Zootaxa 5077 (1): 001–151
https://www.mapress.com/j/zt/

Monograph

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5077.1.1
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:AE91EA9B-E694-42C2-A672-CFB59857C3A4

ZOOTAXA

5077

An annotated catalogue of bird lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera) from Chile

DANIEL A. GONZÁLEZ-ACUÑA[1†] & RICARDO L. PALMA[2*]

[1]*Laboratorio de Parásitos y Enfermedades de Fauna Silvestre. Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias, Universidad de Concepción, Avenida Vicente Méndez, 595, Chillán, Chile.*
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2397-2991
[2]*Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, P.O. Box 467, Wellington, New Zealand.*
[*]*Corresponding author.* *ricardop@tepapa.govt.nz;* *https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2216-384X*

[†] *Dr González-Acuña died suddenly on 28 December 2020, while this catalogue was in preparation. I took the task of bringing it to completion and publication. By then, he had done most of the work; therefore, his name remains as first author. R.L. Palma.*

Magnolia Press
Auckland, New Zealand

Accepted by D. Gustafsson: 28 Oct. 2021; published: 8 Dec. 2021

DANIEL A. GONZÁLEZ-ACUÑA & RICARDO L. PALMA
An annotated catalogue of bird lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera) from Chile
(*Zootaxa* 5077)

151 pp.; 30 cm.

8 December 2021

ISBN 1-77688-426-1 (paperback)

ISBN 1-77688-427-8 (Online edition)

FIRST PUBLISHED IN 2021 BY

Magnolia Press

P.O. Box 41-383

Auckland 1041

New Zealand

e-mail: magnolia@mapress.com

https://www.mapress.com/j/zt

ISSN 1175-5326 (Print edition)

ISSN 1175-5334 (Online edition)

Table of Contents

Abstract . . . 3
Introduction . . . 3
Methods and conventions . . . 4
CHECKLIST OF LICE . . . 8
HOST-LOUSE LIST . . . 116
Discussion . . . 130
Acknowledgements . . . 131
References . . . 131

Abstract

The species and subspecies of chewing lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Amblycera, Ischnocera) parasitic on Chilean birds are listed and annotated, based on records published until October 2021 and from our examination of collections. The current scientific name, its taxonomic history, data on type material, type host, other hosts, geographic distribution within Chile and elsewhere, Chilean literature references and other significant references are given for each species or subspecies of lice. A total of four families, 76 genera, and 245 species and subspecies of lice are listed, including 17 species recorded as genus only, and 31 new records of species. A host-louse list—including a total of 155 bird species (146 native and nine introduced by human agency) belonging to 19 orders, 43 families and 107 genera—is also given.

Key words: Parasitic lice, Phthiraptera, Amblycera, Ischnocera, checklist, chewing lice, feather lice, birds, hosts, type material, new records, new localities, references, Chile

Introduction

Parasitic lice are wingless, small (adult length range 1–12 mm, average 2–3 mm), dorso-ventrally compressed insects living permanently on birds and mammals. They are placed in the insect order Phthiraptera, which is divided in four suborders: Amblycera, Ischnocera (both comprising lice from birds and mammals), Rhynchopthirina and Anoplura (both comprising lice from mammals only) (Price *et al*. 2003; Durden & Musser 1994). Amblyceran species have 4-segmented antennae and maxillary palps, while ischnoceran species have 5-segmented antennae and lack maxillary palps. Most species are sexually dimorphic in both shape and size, with males being smaller and clearly showing their genitalia in slide-mounted specimens Being obligate parasites, lice spend their entire life cycle on the host plumage, skin and/or fur. Females lay their eggs on the feathers or hairs of their host, cementing them with a special glue-like secretion. After hatching, nymphs moult three times to reach adulthood (Marshall 1981). Feather lice can play the role of vectors of internal parasites—both microorganisms and metazoans—which cause disease and loss of fitness to the bird hosts (Clayton *et al.* 2008). For further information on the biology, ecology and evolution of chewing lice, see Johnson & Clayton (2003).

All species of lice parasitic on birds are chewing lice—also called feather lice—belonging to a few families placed in the suborders Amblycera and Ischnocera. In Chile, feather lice are comparatively better known than other parasites; however, the literature dealing with them is fragmented and there is no comprehensive study or listing of the taxa recorded from the country in a systematic fashion. In the abstracts of a congress, González-Acuña & Cicchino (2005) wrote that 157 species of lice from 120 especies of birds had been recorded from Chile up to that date. Subsequent research on this fauna has increased those numbers to 245 species and subspecies of lice, from 153 species of Chilean birds, which are listed and annotated in this catalogue, including 17 louse species recorded as genus only and 31 species records hitherto unpublished for Chile. A host-louse list—including 145 native and nine human-introduced bird species, belonging to 19 orders, 43 families and 107 genera—is also included in this paper.

This catalogue aims to summarise known records of the louse fauna parasitising Chilean birds, based on papers published until October 2021 and from our examination of unpublished collections. Also, we attempt to highlight gaps in the knowledge of this group of insects in Chile.

Methods and conventions

The general layout of this catalogue is modelled after that used by Palma (2017). In the Checklist, all taxa are listed in alphabetical order: families within each suborder, genera within each family, and species within each genus. Taxonomy, nomenclature, vernacular names (English and Chilean), and sequence names of Chilean birds follow Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes (2004). Taxonomy and nomenclature of chewing lice follow Price *et al.* (2003), except where indicated, as well as taxonomy of non-Chilean birds. The geographic coverage of this Checklist is the Republic of Chile as shown in Fig. 1, with the addition of the archipelagos of Juan Fernández (Region V) and Diego Ramírez (Region XII).

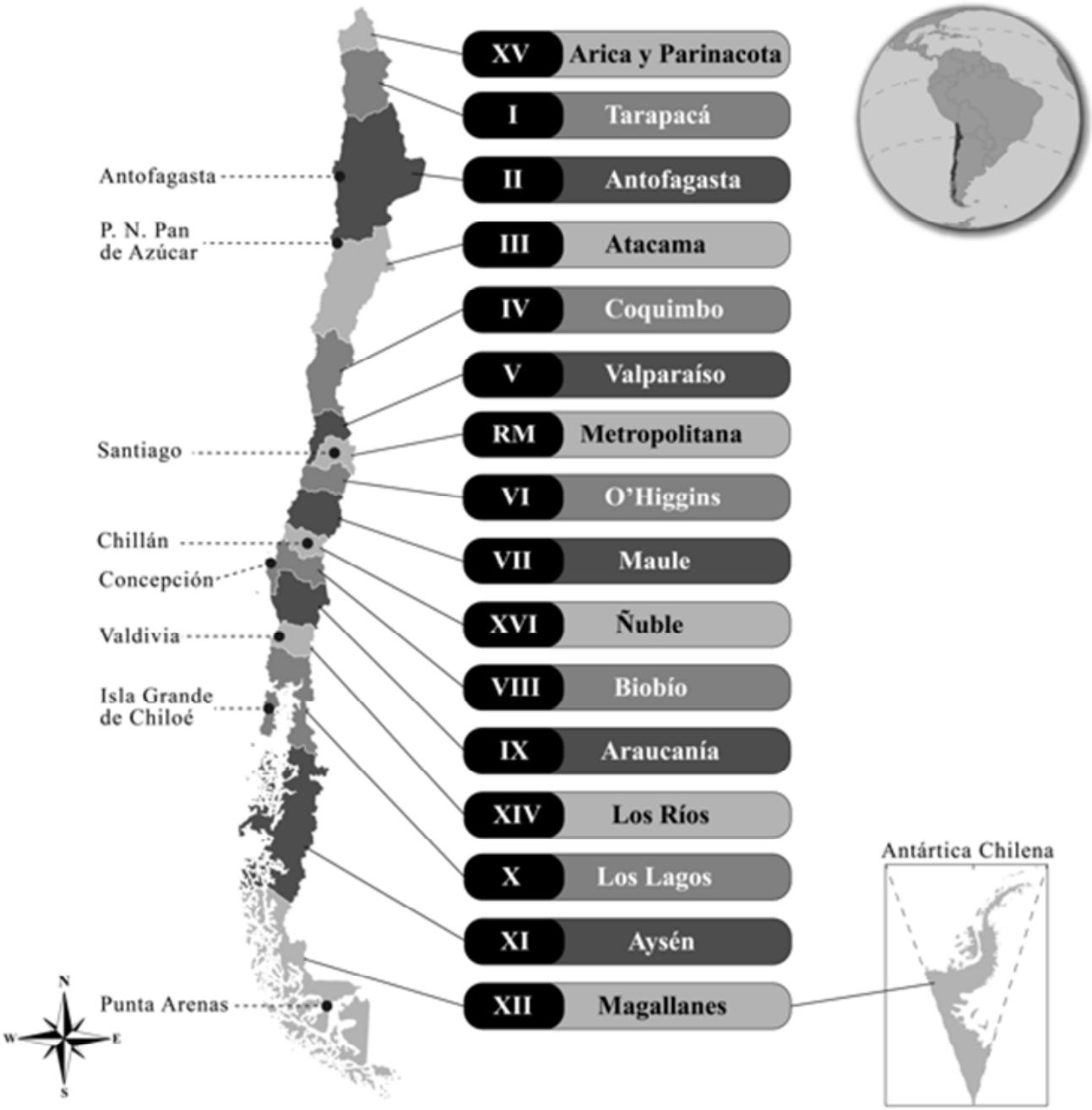

FIGURE 1. Map of Chile indicating its 16 administrative regions.

