STUDIES ON THE FAUNA OF SURINAME AND OTHER GUYANAS: No. 58

PARASITIC MITES OF SURINAM
XXXIII. Feather mites (Analgoidea)

by

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The mites listed in the present paper have been collected from July to October 1971 by the junior author and Drs. N. J. J. KOK during their stay in Surinam with financial aid of the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (WOTRO). Mites have been collected occasionally mainly from birds, found dead on the roads, and from captured birds which died in the pet shop "Tropical Wildlife", Paramaribo. As in many instances the hosts were decayed, few mites could be prepared. The relation of formerly described species to new species clearly shows our poor knowledge of parasites on birds from this region.

Most of the species have been described by the senior author (ČERNÝ, 1974a, b, 1975). This paper contains descriptions of new *Trouessartia* species and a survey of all species found. The taxa are arranged in alphabetical order.

In this survey are not included: 1) a trouessartiin genus near *Calcealges* from *Amazilia fimbriata*, represented only by nymphs; 2) a new genus representing a new subfamily of syringicolous mites (fide dr. GAUD); 3) one female from *Columbigallina talpacoti* belonging to a new species of a new genus near *Diplaegidia* (to be described by dr. GAUD).

The authors are deeply indebted to Dr. J. GAUD (Rennes) for critical remarks concerning the systematic position of some species.

Family ALLOPTIDAE Gaud & Mouchet, 1958

Subfamily Trouessartiinae Gaud & Mouchet, 1958

Genus **Trouessartia** Canestrini, 1899

Trouessartia aedon sp. n. Fig. 45-46

Host and locality. – House wren, *Troglodytes aedon* Vieillot, 1808, local name gadofawroe, Paramaribo, 18.VIII.1971 (holotype ♂ and 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 5 nymphs, 1 larva).

Deposition of type material. – Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden; National Collection of Surinam, Paramaribo; University of Georgia, Athens; Institute of Parasitology, Prague.

Male (holotype) (Fig. 45): Total length (excl. lamellae) 476 μ, idiosomal length 437 μ, width 228 μ. Propodosomal shield 134 × 138 μ, distant from scapular shields: *sce-sce* 93 μ. Setae *l r* 35 μ. Hysterosomal shield almost straight anteriorly, slightly biconcave

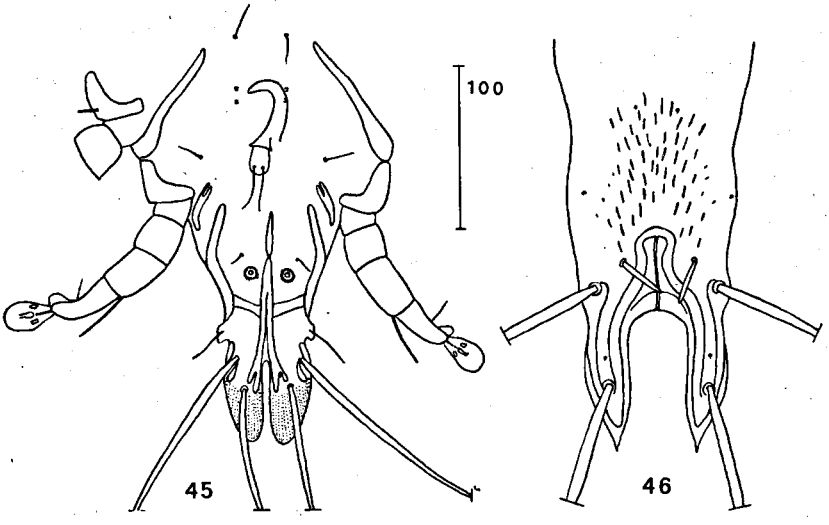

Fig. 45. *Trouessartia aedon* sp. n. – Male, body terminus, ventral view.

Fig. 46. *Trouessartia aedon* sp. n. – Female, body terminus, dorsal view.

laterally. Terminal lamellae elongate with straight margins. Sternoventral sclerites absent. Setae *sh* 22 μ, lanceolate, setae *sR* 19 μ. Genital organ 43 μ. Setae *c 2* on weakly sclerotized subgenital shield, close together (6 μ) and slightly posterior to setae *c 3*. Epimerites IVa of about the same length as adanal apodemes. Adanal discs 13 × 13 μ, in mid-distance between caudal part of genital organ and body terminus. Translobar apodeme developed.

