephalum sanum* Piget. 

**Colopephalum notatum** Piget.  
(1885, p. 126, pl. xii, fig. 9.)

Type host: *Dichaphus cristatus* = *Cardina cristata* (Linnaeus).  
B.M.: 2 1/3, 4 1/3 *Colopephalum*, slides nos. 1297-8, from type host.  
These specimens differ from others taken off the type host, which are probably *C. luteus* Giebel; sufficient material is not yet available from *Cardina* to decide whether Piget's specimens are stragglers or represent a second species of *Colopephalum* on this host.  
Present status: *Colopephalum notatum* Piget.  
Lectotype: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 1297. 

**Colopephalum obscurum** Giebel, 1874, *sensu* Piget.  
(1880, p. 551, pl. xvi, fig. 1.)

Type host: *Astarta cypria* = *Cymacephalus silos cypria* (Gurney).  
Piget's host: Type host.  
B.M.: 1 3/12 *Colopephalum*, slide no. 1267, from type host.  
*Colopephalum obscurum* Giebel and all other species of *Menoponidae* described from this host are *Cricophila*, and have been discussed under *Menopon sublacteum* Piget (Clay, 1849, 191). Piget's single male *Colopephalum* is not, therefore, conspecific with *obscurum*; his description and figure should be ignored and certainly not given a new name. 

**Colopephalum occipitale** Nitzsch, 1865, *sensu* Piget.  
(1889, p. 547, pl. xiv, fig. 7.)

Type host: *Anastomosis coronellae* = *Anastomosis avellana* (Boddert).  
Piget's host: *Anastomosis hamelis* Temminck.  
B.M.: 1 3/12, 1 3/12 *Colopephalum*, slide no. 1299, from *Anastomosis hamelis*.  

Piget's specimens agree with authenticated material from J. Hamelius. There are, however, two species of *Colopephalum* on this host and Piget's is not conspecific with one of them, *C. sublactea* Bedford, 1940. *C. occipitale* Nitzsch, from a different species of *Anastomosis*, appears, from a figure in the Nitzsch MS., to be similar to *sublactea*, and therefore, different from Piget's interpretation of *occipitale*. The identity of Piget's specimens must wait for a revision of the group of species from these and related hosts. 

**Colopephalum ochraceum** (Nitzsch), 1818, *sensu* Piget.  
(1890, p. 569, pl. xcvii, fig. 9.)

Type host: *Avis pluvialis* = *Pluvialis apricaria* (Linnaeus).  
Piget's hosts: *Vanellus crinitus* = *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus) and *Vanellus varius* = *Vanellus squatarola* (Linnaeus).  
B.M.: 5 3/12, 4 1/3 *Actinotrichophilus*, slides nos. 1301-2 and 1303-4; 1 3/12 *Psitaconomenon*, slide no. 1302. All slides from *Vanellus crinitus*.  
Leiden: 1 3/12 *Actinotrichophilus*, slide no. 256, from *Vanellus varius*.

Piget's figure and description refer to the *Actinotrichophilus* specimens; the *Psitaconomenon* (marked by Piget as "juvenil") is a straggler and can be ignored. 
Elsewhere (Clay & Hopkins, 1950, 254) it has been shown that *Colopephalum ochraceum* (Nitzsch) owes its validity to a reference to Plate xi in Redi, 1668; and in the same publication (1950) the type host was fixed as *Pluvialis apricaria* (Linnaeus). Piget's specimens are not *ochraceum* (Nitzsch), but may be conspecific with an already named species.

**Colopephalum pachycerus** Giebel, 1874, *sensu* Piget.  
(1889, p. 517.)

Type host: *Pandion haliaetus* (Linnaeus).  
Piget's host: Type host.  
B.M.: 3 3/12, 4 1/3 *Kordia*, slides nos. 1316-8, from type host.  
Although Piget neither fully described nor figured this species there are specimens in the collection; it is probable that these came into his possession after the publication of "Les Pediulides." These specimens agree with the type specimen of *Colopephalum haliati* Denny, of which *C. pachycerus* Giebel is a synonym, and with authenticated material from the type host. *C. haliati* Denny is represented in the B.M. Denny collection by 1 3/12, 6 1/3 and one nymph *Kordia*.  
Present status: *Kordia haliati* Denny.  
Lectotype of *Colopephalum haliati* Denny: 3 in the B.M., slide no. 698. 