Synonymies and references for genera and species of lice are listed in chronological order but are not comprehensive. They include original citations, different generic combinations, significant papers, and references citing the Chilean louse fauna. In the species synonymies, quotation marks " " around species or subspecies names indicate misidentifications made by the author(s) cited immediately after the names. Where known, detailed localities are

given followed by the number of their administrative Region or, if not known, only as the Region number (Fig. 1). If the relevant reference does not include any locality or Region, and reads "Chile" only, then this field reads "Not given". In addition, a host-louse list of all the hosts known to harbour lice in Chile and its offshore archipelagos is given.

This catalogue is primarily based on published articles and books, with additional data taken from collections. The material examined of new hitherto unpublished records as well as published records refers to specimens collected from natural and regular hosts only. Specimens, localities and host records resulting from contaminations or straggling have been excluded (see Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 2). Voucher specimens of most of the louse species have been slide-mounted in Canada balsam following the technique in Palma (1978), and are held in the collections of the Laboratorio de Parásitos y Enfermedades de Fauna Silvestre (Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias, Universidad de Concepción, Chillán, Chile), and in the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa (Wellington, New Zealand). Also, specimen records of Chilean Phthiraptera held at the Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom) have been included in this catalogue (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017). Several other institutions are mentioned as repositories of primary types (see below).

Total numbers and percentages of the two categories of lice according to the status of their hosts are given in Table 1. A list of all the genera recorded from Chile, with total number of species and subspecies of each genus and numbers according to the status of their hosts, plus new records, is also given (Table 2).

TABLE 1. Numbers of species/subspecies of lice recorded from Chilean birds in this catalogue.

Categories	Amblycera	Ischnocera	Total	Percentages
Native	77	146	223	91%
Introduced	6	16	22	9%
Total	83	162	245	100%

Native: Species/subspecies recorded from Chile and other parts of the world, present in Chile by their own means.
Introduced: Species/subspecies recorded from Chile and other parts of the world, introduced into Chile by human agency.

TABLE 2. Genera of bird lice recorded from Chile, with total number of species and subspecies of each genus, according to the status of their hosts, and new records.

GENUS	TOTAL number species/subspecies	NATIVE species/ subspecies	INTRODUCED species/subspecies	NEW RECORDS
Actornithophilus	**3**	**3**	**-**	**1**
Acronirmus	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Acutifrons	**4**	**4**	**-**	**-**
Amyrsidea	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**
Anaticola	**4**	**3**	**1**	-
Anatoecus	**4**	**4**	**-**	**-**
Ancistrona	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Aquanirmus	**2**	**2**	**-**	-
Ardeicola	**2**	**2**	**-**	**1**
Austrogoniodes	**4**	**4**	**-**	**2**
Austromenopon	10	10	**-**	**2**
Bonomiella	1	1	**-**	-
Brueelia	**13**	**12**	**1**	**-**
Campanulotes	1	**-**	**1**	**-**
Caracaricola	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Carduiceps	**1**	**1**	**-**	**1**
Chelopistes	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**

.....continued on the next page

TABLE 2. (Continued)

GENUS	TOTAL number species/subspecies	NATIVE species/ subspecies	INTRODUCED species/subspecies	NEW RECORDS
Colpocephalum	**14**	**14**	**-**	**2**
Columbicola	**6**	**5**	**1**	**-**
Craspedorrhynchus	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Cuclotogaster	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**
Cuculiphilus	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**
Degeeriella	**7**	**7**	**-**	**-**
Docophoroides	**3**	**3**	**-**	**2**
Eidmanniella	**3**	**3**	**-**	-
Falcolipeurus	**3**	**3**	**-**	**1**
Fulicoffula	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Goniocotes	**3**	**-**	**3**	-
Goniodes	**4**	**-**	**4**	**-**
Guimaraesiella	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Haffneria	1	1	**-**	**-**
Halipeurus	**9**	**9**	**-**	**-**
Harrisoniella	**2**	**2**	**-**	**-**
Heptapsogaster	3	**3**	**-**	**-**
Heteromenopon	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Hohorstiella	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Holomenopon	**2**	**2**	**-**	**-**
Ibidoecus	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Kurodaia	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**
Laemobothrion	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**
Leremenopon	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Lipeurus	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**
Machaerilaemus	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**
Meinertzhageniella	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Menacanthus	**9**	**7**	**2**	-
Menopon	**1**	**-**	**1**	**-**
Myrsidea	**4**	**3**	**1**	**-**
Naubates	**4**	**4**	**-**	-
Ornithobius	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Oxylipeurus	**2**	**-**	**2**	**-**
Paraclisis	2	2	**-**	**-**
Paragoniocotes	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**
Pectinopygus	**7**	**7**	**-**	**2**
Pelmatocerandra	2	**2**	**-**	**1**
Penenirmus	**2**	**2**	**-**	**-**
Perineus	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**
Philoceanus	**3**	**3**	**-**	**2**
Philopterus	**6**	**6**	**-**	**-**
Physconelloides	**2**	**2**	**-**	**-**

.....continued on the next page

TABLE 2. (Continued)

GENUS	TOTAL number species/subspecies	NATIVE species/ subspecies	INTRODUCED species/subspecies	NEW RECORDS
Piagetiella	**4**	**4**	**-**	**1**
Picicola	**4**	**4**	**-**	**1**
Plegadiphilus	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Pseudomenopon	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**
Pseudonirmus	**1**	**1**	**-**	**1**
Psittacobrosus	**1**	**1**	**-**	-
Quadraceps	**13**	**13**	**-**	**3**
Rallicola	**4**	**4**	**-**	**1**
Ricinus	**4**	**4**	**-**	-
Saemundssonia	**9**	**9**	**-**	**6**
Strigiphilus	**6**	**6**	**-**	**-**
Struthiolipeurus	1	1	**-**	**-**
Tinamotaecola	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Trabeculus	**2**	**2**	**-**	**1**
Trinoton	2	**1**	**1**	**-**
Trochiloecetes	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Tyranniphilopterus	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**
76 genera	**245**	**223**	**22**	**31**

Abbreviations for institutions holding primary types of Chilean species

AMSA—Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia.
BPBM—Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.
CUIC—Cornell University Insect Collection, Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.
CZLP—Centro de Zoologia, Lisboa, Portugal.
EMEC—Essig Museum, Division of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.
FMLA—Fundación Miguel Lilllo, Tucumán, Argentina.
ISNB—Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium.
KCEM—K.C. Emerson Entomology Museum, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, U.S.A.
LPUC—Laboratorio de Parásitos y Enfermedades de Fauna Silvestre, Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias, Universidad de Concepción, Chillán, Chile.
MDLP—Museo de La Plata, Paseo del Bosque, La Plata, Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.
MNSC—Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile.
MONZ—Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington, New Zealand.
MZUSP—Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.
NHML—Natural History Museum, London, England.
NHMR—Naturhistorisches Museum im Thüringer, Rudolstadt, Germany.
OSUM—Ohio State University Museum, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.
SAIM—South African Institute for Medical Research, Johannesburg, South Africa.
SAMS—South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa.
SDEI—Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Muencheberg, Germany.
SMDV—Spencer Entomological Collection, Beaty Biodiversity Museum, Faculty of Science, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
USNM—United States National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

UZMC—Universitetets Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, Sweden.
ZFMK—Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany.
ZMAS—Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg, Russia.
ZMHG—Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg, Germany.
ZMHU—Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz Institut, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany.
ZMUG—Zoologischen Museum der Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.

The pattern used for *species/subspecies* entries is:

Name of *species/subspecies* author/s, date of publication
Original *genus* and *species* author/s, date: page number, figs.
Combinations of *species/subspecies* with other *genera*, date: page number, figs.
Synonymies relevant to Chile, date: page number, figs.
Current *genus* and *species/subspecies* date: page number, figs.
Primary type status, sex, and repository institution [Reference/s, if data differ from or were not given in the original description].
Type host/s:
Other host/s:
Chilean host/s:
Chilean locality/ies: [as in Fig. 1]
Geographic distribution: [given as those of the hosts, not from actual louse records]
Chilean reference/s: [in chronological order]
Other significant reference/s: [in chronological order]
Remarks: [Additional data on: louse taxonomy, host status, host distribution, misidentifications, new records, ecology, etc.].

CHECKLIST OF LICE

Order PHTHIRAPTERA Haeckel, 1896
Phthiraptera Haeckel 1896. *Systemat. Phylog.*, 703.

Suborder AMBLYCERA Kellogg, 1896
Amblycera Kellogg, 1896a. *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 6, 68.

