ALGUNOS MALLOPHAGA VENEZOLANOS
SOME VENEZUELAN MALLOPHAGA

by

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There follows a report on a collection of Mallophaga from Venezuela which was sent to me for determination in 1938 by Mr. Pablo Anduze.

All the specimens listed except as otherwise indicated were collected by Mr. Anduze himself.

An asterisk * will mark synonyms indicated as such so far as I know for the first time.

Thirty two species of Mallophaga are represented from twenty one species of hosts. Six new species together with *Menopon cracis* Giebel are described and figured.

All descriptions and measurements are from cleared and mounted specimens. In the bilateral figures most of the left side refers to dorsal characters and the median portion and right side to ventral characters.

Long bristles, conspicuous out of proportion to their taxonomic importance are shown as cut short to avoid confusion.

Paired structures are enumerated as for one side only.

**MALLOPHAGA** (order).

**AMBLYCERA** (suborder).

**BOOPIDAE**.
Heterodoxus Le Souëf and Bullen, Victoria Nat. XVIII, 159 (1902). Genotype: Menopon longitarsus Piaget.

Heterodoxus spiniger (Enderlein), Jenais. Denks. XIV, 80 (1909). Type host: Canis familiaris.
2 males, 1 female, from Canis familiaris (dog).

Menoponidae


1 male, from Dendrocygna viduata (pato guire), Flores Moradas, Guarico. 18-11-38.


(Synonym- Menopon macropus Giebel, Insecta Epizoia, p. 294, 1874).

Giebel’s description without figure and his measurements evidently refer to immature specimens. They correspond to nymphs in this lot. It is considered desirable to describe and figure the adult. (Plaque I).

Female (f. 5): Body length 2.25 mm., Head; length .44 mm., width .69 mm.

General color white with a tinge of brown i. e. white dilutely infumated, the various structures, depending upon their degree of sclerotization, are of shades from brown to black. Tip of right mandible, ocular blotch, ventral tentaculum of head and pleura black.
Head: (f. 1) Clypeus laterally sclerotized, clypeo-frontal suture laterally visible. Pre-ocular slit deep, with sclerotized margins. No ocular emargination. Eyes two, distinct, the posterior eye subdivided. Occipital suture distinct. No occipital bands. Oesophageal sclerite (salivarium) well developed, rotund behind, its glands and ducts present. Labial palpus benetath mandible. Gula distinct, anteriorly flanked by a sub-circular clear space. Maxillary palpus with ultimate segment more than twice its width, projecting. Antenna (f. 2) with infundublar (3rd or 3rd and 4th) segment subdivided, ultimate segment subcylindrical, projecting. Thorax: Sternum 1 acuminate behind. Its lateral apophysis ("clavicle") mostly free of coxa 1. Coxa 1 with a lateral protuberance before the trochanter. Mesonotum distinct, narrow. Metathorax with posterior margin slightly rounded. Abdomen: Tergite 1 produced backward, dividing tergites 2 and 3 medianly and leaving them represented only by small lateral tergal plates, spiracles present on tergites 2-8 inclusive, minute on 2. Ninth tergite ends angularly. Abdomen: Pleura dark, conspicuous. Pendant structures (f. 6) or sacklike appendages are developed from the drawn-out ventral portions of the pleura or segments 1-5. Lateral apodemes (f. 4), each with a dorsal and ventral lobe, arise from anterior, internal face of pleura 6-8. A lobe (f. 8) arises from the lateral portion of 6th sternite and overlies the 7th.