Female (allotype) (Fig. 46): Total length 560 μ, idiosomal length 515 μ, width 231 μ. Propodosomal shield 145 × 154 μ, distant from scapular shields: *sce-sce* 110 μ. Setae *l 1* 33 μ. Hysterosomal shield almost straight anteriorly and slightly concave anterolaterally, with fissiform lacunae between setae *d 3* and *d 4*. Supranal concavity present, connected with interlobal cleft. Setae *d 4* 33 μ, lanceolate. Opisthosomal lobes slightly converging posteriorly, with only narrow external and internal membrane terminating in acute tip. Interlobal cleft broad, with large transverse membrane on its bottom perforated by the spermathecal duct. Setae *sh* 24 μ, lanceolate, setae *sR* 16 μ. Bases of setae *c 1* contiguous with pregenital apodeme, *c 1-c 2* 16 μ.

The male of *Trouessartia aedon* sp. n. differs from other species in the combination of the following characteristics: absence of dorsal hysterosomal aperture, position of setae *c 2* and *c 3* and form of opisthosomal lobes, and the female in the type of ornamentation of hysterosomal shield, form of interlobal cleft and narrow lobal membranes.

Trouessartia appendiculata (Berlese, 1884)

Pterocolus appendiculatus Berlese, 1884. A.M.S., Repert., ser. *5*, nr *27* & A.M.S., fasc. *24*, nr. *7* (descr. ♂♀).

Trouessartia appendiculata, Canestrini & Kramer, 1899. Tierreich *7*: 121 (short diagn. ♂♀).

Host and locality. – Black-collared swallow, *Atticora melanoleuca* (Wied, 1820), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀).

The species is known from various European and African Hirundinidae (Gaud & Till, 1961). It is reported for the first time from South America.

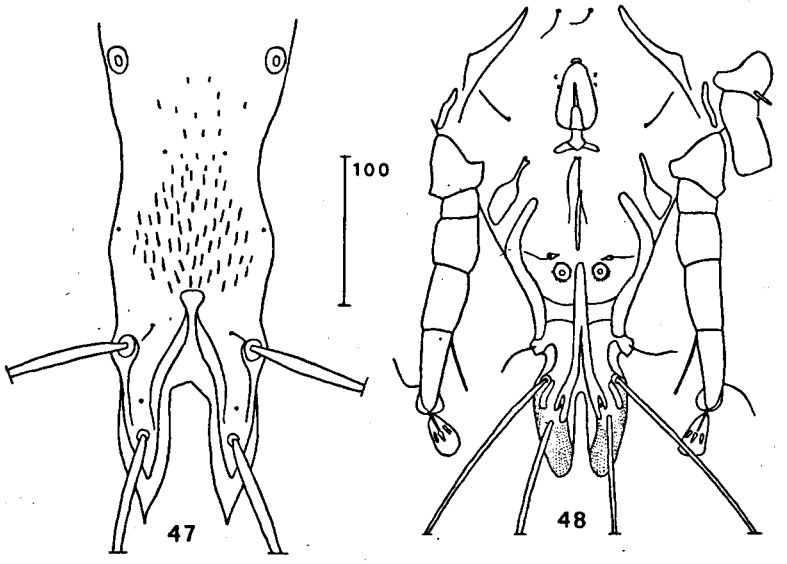

Fig. 47. *Trouessartia fissispina* sp. n. – Female, body terminus, dorsal view.

Fig. 48. *Trouessartia megaplax* sp. n. – Male, body terminus, ventral view.

Trouessartia fissispina sp. n. Fig. 47

Host and locality. – Yellow-bellied elaenia, *Elaenia flavogaster* (Thunberg, 1822), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (1 ♀ holotype).

Deposition. – Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden.

Female (holotype) (Fig. 47): Total length 547 μ, idiosomal length 500 μ, width 203 μ. Propodosomal shield 138 × 137 μ, distant from scapular shields: *sce-sce* 95 μ. Setae *l r* 41 μ. Hysterosomal shield almost straight anteriorly, with large apertures and fissiform lacunae between hysterosomal apertures and supranal concavity which is subtriangular in form and connected with interlobal cleft. Setae *d 4* 14 μ, setiform. Opisthosomal lobes slightly diverging posteriorly, with moderately developed lamella forming acute tip. Interlobal cleft with inverted U-shaped membrane. Setae *sh* 20 μ, spiculiform, setae *sR* 14 μ. Bases of setae *c r* contiguous with pregenital apodeme.

The female of *Trouessartia fissispina* sp. n. differs from other

species in the combination of the following characteristics: presence of dorsal hysterosomal aperture, type of ornamentation of hysterosomal shield, long setae *l 1* and setiform setae *d 4* and form of lobar region.

Trouessartia megaplax sp. n. Fig. 48

Host and locality. – Blue-grey tanager, *Thraupis episcopus* (Linnaeus, 1766), local name blauwfoortje, Tawajariweg, 7.IX.1971 (1 ♂ holotype).
Deposition. – Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden.