Family LAEMOBOTHRIIDAE Mjöberg, 1910
Laemobothriidae Mjöberg, 1910. *Arkiv Zool.* 6 (13), 53. Type genus: *Laemobothrion* Nitzsch, 1818.

Genus *Laemobothrion* Nitzsch, 1818

Subgenus *Laemobothrion* Nitzsch, 1818
Laemobothrion Nitzsch, 1818. *Germar's Mag. Entomol.* 3, 301. Type species: *Laemobothrion maximum* (Scopoli, 1763) (by subsequent designation).

***Laemobothrion* (*Laemobothrion*) *glutinans* Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1861**
Laemobothrion glutinans Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1861: 518.
Laemobothrion glutinans Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1861; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 184.
Laemobothrion glutinans Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1861; Nelson & Price 1965: 256, figs 3, 10, 14, 20, 21.
Laemobothrion (*Laemobothrion*) *glutinans* Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1861; Price *et al.* 2003: 80.
Laemobothrion glutinans; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 264, fig. 3-20.
Laemobothrion glutinans (Nitzsch, 1861) [sic]; Gutiérrez-Garrido 2021: 19, 24, fig. 8.
Status, sex and repository of types unknown, presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 28).

Type host: *Sarcoramphus papa* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Cathartes aura jota* (Molina, 1782).
Other hosts: *Cathartes aura aura* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Cathartes burrovianus* (Cassin, 1845); *Cathartes melambrotus* Wetmore, 1964; *Coragyps atratus* (Bechstein, 1793); *Gymnogyps californianus* (Shaw, 1797); *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean localities: Coronel: Region VIII; Bulnes: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña & Moreno (2018); Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021).
Other significant references: Nelson & Price (1965); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: *Laemobothrion glutinans* is widely spread, infesting various species of vultures throughout the Americas north into Canada. Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021: 19) collected eight specimens of *Laemobothrion glutinans* from two turkey vultures. *Laemobothrion glutinans* and *L. maximum* (see below) are the largest of all known parasitic lice (Nelson & Price 1965).

***Laemobothrion* (*Laemobothrion*) *maximum* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Pediculus maximus Scopoli, 1763: 382.
Liotheum (*Laemobothrion*) *giganteum* Nitzsch, 1818: 301.
Liotheum giganteum; Gervais 1849: 104.
Liotheum giganteum Nitzs.; Gay 1854: pl. Anoplureos figs 10a–b.
Laemobothrion maximum (Scopoli, 1763); Eichler 1941a: 363, fig. 28.
Laemobothrion maximum (Scopoli, 1763); Eichler 1942: 58, fig. 4.
Laemobothrion maximum (Scopoli, 1763); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 185.
Laemobothrion maximum (Scopoli, 1763); Nelson & Price 1965: 253, figs 1–2, 8, 12, 16–18.
Laemobothrion (*Laemobothrion*) *maximum* (Scopoli, 1763); Price *et al*. 2003: 81.

Neotype in ZFMK (see Eichler 1942: 59; Clay & Hopkins 1951: 5).
Type host: *Buteo buteo insularum* Floericke, 1903.
Chilean host: "Pillo" (see Remarks below).
Other hosts: Over 50 species of the genera *Accipiter*, *Aquila*, *Aviceda*, *Butastur*, *Buteo*, *Caracara*, *Circaetus*, *Circus*, *Gymnogenys*, *Haliaeetus*, *Haliastur*, *Hieraaetus*, *Ictinia*, *Melierax*, *Milvus*, *Parabuteo*, *Pernis* and *Polemaetus* (see Nelson & Price 1965: 255).
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Gervais (1849); Gay (1854).
Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1951: 5); Nelson & Price (1965); Lakshminarayana (1970: 132, figs 2a, 4c); Clay (1976: 537); Martín-Mateo (2002: 137, figs 43C, H, 44); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Despite the number of Chilean hosts that may be parasitised by *Laemobothrion maximum*, this large louse has not been reported from Chile since the 19th century. The vernacular name "Pillo", given by Gervais (1849) as a possible host of this louse, does not appear to apply to any species of the Accipitriformes, but to the stork *Ciconia maguari* (Gmelin, 1789), which is rare in Chile and is not known to harbour any species of *Laemobothrion* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 300). Prevalence and intensity of infestation in species of *Laemobothrion* are often low. Despite their large size, extensive examination of a variety of potential hosts may be required before *L. maximum* will be reported again in Chile.

***Laemobothrion* (*Laemobothrion*) *tinnunculi* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Pediculus tinnunculi Linnaeus, 1758: 612.
Ricinus tinnunculi (Linnaeus, 1758); Latreille 1804: 104.
Laemobothrion tinnunculi (Linnaeus, 1758); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 186.
Laemobothrion tinnunculi (Linnaeus, 1758); Nelson & Price 1965: 253, figs 4–5, 9, 11, 15.
Laemobothrion (*Laemobothrion*) *tinnunculi* (Linnaeus, 1758); Price *et al.* 2003: 82.
Laemobothrion tinnunculi (Linnaeus, 1758); González-Acuña *et al*. 2008a: 283.
Laemobothrion tinnunculi (Linnaeus, 1758); González-Acuña *et al*. 2011b: 189.
Laemobothrion tinnunculi (Linnaeus, 1758); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95, fig. 7.

Laemobothrion tinnunculi (Linnaeus, 1758); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Neotype in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1950: 230, pl. 1: fig. 1).

Type host: *Falco tinnunculus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean host: *Falco sparverius* Linnaeus, 1758.

Other hosts: *Falco ardociaceus* Vieillot, 1823; *Falco biarmicus* Temminck, 1825; *Falco cenchroides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827; *Falco columbarius* Linneaus, 1758; *Falco eleonorae* Gene, 1839; *Falco femoralis* Temminck, 1822; *Falco jugger* J.E. Gray, 1834; *Falco longipennis* Swainson, 1837; *Falco mexicanus* Schlegel, 1850; *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771; *Falco rupicoloides* Smith, 1829; *Falco severus* Horsfield, 1821; *Falco subbuteo* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean localities: Isla Robinson Crusoe (= Masatierra) (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a; 2011b). Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1950: 228, figs 1–5; pl. 1: fig. 1); Nelson & Price (1965); Lakshminarayana (1970: 132, figs 2c, 4d); Martín-Mateo (2002: 136, figs 43B, D, I); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2017: 31).

Remarks: *Laemobothrion tinnunculi* is widely spread, infesting many species of falcons throughout the world.

Family MENOPONIDAE Mjöberg, 1910

Menoponidae Mjöberg, 1910. *Arkiv Zool.* 6 (13), 26. Type genus: *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818.

Genus *Actornithophilus* Ferris, 1916

Actornithophilus Ferris, 1916. *Canad. Entomol.* 48, 303. Type species: *Colpocephalum uniseriatum* Piaget, 1880 = *Actornithophilus uniseriatus* (Piaget, 1880) (by original designation).

***Actornithophilus gracilis* (Piaget, 1880)**

Colpocephalum gracile Piaget, 1880: 555, pl. 46: fig. 5.

Colpocephalum gracile Piaget, 1880; Harrison 1916: 49.

Actornithophilus gracilis (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay, 1952: 21.

Actornithophilus gracilis (Piaget, 1880); Clay 1962: 202, 242.

Actornithophilus gracilis (Piaget, 1880); Price *et al*. 2003: 83.

Actornithophilus gracilis (Piaget, 1880); González-Acuña *et al*. 2008b: 38, fig. 2.

Syntypes ♂N in NHML (see Clay 1951a: 181).

Type host: "*Platalea alba* Scopoli, 1786", in error (see Clay 1962: 242).

Chilean host: *Vanellus chilensis chilensis* (Molina, 1782).

Other host: *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean localities: Dalcahue (Chiloé): Region X; Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: Eurasia; Central and South America; northern Africa.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008b); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Clay (1962); Price *et al.* (2003).

Remarks: Dalcahue (Chiloé) is a new locality record for *Actornithophilus gracilis* in Chile, based on specimens from *Vanellus chilensis chilensis* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

Actornithophilus ochraceus* (Nitzsch, 1818) *sensu lato **New record**

"Pulex avis pluvialis" Redi, 1668: pl. 2: upper fig.

Liotheum (*Colpocephalum*) *ochraceum* Nitzsch, 1818: 299. *Nomen novum* for "Pulex avis pluvialis" Redi, 1668.

Colpocephalum timidum Kellogg, 1896a: 145, pl. 12: fig. 6.

Colpocephalum ochraceum Nitzsch in Burmeister, 1838 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 52.

Actornithophilus timidus (Kellogg, 1896); Thompson 1938a: 208.

Actornithophilus ochraceus (Nitzsch, 1818); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 22.

Actornithophilus timidus (Kellogg, 1896); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 24.

Actornithophilus ochraceus (Nitzsch, 1818); Clay 1962: 203, 240, figs 1–2, 25–28, 55–56, 63; pl. 9: fig. 2; pl. 10: fig. 3.
Actornithophilus ochraceus (Nitzsch, 1818); Price *et al*. 2003: 84.
Actornithophilus ochraceus (Nitzsch, 1818); Palma 2017: 34.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay 1962: 204).