Chaetotaxy. — Head: (f. 1). On clypeus, 4-6 minute, scattered setulae. On dorsum, before mesal limit of slit a seta. On margin before the slit, 4 setae of which 2nd very long, others short. Near posterior eye, a small seta laterad, another mesad. Temporal setae, 4 long, interspersed with setulae. On occipital margin, 4 long setae. On fore margin of epipharynx which is before the mandible, 3 short setae. Under labium, 1 seta. Laterad of oesophageal sclerite 2 setae, 2 setulae. On subfossal margin, flanking an anterior, slight emargination, 2 setae; further back a palisade of close-set setulae. On gular lateral margin, 4 setae, the posterior ones longer. Prothorax: On dorsum, in line with the straight, transverse phragma, a lateral setula, another much smaller mesad. At anterior angle,
one long, between 2 short setae. On posterior margin, 4-5 setae of which the innermost is slender. On lateral process of coxa 1, a seta. On a small, pre sternal, submedian sclerotization, a setulae. Pterothorax: On mesothorax, a dorsal setula. On metathorax at posterior angle, 3 spinose setulae; on posterior margin, 5 long setae. Meso- and metasternal setae long. On venter of femur 3 (f. 3) a patch of setae. Abdomen (f. 5): Tergites with a single, transverse, posterior row of setae, on Tg. 4, 21 setae of which the outermost, behind the spiracle, is very long. Pleura with a posterior fringe of long setae. Each sternite with 2 irregular, transverse rows of approximately 12 setae in each. Those setae on sides reduced in size, increased in numbers and condensed in position to form the lateral patches on segments 4-6. Terminal fringe in female (f. 9) consists of a wide, depressed crown of setae directed posteriorly. The ventral and dorsal portions of the fringe arise from the 10th sternite and tergite respectively and are in general similar except that the tergal, seta-bearing margin extends farther backward than the sternal margin. In each margin the median part is fringed with 4-5 sessil, moderately long setae irregularly alternating with 1-3 fine, short setulae. The lateral part of fringe composed of uniformly long setae, each rising from the apex of a flattened scale-like appendage.

Male (f. 4). Body length 1.80 mm., Head; length .40 mm., width .61 mm. Similar in general to female, paler, only tip of mandible and tentaculum black, smaller, head proportionately wider. Sacklike appendages on pleura 1-4. Distinct, conspicuous pleural apodemes in segments 3-8 (f. 4). No lobe on 7th sternite as in a female. Genitalia as in f. 7.

2 males, 3 females, 5 nymphs, from Crax nigra (paujil) San Felipe, E. Yaracuy, 16 v 38.

Type female and allotype male in the collection of the author, Paratypes to be deposited in the collection of the Instituto Nacional de Higiene at Caracas, Venezuela.
Plaque I (ff. 1-9) *Menopon cracis* Giebel.

1. Female, anterior portion.
2. Antenna.
3. Hind leg, ventral.
4. Male, total, also pleuron, 6th. segment.
5. Female, total.
7. Male genital armature.
8. Abdominal lateral lobe female from 6th. over 7th.
9. Female, terminal fringe, ventral, left side.

*Menacanthus* Neuman, Arch. de Parasitol. XV, 353 (1912).
Genotype: *Menopon robustum* Kellogg.

*Menacanthus ortalidis* (Carriker), Nebraska Univ. Stud. III, p. 179, pl. 7, f. 1 (1903). Type host: Ortalis garrula cincticeps.
4 males, 5 females, 1 nymph, from Crax nigra (paujil), San Felipe, E. Yaracuy, 16 v 38.


*Myrsidea rustica* (Nitzsch in Giebel), Insecta Epizoa p. 288 (1874). Type host: Hirundo rustica.


5 males, 6 females, from a hirundinid bird (golondrina), San Felipe, E. Yaracuy, 17 v 38.


5 males, 8 females, from Amazona ochrocephala, Urama, E. Carabobo, 23 iii 38.


1 male, from Richmondena phoenicia (cardinal), Maracaibo, E. Zulia, 4 iv 38.

1 female, from Mimus gilvus melanoptera (paraulata), Colonia Tovar, E. Aragua, 1900 mts. Enero 1939, Edgardo Mondolfi.
Myrsidea mirabile (Carriker), Nebraska Univ., Stud. III, p. 175, Pl. 6, f. 5 (1903). Type host: Zarhynchus w. wagleri. 2 males, 3 females, 1 nymph, from Cacicus c. cela (arrendajo), San Felipe, E. Yaracuy, 18 v 38.

Myrsidea magnidens n. sp.

