COLPOCEPHALUM HOLZENTHALI N. SP.  
(MALLOPHAGA: MENOPONIDAE) FROM THE  
BARRED FOREST-FALCON MICROSTUR RUFICOLLIS  
(FALCONIDAE) IN PERU

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ABSTRACT: Colpocephalus holzenthali, a new species of chewing louse, is described from a series of lice collected in Peru from Microstur ruficollis zonothorax, the barred forest-falcon. Colpocephalus holzenthali is most similar to members of the Colpocephalus polybori species group.

Colpocephalus Nitzsch, 1818, is one of the largest genera of chewing lice (Mallophaga). In a limited review, Price and Beer (1963) divided the species of Colpocephalus from the Falconiformes into 8 species groups and Price (1967) added a ninth group. During a survey of avian ectoparasites in Peru, specimens of a new species of Colpocephalus were collected (by D.H.C.). The new species, herein named Colpocephalus holzenthali, is a member of the Colpocephalus polybori species group that also contains C. polybori Rudow, 1869, Colpocephalus ibicter (Eichler, 1954), Colpocephalus ateri Price and Beer, 1964, and Colpocephalus maculatum Piaget, 1880 (Price and Beer, 1963, 1964).

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Lice were removed from a barred forest-falcon mist-netted in Peru. The freshly killed bird was exposed to ethyl acetate fumes in a chamber for several minutes to kill its ectoparasites. Its feathers were then ruffled vigorously over a large sheet of paper. The lice were removed, stored in 70% alcohol, and later mounted on microslides for taxonomic study with a phase-contrast compound microscope. Taxonomic decisions were based solely on louse morphology, with no a priori consideration of host relationships.

DESCRIPTION
Colpocephalus holzenthali n. sp.  
(Figs. 1–3)

Male: As in Figure 1. Head with 4 minute middorsal setae; outer pair of occipital setae minute, inner pair long; gula lightly pigmented across anterior portion, usually with 4-4 setae, less often 3-4 or 3-3. Margin of pronotum with 4 long, 2 short setae on each side; dorsally, with minute pair of central setae, longer setae at ends of transverse thickening; prosternal plate weak, with pair of minute setae anterior to it. Metanotum with 6 long marginal setae; medioanteriorly with inner pair of minute setae. Outer pair of longer setae; mesosternal plate with 3–5 setae in addition to minute anterior pair; metasternal plate with 5–9 setae; 3 ven- tral rows of ctenidia on each femur III. Abdominal tergites undivided, of essentially similar lengths. Marginal abdominal tergal setae of shorter among longer setae: I, 6–8; II, 10–13; III, 12–16; IV+V, 13–14; VI, 12–14; VII, 9–11; VIII, 8. Few short scattered anterior tergal setae: I, 0–1; II+IV, 1–4; V, 0–4; VI, 0–3; VII, 0–1; VIII, 0. Postspiracular setae very long on I–III and V–VIII, much shorter on IV. Last segment with 2 very long setae on each side, with short seta lateral and medial to each pair. Abdominal sternal setae: I, 5–6; II, 25–32; III, 2 ctenidia on each side with 21–25 setae between them; IV, 33–38; V, 26–30; VI, 21–27; VII, 18–24; VIII (fused with IX), 15–22; IX, 12–16. Genitalia as in Figure 2; genital sclerite with bluntly rounded latero-posterior projections; penis apically barbed; genitalia 0.54–0.62 mm long, 0.08–0.09 mm wide.


Dimensions (mm): Preocular width, male 0.35–0.37, female 0.38; temple width, male 0.48–0.50, female 0.53–0.54; head length, male 0.31–0.32, female 0.32–0.34; prothorax width, male 0.29–0.31, female 0.32–0.33; metathorax width, male 0.38–0.39, female 0.45–0.46; total length, male 1.50–1.58, female 1.76–1.79.

Taxonomic summary
Type host: Microstur ruficollis zonothorax (barred forest-falcon), Field Museum of Natural History 320370.
Type locality: Above Rio Palota, Cerro de Pantiapolla, Dept. Madre de Dios, Peru, elev. 1,030 m, 30.VIII.1985.

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FIGURES 1–3. *Colpocephalum holzenthalii* n. sp. from *Microstur rufecollis* (scale bars = 0.1 mm). 1. Male. 2. Male genitalia. 3. Female.

**Specimens deposited:** Holotype (male), Field Museum of Natural History Number Z-17-561-1; paratypes distributed among Field Museum of Natural History, Division of Insects (1 male, 6 females), U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Department of Entomology (2 males, 2 females), Oklahoma State University, Emerson Insect Collection (2 males, 2 females), and the University of Minnesota, Insect Collection (5 males, 1 female).

**Etymology:** This species is named for Ralph W. Holzenthal, a friend and colleague in the Department of Entomology at the University of Minnesota.

**Remarks**

Price and Beer (1963) described 8 species groups of the genus *Colpocephalum* from Falconiformes. *Colpocephalum holzenthalii* is most similar to the members of the *C. polybori* species group, to which it is assigned. *Colpocephalum holzenthalii* is best separated from the 4 other falconiform *C. polybori* group species by the following unique combination of characters: (1) minute innermost pair of central setae on both pronotum and metanotum; (2) metanotum with only 6 marginal setae; (3) tergite I with only 6 marginal setae for the male.
6–8 for the female; (4) very few irregularly placed anterior tergal setae, rarely approximating an organized row; (5) female with abdominal tergites of similar lengths, with no indication of central division; and (6) postspiracular setae very long on I–III and V–VIII.

In contrast, *C. polybori* (type host: *Polyborus planicus planicus*), *C. ateri* (type host: *Daptius ater*), and *C. maculatum* (type host: *Polyborus planicus brasiliensis*) have females with short postspiracular setae at least on IV–V; both sexes with numerous anterior tergal setae on most tergites, including IX of the male of the first 2 species; and both sexes with more marginal setae on the metanotum and tergite I. *Colpocephalum ibicter* (type host: *Daptius americanus*) has very long postspiracular setae on I–VIII and males with numerous anterior tergal setae, especially on II–VI. These 4 species are further distinguished by other details of dimensions and chaetotaxy (see Price and Beer, 1963, 1964).

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**LITERATURE CITED**