Type host: *Pluvialis apricaria* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean host: *Charadrius falklandicus* Latham, 1790.

Other hosts: *Pluvialis squatarola* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Pluvialis dominicus* (Müller, 1776); *Pluvialis fulva* (Gmelin, 1789); at least 14 species of *Charadrius* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 84).

Chilean locality: Cucao (Chiloé): Region X.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Thompson (1938a); Clay & Hopkins (1960: 45); Clay (1962); Palma (1996: 111); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Actornithophilus ochraceus* is a widespread species, showing some morphological variability among populations from different hosts (Clay 1962: 202, fig. 1). Hence, we regard the Chilean population as "*sensu lato*". This is the first record of *Actornithophilus ochraceus* from Chile, based on specimens held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

***Actornithophilus piceus lari* (Packard, 1870)**

Colpocephalum lari Packard, 1870: 96, pl. 1: fig. 1.
Actornithophilus lari (Packard, 1870); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 22.
Actornithophilus piceus lari (Packard, 1870); Timmermann 1954a: 839.
Actornithophilus piceus (Denny, 1842) *sens. lat.*; Clay 1962: 201, 237.
Actornithophilus piceus (Denny, 1842) *sens. lat.*; Clay & Moreby 1967: 158, 169, figs 53, 62.
Actornithophilus piceus lari (Packard, 1870); Price *et al*. 2003: 84.
Actornithophilus piceus lari (Packard, 1870); González-Acuña *et al*. 2006a: 189.
Actornithophilus piceus González-Acuña *et al*. 2011a: 301.
Actornithophilus piceus lari (Packard, 1870); González-Acuña *et al*. 2020b: 3, fig. 2a.

Status, sex and repository of types unknown (Palma 2017: 35).

Type host: *Larus marinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean hosts: *Larus pipixcan* Wagler, 1831; *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823.

Other hosts: At least 23 species of *Larus*; *Pagophila eburnea* (Phipps, 1774); *Rhodostethia rosea* (Macgillivray, 1924); *Rissa brevirostris* (Bruch, 1853); *Rissa tridactyla* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Xema sabini* (Sabine, 1819) (see Price *et al*. 2003: 84).

Chilean localities: Santo Domingo (Valparaíso): Region V; Talcahuano: Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006a; 2011a; 2020b).

Other significant references: Timmermann (1954a); Timmermann (1957: 102, pl. 14: fig. d); Clay (1962); Clay & Moreby (1967); Palma (1996: 112); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2017: 35).

Remarks: González-Acuña *et al*. (2011a: 302) recorded *Actornithophilus piceus* with a low prevalence of infestation on two species of Chilean gulls.

Genus *Amyrsidea* Ewing, 1927

Amyrsidea Ewing, 1927. *Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 17, 90. Type species: *Menopon ventrale* Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866 = *Amyrsidea* (*Amyrsidea*) *ventralis* (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866) (by original designation).

Subgenus *Argimenopon* Eichler, 1947

Argimenopon Eichler, 1947. *Arch. Zool.* 39A (2), 5. Type species: *Argimenopon polytrichum* Eichler, 1947 = *Amyrsidea* (*Argimenopon*) *polytrichum* Eichler, 1947 (by original designation).

***Amyrsidea* (*Argimenopon*) *minuta* Emerson, 1961**

Amyrsidea minuta Emerson, 1961: 117, figs 1–3.
Amyrsidea (*Argimenopon*) *minuta* Emerson, 1961; Scharf & Price 1983: 447, figs 18, 20.
Amyrsidea minuta; González-Acuña *et al.* 2009: 182.
Amyrsidea (*Argimenopon*) *minuta* Emerson, 1961; Palma 2017: 37.

Holotype ♂ in SMDV (see Palma 2017: 37).
Type host: *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean host: *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Other host: *Pavo muticus* Linnaeus, 1766.
Chilean locality: Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Australasia; Eurasia; North America.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al.* (2009).
Other significant references: Scharf & Price (1983); Palma (1996: 113); Price *et al*. (2003: 87); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Amyrsidea* (*Argimenopon*) *minuta* is native to Asia and was introduced by human agency to Chile and other countries with peafowl.

Genus *Ancistrona* Westwood, 1874

Ancistrona Westwood, 1874. *Thesaurus Entomol. Oxon.* 1874, 197. Type species: *Ancistrona procellariae* Westwood, 1874 = *Ancistrona vagelli* (J.C. Fabricius, 1787) (by monotypy).

***Ancistrona vagelli* (J.C. Fabricius, 1787)**

Pediculus vagelli J.C. Fabricius, 1787: 369.
Ancistrona procellariae Westwood, 1874: 197, pl. 37: fig. 4.
Ancistrona gigas Piaget, 1883: 152, pl. 9: fig. 1.
Ancistrona vagelli (J.C. Fabricius, 1787); Harrison 1916: 63.
Ancistrona vagelli (J.C. Fabricius); Thompson 1940a: 640.
Ancistrona vagelli (J.C. Fabricius, 1787); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 36.
Ancistrona vagelli (J.C. Fabricius, 1787); Kéler 1952: 209, figs 4–5.
Ancistrona vagelli (J.C. Fabricius, 1787); Timmermann 1965: 177, figs 114, 122.
Ancistrona procellariae; Clay & Moreby 1967: 177, fig. 52.
Ancistrona vagelli; Sepúlveda *et al.* 1997: 372.
Ancistrona vagelli (J.C. Fabricius, 1787); Palma 2017: 38, figs 14–15.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1960: 6).
Type host: *Fulmarus glacialis glacialis* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean hosts: *Fulmarus glacialoides* (A. Smith, 1840); *Pterodroma neglecta juana* Mathews, 1936; *Pterodroma externa* (Salvin, 1875); *Puffinus creatopus* Coues, 1864; *Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other hosts: *Thalassoica antarctica* (Gmelin, 1789); *Daption capense capense* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Daption capense australe* Mathews, 1913; *Lugensa brevirostris* (Lesson, 1833); *Pterodroma macroptera gouldi* (Hutton, 1869); *Pterodroma lessonii* (Garnot, 1826); *Pterodroma magentae* (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869); *Pterodroma inexpectata* (J.R. Forster, 1844); *Pterodroma cervicalis* (Salvin, 1891); *Pterodroma nigripennis* (Rothschild, 1893); *Pterodroma cookii* (G.R. Gray, 1843); *Pterodroma longirostris* (Stejneger, 1888); *Halobaena caerulea* (Gmelin, 1789); *Pachyptila vittata* (G. Forster, 1777); *Pachyptila salvini salvini* (Mathews, 1912); *Pachyptila desolata* (Gmelin, 1789); *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews, 1912); *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl, 1820); *Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris* (Mathews, 1912); *Pachyptila crassirostris pyramidalis* Fleming, 1939; *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Procellaria westlandica* Falla, 1946; *Procellaria parkinsoni* G.R. Gray, 1862; *Procellaria cinerea* Gmelin, 1789; *Puffinus pacificus pacificus* (Gmelin, 1789); *Puffinus bulleri* Salvin, 1888; *Puffinus carneipes* Gould, 1844; *Puffinus tenuirostris* (Temminck, 1835); *Puffinus huttoni* Mathews, 1912; *Puffinus assimilis kermadecensis* Murphy, 1927; *Puffinus assimilis haurakiensis* Fleming & Serventy, 1943; *Pelagodroma albiclunis* Murphy & Irving, 1951. *Pterodroma arminjoniana* (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869); *Pterodroma hypoleuca* (Salvin, 1888); *Pterodroma incerta* (Schlegel, 1863); *Pterodroma mollis* (Gould, 1844); *Pterodroma phaeopygia* (Salvin, 1876); *Puffinus gravis* (O'Reilly, 1818); *Puffinus opisthomelas* Coues, 1864;

Puffinus puffinus (Brünnich, 1764); *Pseudobulweria rostrata* (Peale, 1848); *Pelagodroma marina* (Latham, 1790); *Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl, 1820).

Chilean localities: Valparaíso: Region V; Isla Alejandro Selkirk (= Masafuera) Juan Fernández Islands: Region V; Puerto Montt: Region X.

Geographic distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Chilean references: Thompson (1940a); Kéler (1952); Sepúlveda *et al.* (1997); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Symmons (1952: 371, figs 12–13); Clay & Hopkins (1960: 4, figs 1–6); Timmermann (1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Palma (1996: 114); Price *et al*. (2003: 89); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Ancistrona vagelli* is a monotypic louse species, recorded from a great number of petrels but not abundant on any particular bird species. Host records of *A. vagelli* from *Fulmarus glacialoides* and *Puffinus griseus* and locality records from Valparaíso and Puerto Montt are all new to Chile and based on material held at MONZ.

Genus *Austromenopon* Bedford, 1939

Austromenopon Bedford, 1939. *Onderstepoort Jour. Vet. Sci. Animal Ind.* 12 (1), 122. Type species: *Menopon crocatum* Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866 = *Austromenopon crocatum* (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866) (by original designation).