Male, Plaque II, (f. 14): Body length 1.35 mm.; Head; length .34 mm., width .47 mm.

General color an almost uniform brown. Sclerotized parts not contrasting. Tip of right mandible and ocular pigment black.

Head (f. 10): Clypeus laterally sclerotized, clypeo-frontal suture laterally evident. No pre-ocular slit. Eyes two. No ocular emargination. Epipharynx, and the mandibles immediately behind it, are unusually far back from the anterior rim of the head. Oesophageal sclerite well developed, rotund behind and with paired glands and ducts. Antenna (f. 11) characteristic. Prothorax (f. 10): Prosternum posteriorly alate within the thorax. Mesepisterna fused ventrally on mid-line. Mesosternum absent. Metathorax has posterior margin almost straight. Genitalia as in f. 15.

Chaetotaxy.—Femur 3 (f. 12); the ventral patch with posterior setae, those along flexor margin, larger than the rest. Each abdominal tergite (f. 17) with a single, posterior, transverse row of 16-18 long, close-set setae. Aster, especially in the male, unusually large for the genus. Each sternite with a posterior, transverse row of 8-18 setae and a few additional ones scattered over elsewhere. The lateral setae condensed into compact lateral patches on sternites 4-6.

Female (f. 13): Body length 1.57 mm., Head; length .36 mm., width .53 mm. Similar in general to male but larger; head proportionally shorter; metanotum with straight posterior border as in the male; aster smaller. Each tergite (f. 16) with a single row of 12-18 setae. The terminal fringe is a continuous crown of setae; the ventral setae a little shorter than the dorsal, all sub-uniform, all of same kind, none set on apex of flat appendages, no alternation in size.
This species has not the conspicuous, contrasting colors characteristic of *Myrsidea diffusa* Kellog and a group of related species. It is nearest to *Myrsidea incerta* Kellog differing from it in many details but especially in the very large asters on second abdominal sternite in this species and in the extreme number of setae on the abdominal rows.

Type male and allotype female in the collection of the author. Paratypes to be deposited in collection of the Instituto Nacional de Higiene at Caracas, Venezuela.

2 males, 2 females, 1 nymph from *Pitangus sulfuratus rufipennis* (cristofué), La Caimana, E. Guárico, 12 ii 38.

Plaque II (ff. 10-17) *Myrsidea magnidens* n. sp.

10. Male, anterior portion.
11. Antenna.
12. Hind leg, ventral.
13. Female, total.
15. Male, genital armature.
16. Female, abdomen.
17. Male, abdomen.
Eureum Nitzsch, Germars Mag. d. Ent. III, 301 (1818).  
Genotype: cimicoides Nitzsch.

Eureum cimicoides, Nitzsch in Burmeister, Handb. d. Ent. II,  
p. 441 (1838). Type host: Micropus apus.  
1 female, from hirundinid bird (golondrina, California  

Genotype: conspurcatum Nitzsch a synonym of Pediculus  
anserinus Fabricius.

136, Pl. 15, f.l. (1885). Type host: Dendrocygna viduata.  
1 female, from Dendrocygna viduata (Pato guire), Flores  
Moradas, Guarico, 18 ii 38.

Genotype: zebra Nitzsch.

XIV, p. 48, Pl. 2, f. 5 (1906). Type host: Ara chloroptera.  
1 male, from Amazona ochrocephala, Urama, E. Carabo-  
bo, 25 iii 38.

Colpocephalum sp.

1 male, from Amazona ochrocephala, Urama, E. Carabo-  
bo, 25 iii 38.

Colpocephalum anduzei n. sp.

Female (f. 26): Body length 2.47 mm., Head; length .42  
mm., width .44 mm.