Male (holotype) (Fig. 48): Total length 583 μ, idiosomal length 528 μ, width 269 μ. Propodosomal shield 171 × 200 μ, very close to scapular shields: *sce-sce* 132 μ. Setae *l 1* 47 μ. Hysterosomal shield straight anteriorly, with deep lateral incisions. Terminal lamellae elongated, with smooth margins. Sternoventral sclerites are lacking. Genital organ 65 μ. Bases of setae *c 2* touching each other, these setae being situated distinctly posterior to setae *c 3*. Epimerites IVa slightly longer than adanal apodemes and with finger-like cranial projection. Adanal discs 12 × 12 μ, situated slightly before mid-distance between caudal part of genital organ and body terminus. Translobar apodeme developed.

The male of *T. megaplax* sp. n. differs from other species in the combination of the following characteristics: large propodosomal shield, long setae *l 1*, deep lateral incisions on hysterosomal shield and position of setae *c 2* and *c 3*.

Trouessartia minutipes Berlese, 1884

Pterocolus appendiculatus minutipes Berlese, 1884. A.M.S., fasc. *26*, nr. 4 (descr. ♂♀).
Trouessartia appendiculata var. *minutipes*, Canestrini & Kramer, 1899. Tierreich *7*: 121 (short diagn. ♂♀).

Host and locality. – Black-collared swallow, *Atticora melanoleuca* (Wied, 1820), Weg naar Zee, 10.XI.1971 (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀); White-lined tanager, *Tachyphonus rufus* (Boddaert, 1783), Weg naar Zee, 10.XI.1971 (1 ♂).

The species is known from various European and African Hirundinidae (Gaud & Till, 1961). It is reported for the first time from South America.

Trouessartia aff. **serrana** Berla, 1959

Trouessartia serrana Berla, 1959. Bol. Mus. Nac., Rio de Janeiro, n.s., Zoologia nr. *209*: 7–9 (description ♂♀).

Host and locality. – Yellow-hooded blackbird, *Agelaius icterocephalus* (Linnaeus, 1766), local name geel-hede karoefowroe, Welgedacht, 22.VIII.1971 (2 ♀♀).

Our females correspond in main features to the characteristics of *T. serrana*, but differ from the figures accompanying the original description in some details: roundly triangular supranal concavity, long external spermathecal duct almost not tapering terminally, setae *sh* and *sR* with fine terminal hooklet. They may represent a closely related species. The host of *T. serrana* is also an icterid bird, *Ostinops decumanus* (BERLA, 1959). More material including males is needed for final conclusion.

Trouessartia unciseta sp. n. Fig. 49-50

Host and locality. – Flame-crested tanager, *Tachyphonus cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (♂ holotype and 3 ♀♀, 3 nymphs); White-lined tanager, *T. rufus* (Boddaert, 1783), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (1 ♀, 1 nymph).

Deposition of type material. – Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden; National Collection of Surinam, Paramaribo; University of Georgia, Athens; Institute of Parasitology, Prague.

Male (holotype) (Fig. 49): Total length 540 μ, idiosomal length 475 μ, width 246 μ. Propodosomal shield 131 × 142 μ, distant from scapular shields: *sce-sce* 97 μ. Setae *l r* 41 μ. Hysterosomal shield anteriorly slightly concave, with deep lateral incisions. Terminal lamellae leaf-like, slightly overlapping, with smooth margins. Sternoventral sclerites are lacking. Setae *sh* 34 μ, with small terminal hooklet, setae *sh* 28 μ, strong, terminally curved. Genital organ 61 μ. Setae *c 2* on weakly sclerotized subgenital shield, with their bases touching, and slightly posterior to *c 3*. Epimerites IVa strongly reduced. Adanal discs 15 × 15 μ, situated slightly before mid-distance between caudal part of genital organ and body terminus. Translobar apodeme developed.

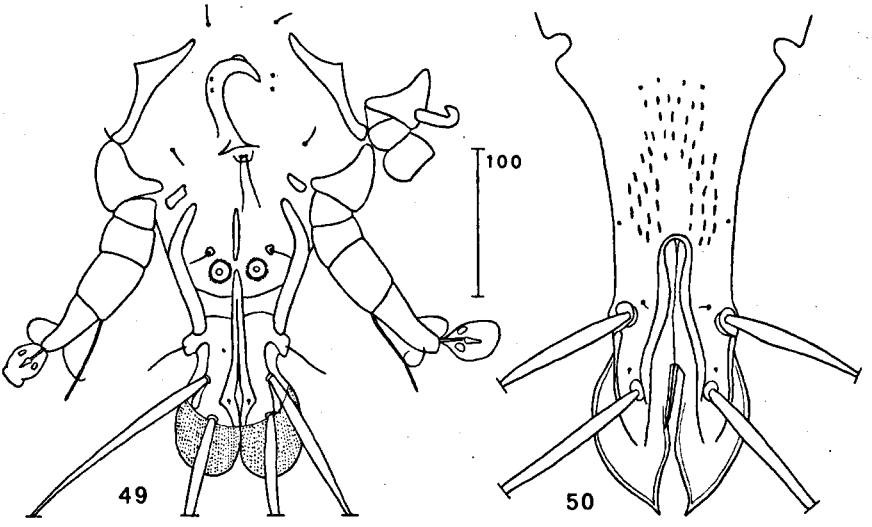

Fig. 49. *Trouessartia unciseta* sp. n. – Male, body terminus, ventral view.