**Colopephalum pachypus** Piget.  
(1890, p. 258, pl. x, fig. 11.)

Type host: *Pronata brasiliensis* = *Momota monota* (Linnaeus).  
B.M.: 1 3/12 *Psitaconomenon*, slide no. 322 labelled *Menopon pachypus*, from *Pronata brasiliensis*.  
Although the specimen is labelled *Menopon* and the name of the host incorrectly spelt, there is little doubt that it is the male from which Piget made his figure of *Colopephalum pachypus*; the female mentioned in the original description is no longer in either of the Piget collections. Furthermore, the label also has the name *cassica* (crossed out), and as Piget stated that *pachypus* resembled *cassica* he presumably first labelled it with this name. This specimen almost certainly originated from a parrot.  
Present status: *Psitaconomenon pachypus* (Piget).
Coloccephalum pallidum Piaget.
(1880, p. 526, pl. xiii, fig. 9.)
Type host: Plathus us mollerensis—Kakatoe mollerensis (Gmelin).
R.M.: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Plathus us pallidus (Piaget).
Present status: Plathus us pallidus (Piaget).
Lectotype: $\delta$ in the B.M., slide no. 734a.

Coloccephalum parvum Piaget.
(1880, p. 535, pl. xiv, fig. 8.)
Type host: Lophophorus repedus (impeyanus) Lophophorus impeyanus (Latham).
Piaget states that this species resembles flavescens and the figure shows a Coloccephalum of that type. No such Coloccephalum has been seen from the type host, and it is likely that it is a contamination from some other bird.
Present status: Coloccephalum parvum Piaget.

Coloccephalum farvicens Piaget.
(1880, p. 531, pl. xiv, fig. 4.)
Type host: Lampropterus aureus—Lampropterus curvatus (Müller).
R.M.: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, Lampropterus sandnits, slides nos. 1319-20, from type host.
Leiden: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, slide no. 251a, from type host.
Present status: Lampropterus parvus Piaget, nec Piaget, 1880, p. 446.
Lectotype: $\delta$ in the B.M., slide no. 1319.

Coloccephalum patellatum Piaget.
(1880, p. 254, pl. x, fig. 8.)
Type host: Nannopus [n.] arquata (Linne).
R.M.: 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, Actornithophilus, slides nos. 1323-4, from type host.
These specimens agree with authenticated material from the type host.
Present status: Actornithophilus patellatus (Piaget).
Lectotype: $\delta$ in the B.M., slide no. 1324.

Coloccephalum penicillatum Piaget.
(1880, p. 532, pl. xiv, fig. 2.)
Type host: His cristata—Lophophorus cristata (Boddaert).
R.M.: 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Coloccephalum, slide no. 1325, from type host.
Leiden: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 nymph Coloccephalum, slide no. 201, from type host.
Present status: Coloccephalum penicillatum Piaget.
Lectotype: $\delta$ in the B.M., slide no. 1325.