General color white diluted with brown. Various struct-  
ures, depending upon degree of sclerotization, range in shades  
through brown to black. Right mandible at tip, ocular blot-  
che, posterior ventral tentaculum of head black. Tergal and  
ster nal bands coincide, sternal darker. Segments 3-6 inclusive  
appear as brown bands with clear spaces between. Margin  
of sternites 7-8 straight, converging, and bearing a conspicuous  
palisade of upcurved setae.
Head (f. 18): Clypeus laterally sclerotized, clypeo-frontal suture laterally evident. Pre-ocular slit deep with sclerotized margins. Ocular emargination (deep, angular, conspicuous notch as in Colpocephalum zebra i.e. Colpocephali sensu strictu) absent. A small, distinct, shallow angular emargination is present at mouth of pre-ocular slit. A slight concavity in head-margin at clypeal sclerotization. Eyes two, the anterior vestigial. Occipital suture evident behind. Occipital bands (and the typical blackened pattern characteristic of Colpocephali s.s.) absent. Oesophageal sclerite well developed, rotund behind, its glands and ducts (f. 20) present. Labial palpus (f. 20) projects beyond the mandible. Antenna (f. 19); infundibular segment (3rd, 3rd and 4th) subdivided. Subfossil margin with an anterior, distinct, deep, rectangular notch. Gula short, faint. Prothorax: Prosternum horseshoe-shaped, its lateral apophysis partly underlying coxa 1. Abdomen: Spiracles on lateral margins of tergites 2-8, on 2 vestigial. Ninth tergite (f. 27) bilobed medianly. Tergite 10 clearly defined, sclerotized. Stermites 7-8 with rather straight, convergent sides. A specimen mounted on its side (f. 28) under pressure shows the relation of structures at terminus of female abdomen in Colpocephali s.s., to which this species is related.

Chaetotaxy.—Head (f. 18): On clypeus in submedian region a reclinate and a divergent setae and in anterior-lateral region 2 short setae between 2 setulae. In paraclypeal region 1 short seta. On dorsum, before the pre-ocular slit, 2 closely approximated bristles, farther mesad, another. Marginal before the slit, 4 bristles of which first 2 approximate, 2nd and 4th long. Mesad of eye, a setula. Temporal setae, 3 long, several short. Foreward of the lateral occipital margin is a long, unusually slender seta. On occipital margin the conspicuous setae usually present are here reduced to two pustulated setulae. At sides of epipharynx, 3 short setae. At side of oesophageal sclerite, 2 setae. On subfossil margin, 2 conspicuous setae, divergent inter se, flanking the rectangular notch, and followed by another similar, then a comb of close-set setulae. Under temporal margin a group of about 10 slender setae. In preregular region 2 submedian, moderately short setae follow-
ed on gular lateral margin by 2 longer setae. Prothorax: On dorsum, laterad, at level of the straight transverse phragma, a setula. At angle, a short, followed by 2 long setae. On posterior margin 3 long setae with short setae between, a pre-sternal, submedian setula followed by a sub-median short seta. On coxal posterior margin 2 setae, and on anterior portion a seta with 2 setulae mesad. Pterothorax: On dorsum of mesothorax a lateromedian setula. Metathorax, at angles 2 short setae, along the side 8-10 more, and on posterior margin laterad 5 long setae alternating with short ones. Sub-median margin bare. Femur 3 (f. 22) with three combs of setulae (f. 23). Abdomen: Each tergite (f. 24) with a single, posterior, marginal row of about 20 setae, irregularly alternate between one long, reaching almost to the next row and 1, 2, or 3 half as long. On sternite 3 (f. 24) are 3 combs of 7, 15 and 11 setulae diminishing laterad. Such combs apparently are derived from the reduction in size, increase in number and lining up of normal setae on latera of this sternite. Sternites other than 3rd with two transverse rows of 10-12 setae. Sternite 8 (f. 27) with a palisade of 6-8 conspicuous upcurved setae. Female terminal fringe (ff. 27 and 28) consists of dorsal and ventral fringes born on the posterior margins of 10th tergite and sternite respectively. In ventral fringe long and short hairs alternate irregularly as 1 coarse long, with 1-4 shorter finer hairs. The dorsal fringe with a sub-median brush of 3-4 bristles crowded together and beyond this subuniform hairs to the lateral margin.