Fig. 50. *Trouessartia unciseta* sp. n. – Female, body terminus, dorsal view.

Female (allotype) (Fig. 50): Total length 601 μ, idiosomal length 535 μ, width 268 μ. Propodosomal shield 133 × 158 μ, distant from scapular shields: *sce-sce* 112 μ. Setae *l 1* 36 μ, dilated and slightly bent. Hysterosomal shield anteriorly slightly concave, with deep lateral incisions and with elongated and fissiform lacunae in posterior half. Supranal concavity oval, connected with interlobal cleft. Setae *d 4* setiform, very fine. Opisthosomal lobes slightly diverging posteriorly, with bottom membrane and large lamellae terminating in acute tip. Spermathecal duct projecting into interlobal cleft, only slightly bent, tapering terminally to a needle-like tip. Setae *sh* 35 μ, strong, with fine terminal hooklet. Setae *sR* very strong, hook-like, 32 μ long. Bases of setae *c 1* contiguous with pregenital apodeme, *c 1-c 2* 17 μ.

Both sexes of *T. unciseta* sp. n. differ markedly from other species in the form of setae *sh* and *sR*.

Trouessartia spp.

Host and locality. – Pale-breasted thrush, *Turdus leucomelas* Vieillot, 1818, local name boontjedief, Welgedacht, 19.IX.1971 (1 ♂, 1 ♀, 8 nymphs); Bare-eyed thrush, *Turdus nudigenis* Lafresnaye, 1848, Tawajariweg, 7.IX.1971 (8 nymphs); Silver-beaked tanager, *Ramphocelus carbo* (Pallas, 1764), local name kieng, Tawajariweg, 7.IX.1971 (12 nymphs); Cinnamon-rumped foliage-gleaner, *Philydor pyrrhodes* (Cabanis, 1848), Tawajariweg, 9.IX.1971 (2 nymphs).

The male and female from *Turdus leucomelas* are in bad condition. The male differs from *Trouessartia mangaratibensis* Berla, 1959, known from *Turdus albicollis* from Brazil, in the form of lobal lamellae. The female of the latter species is unknown (BERLA, 1959). The nymphs from other hosts can only be identified on generic level.

Family ANALGIDAE Mégnin & Trouessart, 1883

Genus **Analges** Nitzsch, 1818

Subgenus *Analgopsis* Trouessart, 1919

Analges (Analgopsis) aff. **corvinus** Mégnin, 1877

Analges corvinus Mégnin, 1877. J. Anat. Physiol. *13*: 503 (descr. ♂♀).
Analges corvinus, Canestrini & Kramer, 1899. Tierreich *7*: 88 (short diagn. ♂♀).
Analges (*Analgopsis*) *corvinus*, Gaud & Mouchet, 1959. Ann. Par. hum. comp. *34*: 157 (body ventrally ♂).

Host and locality. – *Troglodytes aedon*, Welgedacht, 9.VIII.1971 (2 ♀♀, 3 nymphs, 1 larva); *T. aedon*, Welgedacht, 22.VIII.1971 (9 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀, 11 nymphs, 1 larva); *Agelaius icterocephalus*, Welgedacht, 22.VIII.1971 (1 ♂).

The genus *Analges* needs a revision. The records of *A. corvinus* from birds of other families than Corvidae may represent closely related species.

Analges sp.

Host and locality. – *Thraupis episcopus*, Tawajariweg, 7.IX.1971 (1 ♀).

Without males it is impossible to identify the members of this genus.

Genus **Diplaegidia** Hull, 1934

Diplaegidia columbigallinae Černý, 1975

Host and locality. – Ruddy ground dove, *Columbigallina talpacoti* (Temminck, 1811), local name stondovie, Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (1 ♂, 1 nymph).

Genus **Mesalgoides** Gaud & Atyeo, 1967

Subgenus *Mesalgoides* Gaud & Atyeo, 1967

Mesalgoides (Mesalgoides) elaeniae Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Elaenia flavogaster* (Thunberg, 1822), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (1 ♀, 1 nymph).

Mesalgoides (Mesalgoides) furnarius Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Philydor pyrrhodes* (Cabanis, 1848), Tawajariweg, 9.IX. 1917 (1 ♀, 1 nymph).