Procellariphaga Eichler, 1949a. *Boll. Soc. Entomol. Italiana 79,* 12. Type species: *Procellariphaga ossifragae* Eichler, 1949a = *Austromenopon ossifragae* (Eichler, 1949) (by original designation).

Austromenopon aegialitidis* (Durrant, 1906) *sensu lato

Menopon aegialitidis Durrant, 1906: 529, fig. 1c.

Menopon aegialitidis Durrant, 1906; Harrison 1916: 32.

Austromenopon aegialitidis (Durrant, 1906); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 46.

Austromenopon aegialitidis (Durrant, 1906) *sensu lato*; Clay 1959: 165, fig. 7.

Austromenopon aegialitidis (Durrant, 1906); Price *et al*. 2003: 90.

Austromenopon aegialitidis (Durrant, 1906); González-Acuña *et al.* 2008b: 38, fig. 1.

Austromenopon aegialitidis (Durrant, 1906); Palma 2017: 41.

Holotype probably in OSUM (see Palma 1996: 114).

Type host: *Charadrius vociferus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean host: *Vanellus chilensis chilensis* (Molina, 1782).

Other hosts: *Vanellus miles novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1819; *Charadrius bicinctus exilis* Falla, 1978, *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Vanellus coronatus* (Boddaert, 1783); at least nine species of *Charadrius* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 90).

Chilean locality: Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al.* (2008b).

Other significant references: Clay (1959); Palma (1996: 114); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Austromenopon aegialitidis* is a morphologically variable species from a wide range of hosts and in need of detailed systematic study.

***Austromenopon affine* (Piaget, 1890)**

Menopon affine Piaget, 1890a: 248, pl. 10: fig. 3.

Procellariphaga affinis (Piaget, 1890); Eichler 1949b: 346.

Procellariphaga affinis (Piaget, 1890); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 298.

Austromenopon affine (Piaget, 1890); Timmermann 1965: 166.

Austromenopon affine (Piaget, 1890); Clay & Moreby 1967: 159, 168, figs 72, 74.

Austromenopon affine (Piaget, 1890); Price & Clay 1972: 488, figs 1–9.

Austromenopon affine (Piaget, 1890); Palma 2017: 42.

Lectotype in NHML (see Clay 1949a: 816).

Type host: *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean host: *Diomedea epomophora* Lesson, 1825.

Other hosts: *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758; *Diomedea antipodensis antipodensis* Robertson & Warham, 1992; *Diomedea sanfordi* Murphy, 1917.

Chilean localities: Not given.

Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.

Chilean reference: Price & Clay (1972).

Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Palma (1996: 114); Price *et al*. (2003: 90); Price & Clay (1972); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Unlike the smaller albatrosses of the genus *Thalassarche*, which are parasitised by two species of *Austromenopon* (Palma 2017: 250), the larger albatross of the genus *Diomedea* are hosts to only one: *Austromenopon affine*.

***Austromenopon brevifimbriatum* (Piaget, 1880)**

Menopon brevifimbriatum Piaget, 1880: 499, pl. 41: fig. 1.
Menopon numerosum Kellogg, 1896a: 159, pl. 15: fig. 5.
Procellariphaga daptionis Eichler, 1949b: 344, figs 21–23.
Procellariphaga brevifimbriata (Piaget, 1880); Eichler 1949b: 346.
Procellariphaga numerosa [sic] (Kellogg, 1896); Eichler 1949b: 346.
Procellariphaga brevifimbriata (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 298.
Procellariphaga numerosus [sic] (Kellogg, 1896); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 299.
Austromenopon brevifimbriatum (Piaget, 1880); Timmermann 1963: 410, fig. 5.
Austromenopon daptionis (Eichler, 1949); Timmermann 1963: 411.
Austromenopon oschei Timmermann, 1963: 412, fig. 6.
Austromenopon brevifimbriatum (Piaget, 1880); Timmermann 1965: 165, 169, fig. 105.
Austromenopon daptionis (Eichler, 1949); Timmermann 1965: 170.
Austromenopon oschei Timmermann, 1963; Timmermann 1965: 170, fig. 106.
Austromenopon ?daptionis (Eichler, 1949); Clay & Moreby 1967: 159, 168.
Austromenopon oschei Timmermann, 1963; Clay & Moreby 1967: 159, 168, figs 69, 71.
Austromenopon brevifimbriatum (Piaget, 1880); Price & Clay 1972: 494, figs 25–26, 28–33.
Austromenopon brevifimbriatum (Piaget, 1880); Palma 2017: 43.

Lectotype in NHML (see Clay 1949a: 820).

Type host: *Fulmarus glacialis* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean hosts: *Fulmarus glacialoides* (A. Smith, 1840); *Daption capense* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Other hosts: *Pagodroma nivea* (G. Forster, 1777); *Thalassoica antarctica* (Gmelin, 1789).

Chilean localities: Valparaíso: Region V; Chinquihue: Region X.

Geographic distribution: All oceans at high latitudes. Australasia; Subarctic Islands; north-western Europe; Greenland; Iceland; Subantarctic Islands; Antarctica.

Chilean references: Price & Clay (1972); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Timmermann (1963); Timmermann (1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Price *et al*. (2003: 90); Palma (1996: 115); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Fulmarus glacialoides* is a new host record, and Valparaíso and Chinquihue are new locality records for *Austromenopon brevifimbriatum* in Chile, based on specimens held in MONZ and NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

***Austromenopon elliotti* Timmermann, 1954** **New record**

Austromenopon elliotti Timmermann, 1954b: 205, fig. 19; pl. 1: figs e–f.
Austromenopon elliotti Timmermann, 1954; Timmermann 1965: 177.
Austromenopon elliotti Timmermann, 1954; Price & Clay 1972: 496, figs 39–41.
Austromenopon elliotti Timmermann, 1954; Palma 2017: 45.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.

Type host: *Pelecanoides urinatrix* (Gmelin, 1789).

Chilean hosts: *Pelecanoides urinatrix* (Gmelin, 1789); *Pelecanoides garnotii* (Lesson, 1828).

Other hosts: *Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul* Salvin, 1896; *Pelecanoides urinatrix dacunhae* Nicholl, 1906; *Pelecanoides urinatrix chathamensis* Murphy & Harper, 1916.

Chilean localities: Valparaíso: Region V; Isla Duque de York: Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Palma (1996: 116); Price *et al*. (2003: 91); Hänel & Palma (2007: 112, 121, 131). Price & Clay (1972); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Austromenopon elliotti* is naturally and frequently found on diving petrels only. This is the first record of *Austromenopon elliotti* from Chile, based on two samples held in MONZ.

***Austromenopon enigki* Timmermann, 1963**

Austromenopon enigki Timmermann, 1963: 425, fig. 14.
Austromenopon enigki Timmermann, 1963; Timmermann 1965: 177, fig. 113.
Austromenopon enigki Timmermann, 1963; Price & Clay 1972: 493, fig. 27.
Austromenopon enigki Timmermann, 1963; Price *et al*. 2003: 91.
Austromenopon enigki Timmermann, 1963; Harrison *et al*. 2013: 186.
Austromenopon enigki Timmermann, 1963; Palma 2017: 45.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Pelagodroma marina* (Latham, 1790).
Chilean hosts: *Fregetta grallaria* (Vieillot, 1817); *Oceanites pincoyae* Harrison *et al*., 2013.
Other hosts: *Pelagodroma marina dulciae* Mathews, 1912; *Pelagodroma marina maoriana* Mathews, 1912; *Fregetta tropica* (Gould, 1844); *Fregetta maoriana* (Mathews, 1932); *Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus* Mathews, 1912.
Chilean localities: Masatierra Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Seno Reloncaví: Region X.
Geographic distribution: Antarctica; Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.
Chilean references: Harrison *et al*. (2013); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Price & Clay (1972); Palma (1996: 116); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Austromenopon enigki* from *Fregetta grallaria* in Chile and Masatierra Island is a new locality record, both based on specimens held in MONZ. A sample of *Austromenopon enigki* from *Oceanites pincoyae* from Chile is held in MONZ, as recorded by Harrison *et al*. (2013: 186).

***Austromenopon fuscofasciatum* (Piaget, 1880)** **New record**

Menopon fuscofasciatum Piaget, 1880: 492, pl. 40: fig. 9.
Menopon fuscofasciatum Piaget, 1880; Harrison 1916: 37.
Austromenopon fuscofasciatum (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 47.
Austromenopon fuscofasciatum (Piaget, 1880); Clay 1959: 161, 164, 167, figs 16, 22.
Austromenopon fuscofasciatum (Piaget, 1880); Cohen *et al*. 1997: 186.
Austromenopon fuscofasciatum (Piaget, 1880); Price *et al*. 2003: 91.
Austromenopon fuscofasciatum (Piaget, 1880); Palma 2017: 46.