Coloccephalum pilosum Piaget.
(1885, p. 128, pl. xiv, fig. 1.)
Type host: Channa chavaria—Channa torquata (Oken).
R.M.: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 nymph Dietictis, slides nos. 1309-11, from Palamedea chavaria. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dietictis in the Huysegem collection from the crested screamer (one slide also labelled Channa chavaria) are probably part of the type material as the original material was sent to Piaget by Huysegem (see 1885, p. 120).
There is some doubt about the true host of this species: Piaget gives Channa chavaria in the text but Palamedea chavaria on the slides. This latter name was used by Geoffroy in 1797 for Channa Chavaria (Linn.) and by Temminck in 1823 for Channa torquata (Oken). The crested screamer is a vernacular name for Channa torquata (Oken). It seems extremely probable that the original Huysegem material was labelled merely "crested screamer", which is Channa torquata, and that the confusion arose by the later misidentification of this name as Channa chavaria; this latter name occurs on one only of the Huysegem slides, is in a different handwriting, and is probably a later addition to the label. There is some confirmation that the true host of pilosum is Channa torquata as Piaget's specimens differ from 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ taken from Channa chavaria, in the shape of the head and thorax and the last segment of the antenna and resemble Kéler's figure (1938, p. 235) of specimens from Channa torquata. Similarly, the host of Dietictis tristis (Gébelin) given as Palamedea chavaria might have been either chavaria or torquata; it will be shown below that the true host was probably the latter species.

Each of the two species from which specimens have been seen belonging to the two genera of the Anhingidae, Channa and Aphysa, is parasitized by three species of Dietictis, separable with the naked eye. Kéler (1938, 234-236) figured two of these: one he called Dietictis tristis (Gébelin), 1874, a female (fig. 3, 235) from a collection of 20 $\frac{3}{4}$, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 2 nymphs from Channa cristata (which is Channa torquata (Oken)) from Trinidad, and he implied that the males of this lot were identical with the single male of Menopon tristis Gébelin in the Huysegem collection (now destroyed). There are also two males in the Meineazagen collection from Channa torquata compared with the type of Menopon tristis Gébelin by Dr. Kéler and found to be conspecific. The types of Coloccephalum pilosum Piaget are conspecific with these specimens and with the female of tristis as figured by Kéler (1938, 235, fig. 3); pilosum thus becomes a synonym of tristis.

Carriker (1949, 303) is correct in stating that Kéler's figure (1938, 236, fig. 4) is not pilosum and that fig. 3 (ibid., 235) does represent pilosum, but not in suggesting that Kéler had confused the two and that his figure labelled "pilosum" is tristis, because Kéler had seen the type of tristis and so alone knew which this species is. Carriker (1949, 304) described a new species, D. gracilis, from Channa chavaria which is almost certainly based on nymphs, as the head shows the Y-shaped suture.
characteristic of many nymphs of the Menoponidae. The shape of the head suggests that this is the nymph of a species similar to that figured by Kérel as "pilosa Piaget" from C. torquata. However, as tritis seems to be at least subspecifically distinct on Channa chavaaria and torquata, it is possible that this other species is also different on the two hosts. Therefore, before realizing "pilosa Piaget" sensu Kérel a synonym of gracilis Carrker or renaming the former species it is necessary to examine further material from Channa chavaaria and to identify the adults of gracilis and compare them with Kérel's "pilosa".

The third species found on the Anbimidae is somewhat similar to Kérel's "pilosa" but the narrowing of the posterior segments of the female abdomen is more marked.

Present status: Diectiasia tritis (Giebel).

Lectotype of Colpocephalum pilosum Piaget: in the B.M., slide no. 1311.

Colpocephalum pungens Piaget.

(1880, p. 253, pl. x, fig. 7.)

Type host: Channa maruax—Aplochnus maruax (Scopoli).

B.M.: 1♀; Myxolebias, slide no. 1327, from type host.

Present status: Myxolebias pungens (Piaget).

Colpocephalum fastulatum Piaget.

(1880, p. 522, pl. xiii, fig. 6.)

Type host: Gypsophorus (Spizurus) cirratus. Error.

B.M.: 1♀; Actoranthophilus, slide no. 1312, from type host.

The true host of this species is presumably one of the Charadriformes.

Present status: Actoranthophilus fastulatum (Piaget).

Colpocephalum pustulosum Piaget.

(1880, p. 559, pl. xvi, fig. 8.)

Type host: Macrurus pygmaeus—Philonoeus pygmaeus (Linn.).

B.M.: 1♂; Actoranthophilus, slides nos. 467-8; 1♂ Actoromorphicus, slide no. 468, from type host.