Mesalgoides (Mesalgoides) koki Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Agelaius icterocephalus* (Linnaeus, 1766), Welgedacht, 22.VIII.1971 (17 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, 15 nymphs, 3 larvae); *Troglodytes aedon* Vieillot, 1808, Welgedacht, 22.VIII.1971 (8 ♀♀, 1 nymph).

Mesalgoides (Mesalgoides) lukoschusi Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Thraupis episcopus* (Linnaeus, 1766), Tawajariweg, 17. IX.1971 (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀).

Mesalgoides (Mesalgoides) surinamensis Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Tachyphonus cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (1 ♂, 1 nymph).

Mesalgoides (Mesalgoides) turdinus Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Turdus leucomelas* Vieillot, 1818, Welgedacht, 9.IX.1971 (2 ♂♂, 35 ♀♀, 10 nymphs); *Turdus nudigenis* Lafresnaye, 1848, Tawajariweg, 7.IX. 1971 (1 ♂, 1 ♀, 6 nymphs, 1 larva).

Subgenus *Chiasmalges* Gaud & Atyeo, 1967

Mesalgoides (Chiasmalges) sp.

Host and locality. – Black-headed parrot, *Pionites melanocephala* (Linnaeus, 1758), local name witbere prakiekie, Coronie, 27.VIII.1971 (1 ♀).

Chiasmalges was originally erected as a genus, but recently (GAUD, personal communication) it has been recognized as a subgenus of *Mesalgoides*. *Mesalgoides* (*Chiasmalges*) *polyplectrus* Gaud & Atyeo, 1967 from a Mexican parakeet *Aratinga holochlora*, is the only species included (GAUD & ATYEO, 1967). Our female represents another species which differs in the following characteristics: diverging branches of epimerites I shorter and situated more posteriorly, hysterosomal shield suboblong, deeply concave posteriorly, body terminus without triangular protuberance, setae *l 5* and *d 5* inserted ventrally. It is recommended to describe this species when the male will be available. It seems probable that the species of the subgenus *Chiasmalges* are confined to Psittaciformes.

Subgenus *Picalgoides* Černý, 1974

Mesalgoides (Picalgoides) capitonis Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – Black-spotted barbet, *Capito niger* (P. L. Statius Müller, 1776), Paramaribo, 15.VIII.1971 (14 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, 7 nymphs, 1 larva).

Family FALCULIFERIDAE Oudemans, 1908

Genus **Pterophagoides** Gaud & Mouchet, 1959

Pterophagoides talpacoti Černý, 1975

Host and locality. – *Columbigallina talpacoti* (Temminck, 1811), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (10 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, 23 nymphs, 5 larvae).

Family PROCTOPHYLLODIDAE Mégnin & Trouessart, 1883

Subfamily Allodectinae Park & Atyeo, 1971

Genus **Allodectes** Gaud & Berla, 1963

Allodectes similis Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – Glittering-throated emerald, *Amazilia fimbriata* (Gmelin, 1788), Welgedacht, 27.VIII.1971 (9 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀).

Subfamily Proctophyllodinae Mégnin & Trouessart, 1883

Genus **Anisophyllodes** Atyeo, 1967

Anisophyllodes intermedius (Trouessart & Neumann, 1888)

Pterodectes intermedius Trouessart & Neumann, 1888. Bull. Sci. France Belgique *19*: 369–370 (descr. ♂♀).
Alloptes intermedius, Canestrini & Kramer, 1899. Tierreich *7*: 108 (short diagn. ♂♀).
Alloptes intermedius, Ateyo & Braasch, 1966, Bull. Univ. Nebraska St. Mus. *5*: 313–314 (no descr.).
Anisophyllodes intermedius, Ateyo, 1969. J. Georgia Entomol. Soc. *4*: 153–155 (redescr. ♂♀).

Host and locality. – *Elaenia flavogaster* (Thunberg, 1822), Weg naar Zee, 10.XI.1971 (1 ♂, 1 ♀, 6 nymphs).

The species is reported from *Elaenia martinica* and *Loxigilla noctis*. The latter host is a fringillid and must be considered a questionable record (ATYEO, 1969).

Genus **Proctophyllodes** Robin, 1877

Proctophyllodes atyeoi Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Agelaius icterocephalus* (Linnaeus, 1766), Welgedacht, 31.VIII.1971 (1 ♂, 1 ♀).

Proctophyllodes kratochvili Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Turdus leucomelas* Vieillot, 1818, Welgedacht, 19.IX.

1971 (1 ♂, 13 ♀♀, 5 nymphs); *T. nudigenis* Lafresnaye, 1848, Tawajariweg, 7.IX. 1971 (2 ♀♀).