Lectotype ♀ in NHML (see Clay 1949a: 829).
Type host: *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck, 1815).
Chilean host: *Stercorarius chilensis* (Bonaparte, 1857).
Other hosts: *Stercorarius antarcticus hamiltoni* (Hagen, 1952); *Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi* (Mathews, 1912); *Stercorarius maccormicki* Saunders, 1893; *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Stercorarius longicaudus* Vieillot, 1819.
Chilean locality: Canal Smyth (Magallanes): Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Cosmopolitan.
Chilean references: Cohen *et al*. (1997); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Clay (1949: 829); Clay (1959); Clay & Moreby (1967: 158, fig. 66); Price *et al*. (2003); Hänel & Palma (2007: 112, 121, 131); Palma (2017).
Remarks: Although Cohen *et al*. (1997) listed this louse species from *Stercorarius chilensis* (as *Catharacta*), they did not record any samples. Therefore, this is the first record of *Austromenopon fuscofasciatum* from Chile, based on specimens held in MONZ.

***Austromenopon ossifragae* (Eichler, 1949)**

Procellariphaga ossifragae Eichler, 1949a: 12.
Procellariphaga ossifragae Eichler, 1949b: 345, figs 24–27.
Procellariphaga ossifragae Eichler, 1949: Hopkins & Clay 1952: 299.
Austromenopon ossifragae (Eichler, 1949); Timmermann 1963: 409, fig. 4.
Austromenopon ossifragae (Eichler, 1949); Timmermann 1965: 167, fig. 104.
Austromenopon ossifragae (Eichler, 1949); Price & Clay 1972: 491, figs 18–20.
Austromenopon ossifragae (Eichler, 1949); Palma 2017: 49.

Syntypes ♀♀ in ZMHG (see Weidner 1966: 261).
Type host: *Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean host: *Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other host: *Macronectes halli* Mathews, 1912.
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.
Chilean reference: Price & Clay (1972).
Other significant references: Timmermann (1963); Timmermann (1965); Clay & Moreby (1967: 158, 168, figs 68, 70, 75); Palma (1996: 117); Price *et al*. (2003: 92); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).
Remarks: Eichler (1949a,b) described this louse as a new species twice.

***Austromenopon paululum* (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)**

Menopon paululum Kellogg & Chapman, 1899: 119, pl. 8: fig. 2.
Procellariphaga paulula (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Eichler 1949b: 346.
Procellariphaga paulula (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 299.
Austromenopon spec.; Timmermann 1963: 414, fig. 8a.
Austromenopon paululum (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Timmermann 1963: 416.
Austromenopon piekarskii Timmermann, 1963: 417, fig. 9.
Austromenopon paululum (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Timmermann 1965: 171.
Austromenopon piekarskii Timmermann, 1963; Timmermann 1965: 173, fig. 108.
Austromenopon paululum (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Price & Clay 1972: 494, fig. 34.
Austromenopon paululum (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Price *et al*. 2003: 92.
Austromenopon paululum (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Palma 2017: 49.

Lectotype ♀ in EMEC (see Price & Clay 1972: 496).
Type host: *Puffinus opisthomelas* Coues, 1864.
Chilean hosts: *Puffinus creatopus* Coues, 1864; *Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other hosts: *Puffinus pacifica pacifica* (Gmelin, 1789); *Puffinus pacifica chlororhyncha* Lesson, 1831; *Puffinus bulleri* Salvin, 1888; *Puffinus carneipes* Gould, 1844; *Puffinus gravis* (O'Reilly, 1818); *Puffinus tenuirostris* (Temminck, 1835); *Puffinus newelli* Henshaw, 1900; *Puffinus puffinus* (Brünnich, 1764); *Puffinus gavia* (J.R. Forster, 1844); *Puffinus huttoni* Mathews, 1912; *Puffinus assimilis kermadecensis* Murphy, 1927; *Puffinus assimilis haurakiensis* Fleming & Serventy, 1943; *Puffinus elegans* Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869; *Puffinus yelkouan* (Acerbi, 1827); *Puffinus mauretanicus* Lowe, 1921; *Puffinus nativitatis* Streets, 1877; *Puffinus lherminieri* Lesson, 1839; *Puffinus auricularis* Townsend, 1890; *Puffinus assimilis boydi* Mathews, 1912; *Puffinus assimilis tunneyi* Mathews, 1912.
Chilean localities: Valparaíso: Region V; Puerto Montt: Region X.
Geographic distribution: Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.
Chilean references: Price & Clay (1972: 496); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Eichler (1949b); Timmermann (1963); Timmermann (1965); Palma (1996: 117); Martín-Mateo (2002: 62, figs 18B, I, 19D); Price *et al*. (2003); Hänel & Palma (2007: 112, 121, 130); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Puffinus creatopus* is a new host record for *Austromenopon paululum* in Chile, and Valparaíso and Puerto Montt are new locality records for this louse species in Chile, all based on samples held in MONZ.

***Austromenopon stammeri* Timmermann, 1963**

Austromenopon stammeri Timmermann, 1963: 421, fig. 12.
Austromenopon stammeri Timmermann, 1963; Timmermann 1965: 175, fig. 111.
Austromenopon stammeri Timmermann, 1963; Price & Clay 1972: 496, figs 35–38.
Austromenopon stammeri Timmermann, 1963; Palma 2017: 52.

Holotype in NHML.

Type host: *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl, 1820).

Chilean host: *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews, 1912).

Other hosts: *Halobaena caerulea* (Gmelin, 1789); *Pachyptila vittata* (G. Forster, 1777); *Pachyptila salvini salvini* (Mathews, 1912); *Pachyptila desolata* (Gmelin, 1789); *Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris* (Mathews, 1912); *Pachyptila crassirostris pyramidalis* Fleming, 1939.

Chilean localities: Rinconada, Antofagasta: Region II; Puerto Montt: Region X; Isla Noir: Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.

Chilean references: Price & Clay (1972); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Palma (1996: 118); Price *et al*. (2003: 92); Price & Clay (1972); Pilgrim & Palma (1982: 10); Hänel & Palma (2007: 112, 121, 130); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Austromenopon stammeri* is a prevalent and abundant species on all species and subspecies of prions (R.L. Palma, pers. observation). Antofagasta, Puerto Montt and Isla Noir are new localities for *A. stammeri* in Chile, based on specimens from *Pachyptila belcheri* held in MONZ and in NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

***Austromenopon transversum* (Denny, 1842)**

Liotheum (*Menopon*) *transversum* Denny, 1842: 201.
Liotheum (*Menopon*) *ridibundis* [sic] Denny, 1842: 201.
Liotheum (*Menopon*) *transversus* [sic] Denny, 1842: 226, pl. 21: fig. 7.
Liotheum (*Menopon*) *ridibundus* [sic] Denny, 1842: 227, pl. 20: fig. 3.
Menopon transversum Denny, 1842 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 46 (as junior synonym of *Menopon ridibundum* Denny, 1842 [sic]).
Austromenopon ridibundus [sic] (Denny, 1842); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 48.
Austromenopon transversum (Denny, 1842); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 48.
Austromenopon transversum (Denny, 1842); Clay 1959: 161, 164, 166, figs 15, 19, 21.
Austromenopon transversum (Denny, 1842); Clay & Moreby 1967: 158, 169, figs 63, 73.
Austromenopon transversum (Denny, 1842); González-Acuña *et al*. 2011a: 301.
Austromenopon transversum (Denny, 1842); Palma 2017: 53.
Austromenopon transversum (Denny, 1842); González-Acuña *et al*. 2020b: 3, fig. 2b.

Lectotype in NHML (see Clay 1959: 166).

Type host: *Rissa tridactyla* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean hosts: *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823*, Larus pipixcan* Wagler, 1831.

Other hosts: *Pagophila eburnea* (Phipps, 1774); *Rhodostethia rosea* (Macgillivray, 1924); *Rissa brevirostris* (Bruch, 1853); *Xema sabini* (Sabine, 1819); *Creagrus furcatus* (Neìboux, 1842) and at least 20 species of *Larus* and *Leucophaeus* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 93).

Chilean locality: Talcahuano: Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2011a); González-Acuña *et al*. (2020b).

Other significant references: Timmermann (1954b: 204, figs 15–16); Timmermann (1957: 97, figs 73–74); Clay (1959); Clay & Moreby (1967); Palma (1996: 119); Martín-Mateo (2002: 59, figs 18D, F, 19C, 20); Price *et al*. (2003: 93); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Austromenopon transversum* is the only species of this genus parasitic on species of gulls (Price *et al*. 2003: 93, 290).

Genus *Bonomiella* Conci, 1942

Bonomiella Conci, 1942. *Studi Trentini Scienze Naturali* 23 (2), 124. Type species: *Bonomiella insolitunguicolata* Conci, 1942 (by original designation).

***Bonomiella zenaidae* Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2012**

Bonomiella sp.; González-Acuña 1997: 74.

Bonomiella sp.; González-Acuña *et al.* 2004b: 38.

Bonomiella zenaidae Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2012: 50, figs 2, 4, 6–30.

Holotype ♀ in MDLP.

