ADDITIONAL SYNONYMIES WITHIN THE AMBLYCERAN BIRD LICE
(MALLOPHAGA)\textsuperscript{1}

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During the past year a number of new synonymies within the bird lice have come to our attention. These are as follows:

**Colpocephalum aculeatum** Piaget, 1885, Pediculines Suppl.: 121.  

New synonymy.

Piaget's species was based on a \(\delta\) (Piaget Collection slide 1121 at the British Museum (Natural History)) supposedly from a specimen of *Columba iriditorques* Cassin in the Museum de Leide. Subsequently, Hopkins and Clay (1952) stated that *C. aculeatum* was actually from some member of the Psittaciformes and they placed it in *Psittacomenopon*. Recent study has shown that *C. aculeatum* and *C. olivaceae* are conspecific, with the true host probably being *Lamprabis olivacea*, a ciconiiform and the type-host of *C. olivaceae*. Coincidentally, Piaget (1885) also described *Laemobothrion pallidum* from the same host species as that for *C. olivaceae*, to substantiate that he had material available from that host.

**Colpocephalum angolensis** Price and Beer, 1963, Can. Ent. 95: 750.  

This is a situation in which the same name was given in 2 separate descriptions for what is obviously the same species of louse.

**Colpocephalum heterosoma** Piaget, 1880, Pediculines: 572.  
**Colpocephalum poopoensis** Carriker, 1956, Rev. Brasil. Ent. 5: 140. New synonymy.

Carriker (1956) described both *C. heterosoma boliviana* and *C. poopoensis* from specimens of a single series taken from *Phoenicopterus chilensis* Molina. Price and Beer (1965a), without examination of the types, were able to determine that *C. heterosoma boliviana* was a synonym; and that *C. poopoensis* was also probably a synonym of *C. heterosoma*. We have now studied Carriker's type-series of both, including the holotype \(\delta\) of each (USNM 68655 and 68656, respectively), and believe they are morphologically inseparable from *C. heterosoma* found on *P. antiquorum* Temminck. Clay (1951) has pointed out the

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great amount of variation within δ δ of C. heterosoma; Carkker's holo-
type of C. heterosoma boliviana is a specimen of the "small" form and
his holotype of C. poopoensis is one of the "large" form. To add further
to his confusion, Carkker included both a "small" and a "large" form
within his paratypes of C. poopoensis. The δ genitalia as illustrated by
Carrker (1956: Figs. 24, 26, 27), and upon which he placed consid-
erable importance, are actually inseparable, the differences as shown
either being due to his interpretation or to an oversight of parts.

Colpocephalum nanum Piaget, 1890, Tidschr. Ent. 33: 257.
Neocolpocephalum buteonis Eichler, 1954, in Bach and Eichler, Monatsch. f.

Price and Beer (1963) placed N. buteonis as a species sedis incertae
due to its unrecognizable description. We recently obtained from the
Zoologisches Museum of Hamburg 3 ♀ paratypes of N. buteonis (WEC
1748a, WEC 4072ab, WEC 4072v), all of which are typical C. nanum.
The illustration of the dorsal ♀ terminalia by Eichler (Bach and Eichler,
1954: Fig. 1) is misleading and must either represent a misinterpreta-
tion of certain details or possibly a distorted specimen. Since these 3
♀ ♀ are the only specimens of the type-series known to be available for
study, since they bear the same collection data as the holotype, and
since they are from Buteo buteo (L.), a bird commonly infested with
C. nanum, we can only conclude that N. buteonis is a junior synonym
of C. nanum.

23: 15. New synonymy.

A ♀ paratype from the same collection as the holotype ♀ is inseparable
from C. napiforme; the illustration of the δ genitalia by Carkker (1963:
Plate III, Fig. 3a) may likewise be construed as being similar to those
of C. napiforme.

Colpocephalum pectinatum Osborn, 1902, Ohio Nat. 2: 201.
New synonymy.

The type-series of C. ictinia composed of the ♀ holotype (USNM
68759), δ allotype, and 3 ♀ paratypes supposedly from a single collection
from Ictinia plumbea (Gmelin), a falconiform, are all typical owl
Colpocephalum and compare favorably with material we have seen of
C. pectinatum.

Ciconiophilus decimfasciatus (Boisduval and Lacordaire, 1835), Faune Ent. En-
virons Paris: 123.
A study of the ♀ holotype (USNM 68869), ♂ allotype, and a ♀ paratype of C. pilherodii and the ♀ holotype (USNM 68870) and ♂ allotype of C. agami has shown both series to agree well with specimens of C. decimfasciatus as delimited by Price and Beer (1965b).

Ciconophilus quadripustulatus (Burmeister, 1838), Handb. Ent. 2: 438.

Specimens from Sphenorhynchus abdimii (Lichtenstein), the type-host of C. sphenorhynchus, have been examined previously (Price and Beer, 1965b) and found to be conspecific with C. quadripustulatus. These specimens agree well with the description of C. sphenorhynchus.


Scharff and Price (1965) discussed their reluctance to render an opinion on these names in view of material seen to that time. Since then, however, we have obtained for study the holotype ♀ of A. contrastus and the holotype ♂ of A. secundus. We have found no significant differences between the ♀ holotype and only specimen known to date of C. gypsis and ♀ ♀ of A. contrastus and no significant differences between the ♂ holotype and only specimen known to date of A. secundus and ♂ ♂ of A. contrastus. Eichler and Zlotorzycka (1963) unfortunately provided no adequate separating characteristics for these lice; as a result, we feel there is now no longer justification for recognizing these as separate species.

Kurodaia caputonis (Carriker, 1966), Amer. Midl. Nat. 76: 77.

Carriker (1966) described the above 4 species of Conciella consecutively. We have studied his type-series, including the holotype of each, and can find no means for separating them. Presumed differences cited in the descriptions are attributable primarily to distortions in the handling of the specimens. These specimens are extremely close to Kurodaia crassiceps (Piaget), and may eventually prove inseparable, but K. caputonis, with dimensions generally slightly smaller and with a narrower, more clearly defined, somewhat pointed penis, is maintained here as a distinct species, with page priority over the 3 junior synonyms.
Laemobothrium maximum (Scopoli, 1763), Ent. Carniolica: 382. 

No reliable difference has been demonstrated between specimens of 
Laemobothrium from Buteo rufosfuscus (J. R. Forster), the type-host of 
L. grandiculus, and other series considered to represent L. maximum 
(see Nelson and Price, 1965).

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