Proctophyllodes parvilamellatus Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Philydor pyrrhodes* (Cabanis, 1848), Tawajariweg, 9.IX. 1971 (1 ♂, 1 nymph).

Proctophyllodes trisetosus Ewing & Stover, 1915

Proctophyllodes trisetosus Ewing & Stover, 1915. Entom. News *26*: 113–114 (descr. ♂♀).
Proctophyllodes trisetosus, Atyeo & Braasch, 1966. Bull. Univ. Nebraska St. Mus. *5*: 128–130 (redescr. ♂♀).

Host and locality. – Red-breasted blackbird, *Leistes militaris* (Linnaeus, 1758), local name reddie borstoe, Wageningen 23.IX.1971 (3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, 1 nymph).

This species is a parasite of icterid birds. *Leistes militaris*, *Sturnella magna* and *S. neglecta* are known as its hosts (Atyeo & Braasch, 1966).

Proctophyllodes sp.

Host and locality. – *Tachyphonus cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (1 ♀).

The female does not correspond to any of the species known from Thraupidae (Atyeo & Braasch, 1966) and it is assumed to represent a new species. It is recommended to describe this species when the male will be available. The specimen is characterized by the propodosomal and hysterosomal shield covered with small lacunae, short (47 μ) lobar region, cleft in the form of an arch and distant setae *d 4* (46 μ) inserted on conjunctiva.

Subfamily Pterodectinae Park & Atyeo, 1971

Genus Pterodectes Robin, 1877

Pterodectes havliki Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Philydor pyrrhodes* (Cabanis, 1848), Tawajariweg, 9.IX. 1971 (8 ♂♂, 22 ♀♀, 3 nymphs, 3 larvae); *Ramphocelus carbo* (Pallas, 1764), Tawajariweg, 7.IX.1971 (5 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀); *Tachyphonus cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), Weg naar Zee,

10.IX.1971 (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 1 larva); *T. cristatus*, the same data (11 ♂♂, 33 ♀♀, 1 nymph, 2 larvae); *Atticora melanoleuca* (Wied, 1820), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (1 ♀).

Pterodectes maculatus Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Agelaius icterocephalus* (Linnaeus, 1766), Welgedacht, 31.VIII.1971 (2 ♂♂).

Pterodectes reticulatus Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Elaenia flavogaster* (Thunberg, 1822), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (2 ♀♀, 1 nymph, 3 larvae).

Pterodectes rutilus Robin, 1877

Proctophyllodes (Pterodectes) rutilus Robin, 1877. J. Anat. Physiol. *13*: 644 (descr. ♂♀).
Pterodectes rutilus, Canestrini & Kramer, 1899. Tierreich *7*: 124 (short diagn. ♂♀).
Pterodectes rhodesiensis Till, 1954. Moçambique Doc. Trim. *79*: 9P, 92–94 (descr. ♂♀).
Pterodectes rutilus, Gaud & Till, 1961. The Arthropod Parasites of Vertebrates in Africa South of the Sahara *1*: 255 (body ventrally ♂♀).
Pterodectes rutilus, Park & Atyeo, 1971. Bull. Univ. Nebraska St. Mus. *9*: 57 (body dorsally and ventrally ♂♀).

Host and locality. – *Atticora melanoleuca* (Wied, 1820), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX. 1971 (2 ♀♀, 2 nymphs).

The species is known from various European and African Hirundinidae. It is assumed to represent actually a species complex (Park & Atyeo, 1971a).

Pterodectes storkani Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Ramphocelus carbo* (Pallas, 1764), Tawajariweg, 7.IX. 1971 (4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, 4 nymphs).

Pterodectes thraupicola Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Thraupis episcopus* (Linnaeus, 1766), Tawajariweg, 7.IX. 1971 (6 ♀♀).

Pterodectes troglodytis Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – *Troglodytes aedon* Vieillot, 1808, Paramaribo, 18.VII. 1971 (5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 5 nymphs).

Pterodectes turdinus Berla, 1959

Pterodectus turdinus Berla, 1959. Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, n.s., Zoologia nr. *209*: 11–14 (descr. ♂♀).

Host and locality. – *Turdus nudigenis* Lafresnaye, 1848, Tawajariweg, 7.IX. 1971 (30 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, 15 nymphs, 3 larvae); *Turdus leucomelas* Vieillot, 1818, Welgedacht, 19.IX.1971 (10 ♀♀, 2 nymphs, 11 larvae); *Thraupis episcopus* (Linnaeus, 1766), Tawajariweg, 7.IX.1971 (1 ♂).

This species has been described from *Turdus rufiventris* from Brazil (BERLA, 1959).

Pterodectes sp.

Host and locality. – *Ramphocelus carbo* (Pallas, 1764), Tawajariweg, 7.IX. 1971 (1 ♂).