Type host: *Zenaida auriculata virgata* Bertoni, 1901.

Chilean host: *Zenaida auriculata auriculata* (des Murs, 1847).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: South America.

Chilean references: González-Acuña (1997); González-Acuña *et al.* (2004b); Cicchino & González-Acuña (2012).

Other significant references: None.

Remarks: Notwithstanding the abundance of domestic rock pigeons (*Columba livia domestica* Gmelin, 1789) in Chile, *Bonomiella columbae* Emerson, 1957—a common parasite of this host in parts of the world where it has been introduced—has not been found in this country.

Genus *Colpocephalum* Nitzsch, 1818

Colpocephalum Nitzsch, 1818. *Germar's Mag. Entomol.* 3, 298. Type species: *Colpocephalum zebra* Burmeister, 1838 (by subsequent designation).

Ferrisia Uchida, 1926. *Jour. Coll. Agric. Tokyo* 9, 43. Type species: *Colpocephalum turbinatum* Denny, 1842 (by original designation). Preoccupied by *Ferrisia* Fullaway, 1923.

Neocolpocephalum Ewing, 1933. *Jour. Parasit*. 20, 65. *Nomen novum* for *Ferrisia* Uchida, 1926.

Aquiligogus Eichler & Złotorzycka, 1971. *Angew. Parasit.* 12, 30. Type species: *Colpocephalum impressum* Rudow, 1866 (by original designation).

Pelecanigogus Eichler, 1949a. *Boll. Soc. Entomol. Italiana* 79, 12. Type species: *Colpocephalum eucarenum* "Ntz i. Brm." (by original designation).

***Colpocephalum brachysomum* Kellogg & Chapman, 1902** **New record**

Colpocephalum brachysomum Kellogg & Chapman, 1902: 162, pl. 14: fig. 3.

Colpocephalum brachysomum Kellogg & Chapman, 1902; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 77.

Colpocephalum brachysomum Kellogg & Chapman, 1902; Price & Beer 1963c: 62, fig. 6.

Colpocephalum brachysomum Kellogg & Chapman, 1902; Palma & Peck 2013: 17.

Lectotype ♀ in EMEC (see Price & Beer 1963c: 63).

Type host: *Asio flammeus sandwichensis* (Bloxham, 1826).

Other hosts: *Asio flammeus galapagoensis* (Gould, 1837); *Bubo virginianus* (Gmelin, 1788); *Circus cinereus* Vieillot, 1816.

Chilean host: *Glaucidium nanum* (King, 1828).

Chilean localities: Parque Contulmo (Concepción): Region VIII; Chiguayante: Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Price & Beer (1963c); Price *et al.* (2003: 97); Palma & Peck (2013).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Colpocephalum brachysomum* from Chile and *Glaucidium nanum* is a new host record for this louse, based on two samples held in MONZ.

***Colpocephalum foetens* (Eichler, 1954)**

Neocolpocephalum foetens Eichler, 1954: 44, figs 27–29.

Colpocephalum foetens (Eichler, 1954); Price & Beer 1963a: 738, fig. 3.

Colpocephalum foetens (Eichler, 1954); Price *et al.* 2003: 98.

Neocolpocephalum foetens Eichler, 1954; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.

Neocolpocephalum foetens Eichler, 1954; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Syntypes ♂♀ in ZMHU (see Göllner-Scheiding 1973: 34) and in NHML (see Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

Type host: *Coragyps atratus foetens* Lichstenstein, 1817.

Chilean host: *Coragyps atratus foetens* Lichstenstein, 1817.
Other host: *Cathartes burrovianus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean locality: Iquique: Region I.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: Eichler (1954); Göllner-Scheiding (1973); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).
Other significant references: Price & Beer (1963a); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: As stated in the Methods and conventions above, we follow the taxonomy used by Price *et al.* (2003); therefore, we revert this species to the genus *Colpocephalum*.

***Colpocephalum heterosoma* Piaget, 1880**

Colpocephalum heterosoma Piaget, 1880: 572, pl. 48: figs 3–4.
Colpocephalum heterosoma Piaget, 1880; Kellogg 1906: 321.
Colpocephalum heterosoma Piaget, 1880; Clay 1951b: 1059, figs 1–7, 9–12.
Colpocephalum heterosoma Piaget, 1880; Price & Beer 1965: 128, figs 89–91.
Colpocephalum heterosoma Piaget, 1880; Galaz *et al.* 1999: 18, fig. 2.
Colpocephalum heterosoma Piaget, 1880; Price *et al.* 2003: 99.

Lectotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay 1951b: 1162).
Type host: *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* Pallas, 1811.
Chilean host: *Phoenicopterus chilensis* Molina, 1782.
Other hosts: *Phoenicopterus ruber ruber* Linnaeus, 1758; *Phoeniconaias minor* (Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, 1798); *Phoenicoparrus jamesi* (Sclater, 1886).
Chilean locality: Salar Surire: Region XV.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Price & Beer (1965); Galaz *et al*. (1999).
Other significant references: Clay (1951); Clay (1974: 484); Price *et al.* (2003); Palma & Price (2010: 145); Palma & Peck (2013: 17).
Remarks: Among the three species of *Colpocephalum* parasitic on flamingoes, *C. heterosoma* is the most widespread, recorded from four host species belonging to three genera (Price *et al.* 2003: 99).

***Colpocephalum kelloggi* Osborn, 1902**

Colpocephalum kelloggi Osborn, 1902: 175, pl. 11: fig. 2.
Ferrisia kelloggi (Osborn); Uchida 1926: 44.
Colpocephalum kelloggi Osborn, 1902; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 80.
Colpocephalum kelloggi Osborn, 1902; Emerson 1960: 156.
Colpocephalum kelloggi Osborn, 1902; Price & Beer 1963a: 737, figs 1, 6.
Colpocephalum kelloggi Osborn, 1902; Price *et al.* 2003: 99.
Colpocephalum kelloggi Osborn, 1902; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Colpocephalum kelloggi Osborn, 1902; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262, fig. 3-19.
Colpocephalum kelloggi [sic]; Gutiérrez-Garrido 2021: 19, figs 2–3.

Lectotype ♀ in OSUM (see Emerson 1960: 156).
Type host: *Cathartes aura septentrionalis* Wiedemann, 1839.
Chilean hosts: *Cathartes aura jota* (Molina, 1782); *Coragyps atratus* (Bechstein, 1793).
Other hosts: *Cathartes aura aura* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Cathartes aura meridionalis* Swann, 1921; *Cathartes burrovianus* (Cassin, 1845); *Cathartes melambrotus* Wetmore, 1964.
Chilean localities: Coronel: Region VIII; Bulnes: Region XVI; San Carlos: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: Price & Beer (1963a: 738); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018); Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Emerson (1960); Price *et al.* (2003); Galloway *et al*. (2014: 148).
Remarks: Price & Beer (1963a: 738) questioned the correctness of the host data—given as *Coragyps atratus*—of the *Colpocephalum kelloggi* sample that they examined from Chile; however, Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021: 19)

collected 19 specimens of *C. kelloggi* from one *Coragyps atratus* in Chile. In addition, the NHML collection holds four specimens of *C. kelloggi* from *Cathartes aura jota* collected in Chile, without specific localities (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

***Colpocephalum maculatum* Piaget, 1880**

Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880: 516, pl. 43: fig. 1.
Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880; Harrison 1916: 51.
Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 81 (as junior synonym of *Colpocephalum polybori* Rudow, 1869a).
Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880; Price & Beer 1963a: 742, figs 14–15.
Colpocephalum chimangoi Tendeiro & Mendes, 1994: 139, pl. 3: figs 1–2; pl. 4: figs 1–2; pl. 5: fig. 1.
Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880; Price *et al.* 1997: 540.
Aquiligogus maculatus (Piaget, 1880); Mey & González-Acuña 2000: 67, 70.
Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880; Price *et al.* 2003: 100.
Aquiligogus maculatus (Piaget, 1880); San-Martín-Órdenes *et al.* 2005: 50.
Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880; González-Acuña *et al*. 2008a: 283.
Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880; Moreno-Salas 2010: 25, fig. 2e.
Aquiligogus maculatus (Piaget, 1880); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95–96, fig. 1.
Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262, fig. 3-19.

Lectotype ♂ in NHML (see Price & Beer 1963a: 742).
Type host: *Caracara plancus brasiliensis* (Gmelin, 1788).
Chilean hosts: *Caracara plancus plancus* (Miller, 1777); *Milvago chimango chimango* (Vieillot 1816); *Milvago chimango temucoensis* (Sclater, 1918).
Other hosts: *Caracara lutosus* Ridgway, 1876; *Micrastur semitorquatus* (Vieillot, 1817); *Milvago chimachima* (Vieillot, 1816); *Phalcoboenus albogularis* (Gould, 1837); *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* (Meyen, 1834).
Chilean localities: Antofagasta: Region II; Coquimbo: Region IV; Concepción: Region VIII; Chiloé: Region X; Isla Navarino: Region XII; Valdivia: Region XIV; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Central and South America.
Chilean references: Price & Beer (1963a); Price (1964: 763); Price (1967b: 319); Tendeiro & Mendes (1994); Price *et al.* (1997); Mey & González-Acuña (2000); San-Martín-Órdenes *et al.* (2005); González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a); Moreno-Salas (2010); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1955: 53–55, fig. 2); Eichler & Złotorzycka (1971: 30); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: Antofagasta, Concepción and Chiloé are new locality records for *Colpocephalum maculatum* in Chile, based on samples from *Milvago chimango temucoensis* and *Caracara plancus plancus* held in MONZ and NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017), respectively. San-Martín-Órdenes *et al*. (2005: 51, 53) provided population parameters for 4707 specimens of *Colpocephalum maculatum* collected from 23 *Milvago chimango chimango*.

