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Some new Species of *Mallophaga* from Michigan.*

By M. A. CARRIKER, JR., AND CHARLES A. SHULL.

(Plate V.)

The new species of *Mallophaga* described in this paper were captured on birds taken in Huron Co., Mich., during the summer of 1908, by Mr. N. A. Wood, taxidermist to the Museum of the University of Michigan, and ornithologist on the Michigan Biological Survey during that summer.

The specimens of *Mallophaga* taken were examined very carefully by Mr. M. A. Carriker, Jr., who described, named and prepared the illustrations of the new species just before leaving for South America on a long collecting trip. The descriptions as here given are taken verbatim from his manuscript notes.

Of the five new forms found, two species and one subspecies belong to the genus *Colpocephalum*, one to the genus *Menopon*, and one to that small and interesting genus *Nitschia*.

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Suborder **AMBLYCERA** Kell.Family **LIOTHEIDAE** Nitzsch.Genus **COLPOCEPHALUM** Nitzsch.**Colpocephalum spinulosum obscurum** subsp. nov.

Of the same size as *Colpocephalum spinulosum minor* Kell., from which it differs in the proportions of the head, the clear temples and legs; the pitchy markings on legs; the absence of clear pustules along the posterior margin of the abdominal segments; and in the darker lateral abdominal bands, which are abruptly darker than the transverse bands.

Piaget's description of *C. spinulosum* (Les Pediculines, p. 563, pl. XLVII, 3) is very clear and the plate excellent, and both he and Mr. Kellogg agree on the statement that the male of both *C. spinulosum* and *C. spinulosum minor* Kell. has a single transverse row of large pustulated hairs on each abdominal segment, while in the female there are two such rows. The present form has (in both male and female) a row of fine hairs along the posterior border of the metathorax and each abdominal segment (except the ninth), but set closely together and in very small pustules of exactly the same size as the numerous small ones scattered over the whole segment. In the present form the median transverse and longitudinal clear bands are wanting, while the coxal bands are entire, very conspicuous and pitchy brown, also the sternal markings of both prothorax and metathorax. The temples, sides of front part of head and the front of the clypeus are perfectly clear, while the median portion of the head is clear brown, with the pitchy ocular, frontal, and occipital markings of true *spinulosum*. With these exceptions the new form agrees better with Piaget's description and plate than with Mr. Kellogg's plate of *C. s. minor* (New Mall. III, 112, pl. VII, Fig. 9).

One male and a female from the Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), *C. spinulosum minor* Kell., was taken from the Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), while true *C. spinulosum* Piaget was described from *Limosa melanura*.

Colpocephalum ocularis sp. nov. (Fig. 1).

Female.—Body, length 1.12 mm., width .38 mm.; clear, light brown throughout; paler on posterior portion of abdominal segments, on

legs and on a line from inner corner of ocular band to occiput. Head, length .25 mm., width .38 mm.; somewhat flatly parabolic in front, with six short hairs on clypeal margin and with four short and one long hair between palpi and (including) anterior angle of the ocular emargination; ocular emargination rather deep; eye large, bipartite, with a median black fleck, temples expanded, rounded, with two long and three shorter hairs; temporal angles slightly rounded; occipital margin regularly concave, with two submarginal hairs; tips of mandibles dark brown; pitchy brown bands curve forward from the base of the mandibles to the frontal margin; narrow, pitchy brown ocular bands extend inward from either angle of the ocular emargination and meeting internally, inclose a V-shaped area, which is darker brown than the remainder of the head; a darker submarginal band along the occiput, broken medially (probably showing through from thorax), clear lines extend inward and backward from the point of the V-shaped ocular bands to a median point where they join, thence extend backward to occipital margin.

Prothorax as wide as head at temporal angles (.25 mm.); lateral angles produced, bluntly rounded, and with one hair just posterior to the angle; coxal bands of darker brown, entire, and very plain from above.

Metathorax quadrangular, sides broadly diverging; mesothoracic suture prominent on margin; anterior angles acutely rounded, naked, with narrow dark brown marginal and submarginal bands which unite on median anterior margin of segment and at their posterior ends; a narrow brown band runs backward and inward from the lateral margin across the postero-lateral angles and into the first abdominal segment; posterior angles acutely rounded, with two spines and one hair; posterior margin of segment convex, without hairs (?).

Abdomen rather spindle-shaped, slightly constricted at the sixth and seventh segments; lateral angles not prominent, rounded, with one small spine and one longish hair; posterior margins of segments transverse (except seventh and eighth, slightly concaved), with about six longish hairs; faint, incomplete transverse bands of clear brown; lateral bands of darker brown, darker near lateral margins of segments, and scarcely separated at the sutures; the ninth segment the longest, rounded posteriorly, with some short hairs, two long marginal and two long submarginal hairs. Legs long and strong, with especially large tibiae and tarsi; femora and tibiae with some short hairs.