The specimen represents a new species which is not described here because of its condition which does not allow to recognize all morphological structures. The male is characterized by extremely large lacunae covering the whole surface of both dorsal shields forming a reticuliform pattern.

Genus **Trochilodectes** Park & Atyeo, 1971

Trochilodectes brevicaulus Černý, 1974

Host and locality. – Little hermit, *Phaethornis longuemareus* (Lesson, 1832), Zanderij, 6.IX.1971 (13 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, 7 nymphs, 2 larvae).

Subfamily Rhamphocaulinae Park & Atyeo, 1971

Genus **Rhamphocaulus** Park & Atyeo, 1971

Rhamphocaulus sp.

Host and locality. – *Amazilia fimbriata* (Gmelin, 1788), Welgedacht, 27.VIII. 1971 (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀).

The specimens are not in good condition for description. They probably represent a new species. The male has a penis without distal expansion, not reaching the level of setae *c 2*. It is intermediate in certain characteristics between *R. vachoni* Park & Atyeo, 1971 and *R. sinuatus* Park & Atyeo, 1971. Until now the genus *Amazilia* is

not represented among the hosts of the species of *Rhamphocaulus* (PARK & ATYEO, 1971b).

Family PTEROLICHIDAE Mégnin & Trouessart, 1883

Genus **Coraciacarus** Dubinin, 1956

Coraciacarus ani Černý, 1975

Host and locality. – Smooth-billed ani, *Crotophaga ani* Linnaeus, 1758, local name kawfoetoeboy, Paramaribo, 15.VIII.1971 (51 ♂♂, 56 ♀♀, 25 nymphs, 4 larvae); *C. ani*, Weg naar Zee, 17.IX.1971 (1 nymph).

Coraciacarus biemarginatus (Mégnin & Trouessart, 1884)

Pterolichus biemarginatus Mégnin & Trouessart, 1884. J. Microgr. *8*: 332 (descr. ♂♀).
Pterolichus (*Eupterolichus*) *biemarginatus*, Canestrini & Kramer, 1899. Tierreich *7*: 47 (short diagn. ♂♀).

Host and locality. – *Capito niger* (P. L. Statius Müller, 1766), Paramaribo, 15.VIII.1971 (10 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, 6 nymphs, 1 larva).

This mite parasitizes various birds of the family Capitonidae. *Capito niger* is known as host of this species (RADFORD, 1958).

Family PTERONYSSIDAE Dubinin, 1953

Genus **Pteronyssoides** Hull, 1931

Pteronyssoides atticorae Černý, 1975

Host and locality. – *Atticora melanoleuca* (Wied, 1820), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX. 1971 (11 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, 10 nymphs, 3 larvae).

Genus **Pteronyssus** Robin, 1868

Pteronyssus hyalifer Černý, 1975

Host and locality. – *Capito niger* (P. L. Statius Müller, 1766), Paramaribo, 15.VIII.1971 (1 ♂).

Family XOLALGIDAE Gaud & Mouchet, 1959

Genus **Ingrassiella** Dubinin, 1949

Ingrassiella calcarata Černý, 1975

Host and locality. – *Turdus nudigenis* Lafresnaye, 1848, Tawajariweg, 7.IX 1971 (1 ♂).

Genus **Xolalges** Trouessart, 1885

Xolalges tener Černý, 1975

Host and locality. – *Capito niger* (P. L. Statius Müller, 1766), Paramaribo, 15.VIII.1971 (11 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, 4 nymphs); *Tachyphonus cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1766), Weg naar Zee, 10.IX.1971 (1 ♂).

The flame-crested tanager is probably an accidental host.

HOST – PARASITE RELATIONSHIPS

(*Probably accidental findings)

Psittaciformes

PSITTACIDAE

Pionites melanocephala (L.)	*Mesalgoides* sp.

Cuculiformes

CUCULIDAE

Crotophaga ani L.	*Coraciacarus ani* Černý, 1975

Columbiformes

COLUMBIDAE

Columbigallina talpacoti (Temminck)	*Diplaegidia columbigallinae* Cerný, 1975 *Pterophagoides talpacoti* Černý, 1975

Apodiformes

TROCHILIDAE

Amazilia fimbriata (Gmelin)	*Allodectes similis* Černý, 1974 *Rhamphocaulus* sp.
Phaethornis longuemareus (Lesson)	*Trochilodectes brevicaulus* Černý, 1974

Piciformes

CAPITONIDAE

Capito niger (Müller)	*Coraciacarus biemarginatus* (Mégnin & Trouessart, 1884) *Mesalgoides capitonis* Černý, 1974 *Pteronyssus hyalifer* Černý, 1975 *Xolalges tener* Černý, 1975

Passeriformes

FURNARIIDAE

Philydor pyrrhodes (Cabanis)	*Mesalgoides furnarius* Černý, 1974 *Proctophyllodes parvilamellatus* Černý, 1974 *Pterodectes havliki* Černý, 1974 *Trouessartia* sp.