Leiden: 1♂; Actoranthophilus, slide no. 255*, from type host.

The figure is obviously that of the Actoranthophilus species, the single male Actoromorphicus can, therefore, be ignored. Piaget's type-material agrees with authenticated material from the type host. Colpocephalum cornutum, Giebel, 1886 (see C. cornutum Rudow, 1886) from the same host, can, in the loss of the types, be assumed to be the same as Piaget's species. A decision as to whether pustulosum Piaget is the same as *umbrenum* Burmeister as Piaget believed, and as is suggested by the figure of this latter species (in Giebel, 1874, pl. xiv, fig. 4) must await a revision of the whole group.

Present status: Actoranthophilus pustulosus (Piaget).

Lectotype: in the B.M., slide no. 467a.
These specimens agree with authenticated material from type host.
Present status: Actornophilus spinulosus (Piaget).
Lectotype: ♂ in the B.M., slide no. 1338.

Colpoccephalum subflyavescens Piaget.
(1889, p. 571, pl. xlvii, fig. 2.)

Type host: Xerophyobius senegalensis=Ephippiorrhynchus senegalensis (Shaw).
B.M.: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Colpoccephalum, slide no. 1339, from type host.
These specimens are not conspecific with tibiale Piaget nor areas Kellogg and no similar species has been seen from the type host. These either represent a third species of Colpoccephalum from the type host or they are stragglers from another of the Goniomorpha.
Present status: Colpoccephalum subflyavescens Piaget.
Lectotype: ♂ in the B.M., slide no. 1339.

Colpoccephalum suppauchygaster Piaget.
(1889, p. 517, pl. xliii, fig. 2)

Type hosts: Strix noctua=Athene noctua (Scopoli), S. flammea=Tyto alba (Pontopp.) and S. passerina=Athene noctua (Scopoli) or Glaucomus passerinus (Linn.).
B.M.: 3 ♂, 1 nymph Kurodai, slide no. 1119, from S. noctua; 2 ♀ Kurodai, slide no. 1129, from S. flammea; 1 ♂, 1 nymph Kurodai, slide no. 1118 from S. passerina.
Leiden: 4 ♀ Kurodai, slide no. 245a, from S. noctua.

It is difficult to know what bird Piaget meant by S. passerina. This name, as already shown (Clay, 1949, 988) has been used for Athene noctua and Glaucomus passerinus: Nitzsch and Giebel almost certainly used the name for the little owl (Athene noctua); Piaget, however, in his list of hosts (1889, 684) gives Strix noctua, Strix passerina and Strix pygmae (the alternative name for Glaucomus passerinus). As there is some doubt about the interpretation of the name, the specimens from “S. passerina” will be ignored. The Kurodai species from Athene noctua is K. cryptostigma (Nitzsch) (see Clay, 1949, 988), and as the species from Tyto alba has no name, one of the specimens from that host, which are the same as authenticated material, will be designated as lectotype.
Present status: Kurodai subpauchygaster (Piaget).
Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 1120, from S. flammea=Tyto alba.

Colpoccephalum surpinellatum Piaget.
(1889, p. 123, pl. xiii, fig. 6.)

Type host: Ibis hagedash=Lagopus hagedash (Latham).
B.M.: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ Colpoccephalum, slides no. 1341-2, from type host.
The two females in the Piaget collections are not conspecific. As one of these may be a straggler, no lectotype will be designated until the species of Colpoccephalum from Lagopus hagedash have been fully studied.
Present status: Colpoccephalum surpinellatum Piaget.
C. tibiale can be distinguished from ferrisi by the shape of the head in both sexes and in the male by the presence in ferrisi of stout spine-like setae on the hind margins of the second and third femora.

Present status: Colpocephalus tibiale Piaget. True host probably Sphenobrychus abdini Lichtenstein.

Lectotype: ♀ in the B.M., slide no. 1347; paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀.

Colpocephalus trimaculatum Nitzsch, 1861, sensu Piaget.

(1880, p. 521.)

Type host: Milus ater—Milus migrans migrans (Boddart). Piaget's host: Type host.