Male: Body length 2.25 mm., Head; length .41 mm., width .41 mm. Similar in general to female. Smaller. Abdomen (f. 21) rounded behind. Segments 3-7 forming distinct bands. Genitalia (f. 25) much compressed, the massive, terminal complex of structures lies on its side within the abdomen and directed to the left side, thus appearing to be asymmetrical.

This species resembles no other species nor group that I know of. Its characters- absence of blackened occipital bands and ocular emarginations, presence of pre-ocular slit and sexual dimorphism in the abdomen place it near Bedford's genus Psittacomenopon from parrots. However, the narrow head, entire tergal plates and asymmetrically disposed male genital armature exclude it from that genus.
16 males, 17 females, 13 nymphs from Aratinga pertinax (perico cara sucia), San Felipe, E. Yaracuy, 18 v 38.

Named for Mr. Pablo Anduze whose enthusiasm and deep interest in the entomological fauna of his native land motivated the collection of the specimens.

Plaque III (ff. 18-28) Colpocephalum anduzei n. sp.

18. Female, anterior portion.
19. Antenna.
20. Salivary glands and labial palpi.
22. Hind leg, ventral.
23. Femoral combs.
24. Third abdominal segment.
25. Male genital armature.
26. Female, total.
27. Abdominal extremity, female, dorsal-ventral.
28. Abdominal extremity, female, lateral (under compression).
Colpocephalum crotophagae n. sp.

Female (f. 34): Body length 2.02 mm., Head; length .38 mm., width .63 mm.

General color pale brown but much of the body with deeper rich brown markings. Abdomen conspicuously banded. Apex of right mandible, ocular blotches and ventral tentaculum of head, black. Temples and occiput with conspicuous light colored pustules.

Head (f. 29): Clypeus with lateral sclerotization. No pre-ocular slit. Ocular emargination small, distinct, obscured by the subfossil head-margin. Eyes 2, distinct, separated. Oesophageal sclerite not developed, the often-present, subglobular, posterior structure, the paired glands and their ducts are absent. The supporting structure is present and the symmetrical, paired, clear posterior openings conspicuous. Antennal infundibular segment (f. 30) (3rd or 3rd and 4th) is entire. Gula with an anterior lateral appendage and farther laterad a translucent slit. Subfossil margin with a very shallow emargination cephalad. Prothorax: Prosternum horsesho-shaped, its lateral apophysis ("clavicle") completely free of coxa 1.

Chaetotaxy.—Head: In clypeal region, dorsal, on anterior margin a submedian, porrect setula, cuadad, 3 more. On pre-ocular margin 4 setae, 1st and 3rd short, 2nd and 4th long. Posterior eye with a setula mesad. On temple 3 long setae, the hinder 2 with large pustules. In occipital region a lateral, premarginal, pustulated, along, hairlike seta. On epipharynx 3 lateral setae. Laterad of oesophageal structure 2 setae. On gular lateral margin 4 setae, the posterior, larger. On subfossil margin 2 conspicuous setae, subparallel inter se, flanking subantennal emargination and followed by 6-10 marginal setulae. Temples with a few fine hair-like setae on anterior portion, below. Prothorax: On dorsum, at level of straight, transverse phragma, a lateral setula, another smaller mesad. At anterior angle a long seta with a short one before and behind it. At posterior angle a long seta, a short seta mesad. On posterior margin 3 long setae. A presternal, sub-
median setula. On coxal posterior margin 2 setae, before the trochanter a lateral seta. Pterothorax: Mesothorax with a dorsal setula. Metathorax with 2 dorsal anterior setae, the inner longer; on lateral margin 6 short setae; on posterior margin 9-10 setae, alternately long and short. On venter of femur 3 (f. 31), three combs of 8, 12 and 8 setulae diminishing anteriorly. Abdomen (f. 35): Tergites with single, marginal row of 12-13 setae. Sternites with scattered setae on surface and one row on margin. Third sternite with three lateral combs of 3, 12 and 14 setulae diminishing laterad. Female terminal fringe (f. 36) consists of a flat crown of setae directed backward and borne on posterior margin of last tergite and sternite, the tergal margin reaching farther caudad. Mediodorsally a dozen close-set minute setulae, mid-ventrally some longer setae alternated with more numerous shorter ones, laterally, both dorsal and ventral, with uniformly long setae born on apices of flat, tapering appendages of the seta-bearing margin.