HIRUNDINIDAE

Atticora melanoleuca (Wied)	*Pterodectes havliki* Černý, 1974 * *Pteroctodectes rutilus* Robin, 1877 *Pteronyssoides atticorae* Černý, 1975 *Trouessartia appendiculata* Berlese, 1884 *Trouessartia minutipes* Berlese, 1884

ICTERIDAE

Agelaius icterocephalus (L.)	*Analges* aff. *corvinus* *Mesalgoides koki* Černý, 1974 *Protoctophyllodes atyeoi* Černý, 1974 *Pterodectes maculatus* Černý, 1974 *Trouessartia* aff. *serrana*
Leistes militaris (L.)	*Proctophyllodes trisetosus* Ewing & Stover, 1915

THRAUPIDAE

Ramphocelus carbo (Pallas)	*Pterodectes havliki* Černý, 1974
	Pterodectes storkani Černý, 1974
	Pterodectes sp.
	Trouessartia sp.
Tachyphonus cristatus (L.)	*Mesalgoides surinamensis* Černý, 1974
	Proctophyllodes sp.
	Pterodectes havliki Černý, 1974
	Trouessartia unciseta sp. n.
	Xolalges tener Černý, 1975
Tachyphonus rufus (Boddaert)	*Pterodectes havliki* Černý, 1974
	Trouessartia minutipes Berlese, 1884 *
	Trouessartia unciseta sp. n.
Thraupis episcopus (L.)	*Analges* sp.
	Mesalgoides lukoschusi Černý, 1974
	Pterodectes thraupicola Černý, 1974
	Pterodectes turdinus Berla, 1959 *
	Trouessartia megaplax sp. n.

TROGLODYTIDAE

Troglodytes aedon Vieillot	*Analges* aff. *corvinus*
	Mesalgoides koki Černý, 1974
	Pterodectes troglodytis Černý, 1974
	Trouessartia aedon sp. n.

TURDIDAE

Turdus leucomelas Vieillot	*Mesalgoides turdinus* Černý, 1974
	Proctophyllodes kratochvili Černý, 1974
	Pterodectes turdinus Berla, 1959
	Trouessartia sp.
Turdus nudigenis Lafresnaye	*Ingrassiella calcarata* Černý, 1975
	Mesalgoides turdinus Černý, 1974
	Proctophyllodes kratochvili Černý, 1974
	Pterodectes turdinus Berla, 1959
	Trouessartia sp.

TYRANNIDAE

Elaenia flavogaster (Thunberg)	*Anisophyllodes intermedius* (Trouessart & Neumann, 1888)
	Mesalgoides elaeniae Černý, 1974
	Pterodectes reticulatus Černý, 1974
	Trouessartia fissispina sp. n.

From our results, which are summarized above, the following facts may be emphasized. First of all, the feather mite fauna found on birds from Surinam is very rich. On 18 host species listed in 6 orders and 12 families at least 44 analgoid species have been collected. From most passeriform birds 4–5 feather mite species have been recorded. Moreover, in most instances these 4–5 analgoid species were found on a single host specimen. These species are: *Philydor pyrrhodes, Atticora melanoleuca, Ramphocelus carbo, Tachyphonus cristatus, Thraupis episcopus, Turdus leucomelas, Turdus nudigenis* and *Elaenia flavogaster.*

Secondly, in some bird species more than one member of a certain feather mite genus occurs, e.g. 3 *Pterodectes* species on *Ramphocelus carbo,* 2 *Trouessartia* species on *Atticora melanoleuca.* In some cases of double infestation one host-parasite association seems to be merely accidental, e.g. *Atticora melanoleuca* and *Pterodectes havliki, Tachyphonus rufus* and *Trouessartia minutipes.*

Some conclusions about the host specificity of the representatives of individual genera, such as *Mesalgoides, Pterodectes* and partly also *Trouessartia,* can only be made when more species have been collected. The *Mesalgoides* species are mostly monoxenous, only *M. turdinus* has monogeneric distribution; the situation with *M. koki* is not clear. It seems that also the Old World species of *Mesalgoides* from passeriform birds will show more diversity than is believed nowadays. Also most of *Pterodectes* species are probably monoxenous. *P. turdinus* has monogeneric distribution, *P. rutilus* a monofamilial one. Only *P. havliki* seems to have monoordinal distribution. In the genus *Trouessartia* both monoxenous (*T. aedon, T. fissispina, T. megaplax*) and oligoxenous species (*T. unciseta, T. appendiculata, T. minutipes*) have been found. Further research may change these categories, especially in monoxenous species.

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