B.M.: 1 ♂, 1 nymph Colpocephalus, slide no. 646, from type host. Although the single female is teneral it seems to be conspecific with the species normally found on Milus m. migrans, which can be presumed to be Colpocephalus trimaculatum Nitzsch.

Present status: Colpocephalus trimaculatum Nitzsch.

Colpocephalus trimaculatum Piaget.

(1880, p. 525, pl. xiii, fig. 8.)

Type hosts: Platycerus palliceps—Platyergus adaeus palliceps Lear, P. barrabandi—Polygela viviansi (Desmarest).

B.M.: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ Colpocephalus, slides nos. 1069–71 from P. palliceps; 1 ♂ Colpocephalus, slide no. 1072 from P. barrabandi.

Leiden: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Colpocephalus, slide no. 247, from P. palliceps.

Type host of this species will be fixed as P. a. palliceps by designating one of the males allegedly from this host as lectotype. However, this species does not belong to the Colpocephalus group, usually distinguished as the genus Psittaconomus, found on the Psittacoforms, but resembles some of the less modified species of Colpocephalus found on the Falconiformes. Piaget's specimens were possibly stragglers from a member of this latter order.

Present status: Colpocephalus trimaculatum Piaget.

Lectotype: ♂ in the B.M., slide no. 1069.

Colpocephalus trispinum Piaget.

(1885, p. 122, pl. xiii, fig. 5.)

Type host: Theristus cautulus (Boddart).

B.M.: 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ Colpocephalus, slides nos. 1362–4, from type host. These specimens agree with authenticated material from the type host.

Present status: Colpocephalus trispinum Piaget.

Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 1363.

Colpocephalus trochonius Burmeister, 1838, sensu Piaget.

(1880, p. 550, pl. xlv, fig. 9.)

Type host: Ardea stellaris—Bohemen s. stellaris (Linn.). Piaget's host: Type host and Ardea purpurea Linn.
Colpocephalum truncatum Piaget.

(1880, p. 540, pl. xiv, fig. 6.)

Type host: *Grus cinerea* (commonis) = *Grus g. grous* (Linn.).

B.M. and Leiden: No specimens.

There are specimens of *Helonanus* in the collection labelled *C. truncatum* from various species of *Grus* but none from the type host.

There is no doubt, however, that Piaget’s figure represents a species of *Helonanus*.

There is a figure of *Colpocephalum maculatum* Nitzsch (from the same host) in the Nitzsch manuscript (volume iv, p. 249) showing it to be a typical *Helonanus* and it can be assumed that *truncatum* is conspecific with this species.

Present status: *Helonanus maculatus* (Nitzsch).

Colpocephalum umbri num Piaget.

(1880, p. 536, pl. xiv, fig. 6.)

Type host: *Tringa stagnatilis* = *Erolia sterna* (Pallas).

B.M.: 1♀ *Actoniphilus*, slide no. 1379, from type host.

Piaget’s specimen agrees with authenticated material from the type host, and, as he states, differs from *C. umbri num* Burmeister as figured by Nitzsch (Giebel, 1874, pl. xiv, fig. 4), allegedly from the same host (see also above under *pygmaeus*). The name thus being pre-occupied by *umbri num* Burmeister, Harrison (1916, 50) renamed it *umbrobus*.

The female mentioned in the original description is no longer in the collection.

Present status: *Actoniphilus umbrobus* (Harrison).

Colpocephalum unicolor Rudow, 1866, *sensu* Piaget.

(1880, p. 535, pl. xlv, fig. 7.)

Type host: *Carpophaga simensis* = *Daucula pacifica microcea* (Bonnaterre).

Piaget’s host: *Carpophaga bicolor* = *Daucula bicolor* (Scopoli).

B.M. and Leiden: No specimens.

Piaget’s figure does not represent a species of *Colpocephalum* of the type found on the Columbidae, nor does it seem to represent a *Helonanus*; it must be considered as generically unidentifiable and should be ignored.

References.