Male (f. 32): Body length 1.71 mm., Head; length .35 mm., width .55 mm. In general similar to female. Head proportionally broader. Genitalia (f. 32 and 33) very long and slender.

This species is closely related to Colpocephalum decimfasciatum Boisduval and Lacordaire (synonym C. laticeps Kellogg) from herons. In both, the ocular emargination is small but distinct and withdrawn within the subfossil headmargin and in both there is no pre-ocular slit. They differ in certain characteristics, particularly in that decimfasciatum has the oesophageal sclerite well developed and rotund behind and crotophaga has it undeveloped. If C. guiraeense Kellogg from Guira guira comes in the same subgeneric group, it should be related to but evidently distinct from crotophaga as evidenced by its larger size.

4 males, 10 females, 1 nymph from Crotophaga ani, San Felipe, E. Yaracuy, 18 v 38. Type male and allotype female in collection of the author, Paratype to be deposited in the collection of the Instituto Nacional de Higiene at Caracas, Venezuela.
Plaque IV (ff. 29-36) *Colpocephalum crotophagae* n. sp.

29. Female, anterior portion.
30. Antenna.
31. Hind leg, ventral.
32. Male, total, outline.
33. Male genital armature.
34. Female, total.
35. Third abdominal segment.
36. Female abdomen, extremity.

Genotype: *Pediculus fasciatus* Scopoli.

*Cuculiphilus fasciatus* (Scopoli), Ent. Carn. p. 383 (1763).
Type host: Cuculus c. canorus.


2 males, 2 females, from Piaya c. cayana, Borburata, E. Carabobo, 24 xii 37.

**Ischnocera (suborder).**

**Trichodectidae.**

Genotype: *Trichodectes armatus* Neumann.

*Cebidicola semiarmata* (Neumann), Arch. de Parasitol. 1913, p. 611, f. 5 (1913). Type host: Myctes fuscus.
1 female, from Aluata ursina, S. Fernando de Apure, 20 ii 38.

**Philopteridae**

Genotype: *Pediculus ocellatus* Scopoli.


*Philopterus* sp.

1 female, 2 nymphs, from Amazona ochrocephala, Urrama, E. Carabobo, 23 iii 38.

3 males, from a hirundinid bird (golondrina), San Felipe, E. Yaracuy, 17 v 38.

Genotype: *Docophorus cancellosus* Carriker.
Austrophilopterus cancellosus (Carriker), Nebraska Univ., Studies III, p. 132, Pl. 1, f. 4 (1903). Type host: Ramphastos swainsoni.
2 males, 1 female, from Aulacorhynchus s. sulcatus (pico de frasco), Colonia Tovar, Edo. Aragua 1900 mts., Enero 1939, Edgardo Mondolfi.


Quadriceps signata (Piaget), Les Pediculines p. 186, Pl. 15, f. 8 (1880). Type host: Recurvirostra avocetta.
2 males, 2 females, from Himantopus h. mexicanus (stilt), Ocumare de la Costa, 15 i 38.


Bizarrifrons sp.
2 immature females, from Casicus c. cela, San Felipe, 18 v 38.


Vernonia macgregori (Kelloogg), Calif. Acad. Sci., Occas. Papers VI, p. 33, Pl. 3, f. 5 and 6 (1899). Type host: Crotophaga sulcirostris.

1 male, from Crotophaga ani, San Felipe, 18 v 38.

*Columbicola columbae* (Linne), Syst. Nat. p. 614 (1758). Type host: *Columba livia.*
   2 females, from *Leptotila verreauxi* (paloma rabo blanco), San Felipe, 18 v 38.

*Acidoproctus* Piaget, Tijd. voor Ent. VI, p. 178 (1878).
   Genotype: *marginatus* Piaget, syn. of *rostratus* Rudow.