Taken on *Arenaria interpres*. This is apparently not very closely related to any form which I have seen described or figured, the V-shaped ocular bands and spindle-shaped, constricted abdomen distinguishing it at once.

Colpocephalum subpustulatum sp. nov. (Fig. 2).

Female.—Body, length 2.05 mm., width .64 mm.; uniform clear brown throughout, with no large clear areas and few markings much darker than the general color of the body.

Head, length .20 mm., width .48 mm.; front flatly rounded, with seven stout hairs between the tips of the projecting palpi; a slight angulation just in front of palpi, between the front and sides of the fore part of the head; four short hairs between this angulation and the anterior angle of the ocular emargination; ocular emargination deep, with a fringe of stout hairs along the posterior margin; temples expanded, with rounded angles in front and rear, between which are four hairs, only one of which is rather long; occipital margin deeply and evenly concave, without hairs; mandibles small, dark chestnut; short curving bands of same color from base of mandible to near frontal angulation; eye prominent, with a large black fleck; a blotch of dark chestnut brown at inner margin of ocular emargination; a darker band along occiput, narrower in center.

Prothorax, .35 mm. in width, hexagonal, with prominent rounded lateral angles, furnished with a spine and one short hair; narrow, complete coxal bands of darker brown showing plainly from under surface. Mesothoracic suture visible on the lateral margins only; metathorax, length .30 mm., width .48 mm.; quadrilateral, with broadly diverging sides, rather acute, slightly rounded, anterior angles and more broadly rounded posterior angles, with two small spines, posterior margin (?) transverse; narrow band of dark brown around frontal margin of mesothorax, curving inward and backward at the lateral suture (coxal bands).

Abdomen elongate oval, lateral angles scarcely projecting and with but one or two very short, fine hairs; slightly darker brown lateral bands, inside of which is a narrow, longitudinal clear streak, running the whole length of the abdomen; transverse bands solid, with scarcely any lighter area at the sutures, each segment with two or three irregular rows of fine short hairs, the median row of which are set in very small clear pustules (not shown in drawing); ninth segment largest, slightly clear in anterior portion, with faint, parallel, longitudinal striations along sides; one short hair on lateral margin. Legs robust, concolorous with body, femora considerably swollen and all segments (especially tarsi) with short stiff hairs along posterior and anterior margins.

Taken on *Ceryle alcyon*, the first record for a species of this genus on any member of the family. Osborn has recorded *Colpocephalum pustulosum* from the kingfisher, but it was

probably a specimen of the present form, as the two have a superficial resemblance.

This form most nearly resembles *C. pustulosum* Piag., described from the European Ruff (*Machetes pugnax*), but from which it is at once recognized by the absence of the conspicuous double row of clear pustules on the abdomen and on the posterior margin of the head, by the absence of very long hairs on any portion of the body (except one on temples), and by the absence of the fringe of fine hairs on the posterior extremity of the abdomen.

Genus **MENOPON** Nitzsch.

Menopon hirsutum sp. nov. (Fig. 3).

Female.—Body, length 2.64 mm., width .83 mm.; clear, tawny brown throughout, with darker brown and chestnut bands on head and body.

Head, length .37 mm., width .65 mm.; front broad and flatly rounded, with numerous short hairs; ocular emargination almost entirely filled by swelling; ocular fringe present but very sparse and short; eye small, almost wholly concealed by a black fleck; temples greatly expanded, regularly rounded, with four long stiff hairs, three of which arise from clear pustules; occipital margin re-entering, occiput transverse, with pitchy brown submarginal bands from which extend broad chestnut bands forward to base of mandibles, with prolongations extending outward toward eyes and a paler internal connecting band even with the eyes, and enclosing a small triangular clear spot on each side; mandibles slender, pointed, tips pitchy brown; short curved marginal bands just in front of palpi, connected by a paler band with the ocular bands.

Prothorax transverse (.41 mm. broad); lateral angles produced, rounded, and with one long hair; posterior angles scarcely evident, very obtuse and with one long hair; posterior margin slightly convex, with six stout hairs.

Metathorax broad and short (.16 mm. x .52 mm.); mesothoracic suture very conspicuous on the lateral margins, sides straight, diverging, posterior angles acute, with two stout hairs, posterior margin transverse, with about eight hairs; pitchy marginal bands around anterior angles; region of posterior angles darker, with a dark band extending backward and inward from mesothoracic suture to posterior margin of the first abdominal segment.

