A NEW SPECIES OF MALLOPHAGA FROM THE PIGEON

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The Amblycerae genus Ronomiella Conci, 1942, contains two species found on doves and pigeons. The type host of B. insolitunungicolata Conci, 1942, is still unknown. The type host of B. concii Eichler, 1947, is Strep- topelia decaocto decaocto (Frivaldszky). Specimens of this genus are rarely collected, there being fewer than ten known to be in collections. Males of the previously described species have still not been collected. From a careful examination of twenty-six domestic pigeons, the author was able to collect nine specimens representing a new species in the genus.

Ronomiella columbae, n. sp. fig. 1, dorsal-ventral view of female; fig. 2, dorsal-ventral view of male; fig. 3, male genitalia.

Bononiella columbae, n. sp.

MALE:—General shape and chaetotaxy as shown in figure 2. Male genitalia as shown in figure 3. The genital sac, not shown in figure 3, is armed with prominent teeth. The male is similar in general shape to the female, but much smaller. Chaetotaxy, especially of the abdomen, differs from that on the female.

FEMALE:—General shape and chaetotaxy as shown in figure 1. The head is more elongated than in B. insolitunungicolata, and the preantennal margins more expanded than in B. concii. The anal corona is more definite and not so sparse as that found in B. concii. A small patch of short setae
in the posterior lateral angles of abdominal sternite I, is not present in
*B. conceii* or *B. insulitinirocicola*.

*Type host:* domestic pigeon.

*Type material:* Holotype male and allotype female collected December
1, 1956, at Leavenworth, Kansas, by K. C. Emerson are in the U. S. National
Museum. Paratypes from the same series; and two females collected No-

**KEY TO THE SPECIES OF MALLOPHAGA OCCURRING ON THE DOMESTIC PIGEON.**

1. Maxillary palpi present ................................................................. 2
Maxillary palpi wanting .................................................................... 4

2. Forehead armed ventrally with a pair of prominent spine-like
Processes..............................................................................................*Hohorstiella lata* (Piaget), 1880
Forehead without ventral spine-like processes ................................ 3

3. Venter of third femora with a comb of fine setae................................
........................................................................................................... *Colpocephalum turbinatum* Denny, 1842
Venter of third femora without a comb of fine setae............................
........................................................................................................... *Bonomiella columbae*, n. sp.

4. Head longer than wide..........*Columbicola columbae* (Linnaeus), 1758
Head wider than long ......................................................................... 5

5. Forehead armed ventrally with a pair of spine-like processes...........
........................................................................................................... *Physoscelloides zenithuranae* (McGregor), 1917
Forehead without ventral spine-like processes..................................... 6

6. Antennae filiform and similar in both sexes........................................
........................................................................................................... *Campinulodes bidentatus compar* (Burmeister), 1838
Antennae sexually dimorphic; in the male, first segments enlarged,
second and third segments elongated, and fourth and fifth segments
greatly reduced.............................................................................. *Coloceras domincorne fahrenholzi* Eichler, 1950

**LITERATURE CITED**

*Conci*, G. 1942. Un nuovo genere di Somaphantidae, ascrivibile ad una
nuova sottotafamiglia (Mallophaga-Liothelida). Riv. Soc. Stud. Ve-
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conci* nov. spec. Tierärztliche Umschau, 2: 264, 5 figs.