Synonym *Acido. bifasciatus* Piaget, Tijd. voor Ent. XXI, p. 181, Pl. 12, f. g (1878). Type host: *Dendrocygna viduata.*
   2 males, 1 female, 2 nymphs, from *Dendrocygna viduata* (pato guire), Flores Moradas, Guarico, 18 ii 38.


*Brüelia amazonae* n. sp.

Female: Body length 1.71 mm., Head; length .36 mm., width .34 mm.

General color white. The various markings vary through shades of brown to black.

Female (f. 38): Head (f. 37): Internal band behind the bend and temple infuscated. Eye with setula. No prosternum. Pro-epimeron with bright, white spot in prothorax. Proepimera are directed backward and subcontiguous on median line between coxae 2. Metathorax with posterior rounded angle. Abdomen (f. 38): Tergal plates 2-8 bordered with black within. Sternal transverse bands, with anterior and posterior band connected laterally on each segment. Ninth tergite bilobed with infuscated triangle each side.

Male (f. 39): Body length 1.35 mm., Head; length .33 mm., width .30 mm. Same as female except for end of abdomen. Tergal plates 2-7 banded within with black, 5-8 narrowed medianly and the narrowed median portion directed forward.
This species belongs nearest to *Brüelia ornatissima* Giebel (f. 42 and 43). It differs from *ornatissima* in its smaller size, reduction in the infuscated sternal bands, increase in the infuscated margins of tergal plates within and in the triangular markings on the 9th segment of abdomen of female.

5 males, 2 females from Amazona ochrocephala, Urampa, E. Carabobo, 25 iii 38.

Type, female and allotype, male in the collection of the author. Paratypes to be deposited in the collection of the Instituto Nacional de Higiene at Caracas, Venezuela. *Brüelia cela* n. sp.

Male (f. 41): Body length 1.57 mm., Head; length .37 mm., width .34 mm.

General color clear white with markings varying through shades of brown to black.

Head (f. 40): Internal bands and temples white. No prosternum. Proepimeron with a bright, clear spot in prothorax. Proepimera mesally directed backward and separated between coxae 2. Tergal plates (f. 41) with fragments of black margin within on 6-8. Two transverse bands on each sternite, the anterior separated from the posterior.

This species is nearest to *Brüelia amazonae* n. sp. discussed above. It differs in having the internal bands of the head and the temporal margins clear white and in the almost complete absence of infuscation on the tergal plates within and the male is more slender. It differs from *ornatissima* Giebel in the same features that *amazonae* does.

A sole male from Casicus cela cela (arrendajo) San Felipe, 18 v 38.

Type, male to be deposited in the collection of the Instituto Nacional de Higiene at Caracas, Venezuela.

37. Brüelia amazonae n. sp., male, anterior portion.
38. Same, female, total.
39. Same, male, total.
40. Brüelia cela n. sp. male, anterior portion.
41. Same, male, total.
42. Brüelia ornatissima Giebel, male, total.
43. Same, female, total.


1 female, from Crax nigra (paujil), San Felipe, 16 v 38.

Paragoniocotes sp.

1 male, from Pyrhula leucotis emma (perico montañero), Curupao, 22 xii 37.

Paragoniocotes venezolanus n. sp.

Female (f. 48): Body length 1.57 mm., Head; length .40 mm., width .39 mm. (Plaque VI).

General color, white with dilute infuscation. Markings varying through shades of brown to black.

Head (f. 44): Circumfasciate: longer than wide; a strong trabecular spine projects back under base of antenna; minute setulae about the margin. A pale, transverse band across the forehead bears a medio-lateral seta and indicates the clypeus. Temple with a long seta. In ventral space between the antennal and internal bands are two setae and a setula. Prothorax: with a seta behind the spiracle. Metathorax: The posterior margin rounded, with 5 setae each side, mid-margin bare. Abdomen (f. 48): Spiracles on tergites 2-7. Tergal plates divided medially, each on posterior barded with a long seta submedian, another, similar, medio-lateral and a short seta on lateral margin. Latero-posterior angle of 7th tergite (f. 49) bears a sclerotized ringlike structure (f. 50). Ninth tergite bilobed by a terminal, median incision. Female genital region (f. 49): The genital blotch widened and rounded cephalad narrowed behind. Vaginal margin narrow and pointed behind, its margin bearing 12 short spinules followed by 12 short setae. Eighth pleuron bears ventrally 3 thick, short, spine-like setae, each with the apex drawn out hairlike.