Abdomen broadly oval, with prominent transverse bands on each segment, and clear sutures, lateral bands present, scarcely darker than transverse bands, but in the lateral portion of each segment, except

the ninth, there is a curiously shaped, doubly curving darker band, ending internally in a dark blotch, ninth segment uniform clear tawny brown, with a row of short hairs along the posterior margin, and a submarginal double fringes of very fine short hairs on the dorsal surface, posterior angles of abdomen rather prominent, colorless, and with about three stout hairs; about twelve stout hairs along posterior margin of each abdominal segment. Legs rather stout, concolorous with body, and with a few short hairs.

From *Dryobates pubescens*. This form is very different from any species of *Menopon* heretofore described from any of the woodpeckers and seems to have no near relative.

Genus **NITZSCHIA** Denny.

Nitzschia latifrons sp. nov. (Fig. 4).

Male.—Body, length, 1.45 mm.; width, .53 mm.; clear fulvous brown, darker on the abdomen, and with a few narrow dark brown bands on the head, thorax and broad lateral bands on the abdomen.

Head, length, .32 mm.; width, .43 mm.; front broad, very flatly rounded, and with the lateral angles very pronounced, sides slightly diverging, sinuate, with the palpi projecting for nearly entire apical segment; front with two short hairs, lateral angles with two, and two on each side, ocular fringe long and strong, eye concealed by a black fleck, temples expanded, rounded, with two long and two shorter hairs; occipital margin concave, occiput convex, without hairs, mandibles small, pointed, pitchy at tips; short curving bands from base of mandibles to lateral frontal angles; ocular bands narrow, curving, and extending from eye to root of mandible.

Thorax longer than head (.48 mm.), broadest at posterior angles of metathorax; lateral angles of prothorax prominent, rounded, with one heavy spine, narrow lateral marginal bands, posterior margin extending over mesothorax, flatly convex and with four short hairs. Mesothorax with the anterior angles and margin heavily colored, the sides diverging and posterior margin angulated in the median portion. Metathorax scarcely longer than mesothorax, sides diverging, lateral angles broadly rounded, with one spine, and the posterior margin transverse, and furnished with a row of short, slender hairs; posterior portion of segment more heavily colored than the anterior portion and mesothorax; lateral margins with narrow darker bands and with bands curving inward and backward from the lateral margins, and extending nearly across the first abdominal segment.

Abdomen slightly oval, rather small, with heavy, almost continuous transverse bands and heavier lateral bands; region of sutures clearer; lateral angles rounded, not prominent and furnished with three short

hair-like bristles; ninth segment evenly rounded, uniformly colored throughout, same as remainder of segments, except a clear portion on each side of posterior margin, from which arise two long hairs, all the segments from first to seventh furnished with a row of fine hairs along the posterior border, about twenty in number; eighth segment with but two on each side of middle.

Legs rather long and strong, front femora much swollen, hind femora slender, all legs having a few short stiff hairs on the femora and tibiae.

Taken on *Riparia riparia*. This form is nearest *N. pulicaris* Nit. and *N. bruneri* Carriker, resembling most in coloration the latter form, but from which it may be distinguished at a glance by the broad, very flatly rounded forehead. The female is larger, especially the abdomen, measuring about 1.60 mm., with an abdominal width of .62 mm.

Description of a new Species of *Coriscium*.

[*Lepidoptera*, *Tineidae*.]

BY CHARLES R. ELY.

***Coriscium serotinella* n. sp.**

Labial palpi straw-colored, sprinkled with black anteriorly on second joint; much more profusely shaded with black exteriorly, especially at the tip of each joint; the second joint ending in a brush; the third joint somewhat enlarged toward tip. Maxillary palpi straw colored with black at the tip of each joint. Antennae black with white annulations; basal joint straw color tipped with black and first two or three segments at base whitish, contrasting with remaining segments. Face, head and thorax purple gray more or less mixed with yellowish; a straw-colored whorl of scales on top of head at the base of each antenna. Abdomen uniform gray above, lighter than thorax, but more or less mixed with yellowish on under side; extreme tip of abdomen covering genitalia straw color. Legs near body colored like thorax, outer segments yellowish with annulate dark shading; tibiae smooth. Fore wings very dark purple with yellowish white markings; a white streak from costal edge near base slanting outwardly to dorsal edge; a V-shaped mark of mixed white and yellow scales on costa near middle of wing, with vertex directed toward dorsum and extending about three-fourths of the distance across the wing, from this point a straight whitish line extends perpendicularly to the dorsal edge; two white patches on costa between V mark and vertex, nearly equally spaced; two white patches near dorsal edge at



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