Male (f. 47): Body length 1.21 mm., Head; length .35 mm., width .36 mm. Smaller than female, the head (f. 45) proportionally broader, antennal basal segment much larger than in female, trabecular projection directed lateral and only very slightly underlying the basal antennal segment. Thorax apparently identical with female. Abdomen (f. 47): Tergites continuous from side to side, the 9th rounded behind. Ringlike structure on margin of 7th as in female, the 9th rounded behind. Male genital blotch (f. 47) rounded forward. Male genital armature (f. 51) distinct and complex.

This is the first species of Paragoniocotes to be recorded from a bird other than a parrot and the fifth in all. It is near-
est to *P. neivai* Guimarães 1940 which it resembles in several details but from which it differs, as also from *fasciatus* (Piaget 1880) and *abnormis* (Kellogg) 1906, in the female having a well-developed trabecular spine extending backward under the basal segment of the antenna. From *P. gripocephalus* Cummings 1916 it differs in having the head in both sexes about as wide as long.

4 males, 2 females from Casicus cela cela (arrendajo) San Felipe 18 v 38.

Type female and allotype male in the collection of the author. Paratypes to be deposited in the collection of the Instituto Nacional de Higiene at Caracas, Venezuela.

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Plaque VI (ff. 44-51) *Paragoniocrates venezolanus* n. sp.

44. Female, anterior portion.
45. Male, anterior portion.
46. Hind leg, ventral.
47. Male, total.
48. Female, total.
49. Female, hypopigium, ventral.
50. Ringlike structure from seventh abdominal tergite.
51. Male genital structure.


8 males, 5 females, from Crypturus v. variegatus. Lagunillas, E. Zulia, 17 iii 38.


Synonym *Goniocotacanthus* Guimarães, Univ. S. Paulo, Mus. Paulista, Revista XX, p. 225 (1936). Type host: matagrossensis Guimarães,


Synonym *Goniocotacanthus matagogrossensis* Guimarães, Univ. S. Paulo, Mus. Paulista, Revista XX, p. 226, Est. I, Fig. 2, Est. IV, Fig. 8, 9 (1936). Type host: Columbigallina m. miuta (rolinha).

4 females from “wild turtle dove” sin data.

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**RESUMEN**

Se trata de una colección de Mallophaga venezolanos entregados en 1938 por Anduze. Todos los ejemplares con pocas excepciones fueron de su colección. Dicha colección está representada por treinta y dos especies obtenidas de veintiún huéspedes. Seis especies nuevas junto con *Menopon cracis* Giebel son descritas. Por primera vez se indica la sinonimia de algunas especies. Respecto a *Menopon cracis* Giebel se da a conocer los adultos machos y hembras, obtenidas
del Crax nigra (paujil) de Yaracuy. Las especies nuevas son *Myrsidea magnideus* Stafford cuyo huésped es el Pitangus sulfuratus rufipennis (cristofué) del Guárico; *Colpocephalum anduzei* Stafford obtenida de Aratinga pertinax (perico cara sucia) de Yaracuy; *Colpocephalum crotophagae* Stafford del *Crotophaga ani* (garrapatero) de Yaracuy; *Brüelia amazonae* Stafford del conocido loro Amazona ochrocephala del E. Carabobo; *Paragoniocotes venezolanis* Stafford, parásito del Casis cus cela cela (arrendajo) de Yaracuy. Este último por primera vez se observa en Casis cus cela cela, las otras cuatro especies conocidas son parásitos de psitacidos.
Resumen:

Lichy, René, Documents pour servir a l'étude des Sphingidae du Venezuela ... 1-16

Alexander, Charles P., New or Little Known Tipulidae from Venezuela (Diptera) ... 17-26

Schwarz, Herbert F., Some Venezuelan Bees ... 27-34

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