***Colpocephalum megalopteri* Price, 1967**

Colpocephalum megalopteri Price, 1967b: 319, figs 1–3.
Aquiligogus megalopterus (Price, 1967); Mey & González-Acuña 2000: 67. *Invalid emendation*.
Colpocephalum megalopteri Price, 1967; González-Acuña *et al*. 2008a: 283.
Colpocephalum megalopteri Price, 1967; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Colpocephalum megalopteri Price, 1967; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype ♀ in USNM.
Type host: *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* (Meyen, 1834).
Chilean host: *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* (Meyen, 1834).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Talagante: Region RM.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: Mey & González-Acuña (2000); González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Price *et al*. (2003: 100).

Remarks: As stated in the Methods and conventions above, we follow the taxonomy used by Price *et al.* (2003); therefore, we regard the genus *Aquiligogus* as a junior synonym of *Colpocephalum*.

***Colpocephalum occidentalis* Price, 1967**

Colpocephalum occidentalis Price, 1967a: 276, figs 8–9.
Colpocephalum unciferum (Kellog) [sic]; Ruz & Toro 1968: 134. *Misidentification*.
Colpocephalum occidentalis Price, 1967; Price *et al.* 2003: 101.
Colpocephalum occidentalis Price, 1967; Palma & Peck 2013: 18.

Holotype ♀ in USNM.

Type host: *Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis* (Gmelin, 1789).

Chilean host: *Pelecanus thagus* Molina, 1782.

Other hosts: *Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis* Linnaeus, 1766; *Pelecanus occidentalis urinator* Wetmore, 1945; *Pelecanus occidentalis murphyi* (Wetmore, 1945); *Pelecanus occidentalis californicus* (Ridgway, 1884).

Chilean localities: Valparaíso: Region V; Río Andalién (Concepción): Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.

Chilean references: Ruz & Toro (1968); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Price (1967a); Price *et al.* (2003); Palma & Peck (2013).

Remarks: Río Andalién (Concepción) is a new locality record for *Colpocephalum occidentalis* in Chile, based on a sample from *Pelecanus thagus* held in MONZ.

***Colpocephalum phalcoboeni* Price, 1964**

Colpocephalum phalcoboeni Price, 1964: 763, figs 1–2.
Colpocephalum phalcoboeni Price, 1964; Price 1966: 317, figs 5, 7, 9.
Colpocephalum phalcoboeni Price, 1964; Price 1967b: 317.
Colpocephalum phalcoboeni Price, 1964; Price *et al*. 2003: 101.
Aquiligogus phalcoboenus (Price, 1964); Mey & González-Acuña 2000: 67. *Misspelling*.
Colpocephalum phalcoboeni Price, 1964; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Colpocephalum phalcoboenus; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 97. *Misspelling*.
Colpocephalum phalcoboeni Price, 1964; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype ♀ in USNM.

Type host: *Phalcoboenus albogularis* (Gould, 1837).

Chilean host: *Phalcoboenus albogularis* (Gould, 1837).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Puerto Williams, Isla Navarino: Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Southern Chile and Argentina.

Chilean references: Price (1964); Mey & González-Acuña (2000); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Price (1966); Price (1967); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: One paratype ♂ of *Colpocephalum phalcoboeni* is held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

***Colpocephalum strangei* Price, 1966** **New record**

Colpocephalum strangei Price, 1966: 317, figs 1–4, 6, 8.
Colpocephalum strangei Price, 1966; Price 1967b: 317.
Aquiligogus strangei (Price, 1966); Mey & González-Acuña 2000: 68.
Colpocephalum strangei Price, 1966; Price *et al*. 2003: 102.

Holotype ♀ in NHML.

Type host: *Phalcoboenus australis* (Gmelin, 1788).

Chilean host: *Phalcoboenus australis* (Gmelin, 1788).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego and surrounding islands.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Price (1967b); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Colpocephalum strangei* from Chile, based on two samples from *Phalcoboenus australis* held in MONZ.

Colpocephalum subzerafae **Tendeiro, 1988**

Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, ?1955 *sen. lat*. Price & Beer 1963a: 758, fig. 55. In part.
Colpocephalum subzerafae subzerafae Tendeiro, 1988: 88, figs 4–6, 16–19.
Colpocephalum subzerafae Tendeiro, 1988; Price *et al.* 2003: 102.
Colpocephalum subzerafae Tendeiro, 1988; González-Acuña *et al*. 2011b: 189.
Colpocephalum subzerafae Tendeiro, 1988; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Colpocephalum subzerafae Tendeiro, 1988; Palma 2017: 58.
Colpocephalum subzerafae Tendeiro, 1988; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262, fig. 3-19.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Falco naumanni naumanni* Fleischer, 1818.
Chilean host: *Falco sparverius cinnamonimus* Swainson, 1838.
Other hosts: *Falco amurensis* Radde, 1863; *Falco biarmicus abyssinicus* Neumann, 1904; *Falco cenchroides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827; *Falco columbarius* Linneaus, 1758; *Falco concolor* Temminck, 1825; *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771; *Falco rupicoloides* Smith, 1829; *Falco tinnunculus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Falco vespertinus* Linnaeus, 1766 (see Price *et al.* 2003: 102).
Chilean localities: Isla Robinson Crusoe (= Masatierra) (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Price & Beer (1963a: 759); González-Acuña *et al*. (2011b); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).
Other significant references: Palma (1996: 122); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2017).
Remarks: Price & Beer (1963a: 759) identified as *Colpocephalum zerafae* the material ex *Falco peregrinus* from Chile. However, since *C. subzerafae* had not been described at the time, further examination of that material is needed to confirm such identification (see also under *Colpocephalum zerafae* below).

Colpocephalum trichosum **Harrison, 1916**

Colpocephalum setosum Piaget, 1880: 521, pl. 43: fig. 5. Preoccupied by *Colpocephalum caudatum* var. *setosa* Piaget, 1880: 519.
Colpocephalum trichosum Harrison, 1916: 55. *Nomen novum* for *Colpocephalum setosum* Piaget, 1880: 521.
Colpocephalum trichosum Harrison, 1916; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 84.
Colpocephalum trichosum Harrison, 1916; Price & Beer 1963a: 738, figs 2–4.
Colpocephalum trichosum Harrison, 1916; Price *et al*. 2003: 102.
Colpocephalum trichosum; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 264, fig. 3-19.
Colpocephalum trichosum Harrison, 1916; Gutiérrez-Garrido 2021: 19, 21, fig. 4.

Lectotype ♂ in NHML (see Price & Beer 1963a: 740; Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).
Type host: *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean host: *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Chaitén: Region X; Valdivia: Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: Western South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña & Moreno (2018); Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021).
Other significant references: Hopkins & Clay (1952); Price & Beer (1963a); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021: 21) collected 90 specimens of *Colpocephalum trichosum* from four Andean condors, but 80 of them were from one bird, captive in the zoological garden of Rancagua.

Colpocephalum trispinum **Piaget, 1885**

Colpocephalum trispinum Piaget, 1885: 122, pl. 13: fig. 5.
Colpocephalum trispinum Piaget, 1885; Harrison 1916: 55.

Colpocephalum trispinum Piaget, 1885; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 84.
Colpocephalum trispinum Piaget, 1885; Price & Beer 1965: 118, figs 26–28.
Colpocephalum trispinum Piaget, 1885; Price *et al*. 2003: 102.
Colpocephalum trispinum Piaget, 1885; Seguel 2012: 612.
Colpocephalum trispinum Piaget, 1885; Salazar-Silva 2021: 14, fig. 2.

Lectotype ♂ in NHML (see Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

Type host: *Theristicus caudatus* (Boddaert, 1783).

Chilean host: *Theristicus melanopis* (Gmelin, 1789).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Magallanes: Region XII; Valdivia: Region XIV; Villarrica: Region XIV; Enco: Region XIV.

Geographic distribution: South America.

Chilean references: Price & Beer (1965); Seguel (2012); Salazar-Silva (2021); this catalogue.

Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: Magallanes and Enco are new locality records for *Colpocephalum trispinum* in Chile, based on several samples from *Theristicus melanopis* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017). Salazar-Silva (2021: 13) provided ecological data on 225 specimens of *Colpocephalum trispinum* collected from 15 birds in Valdivia, Chile.

***Colpocephalum turbinatum* Denny, 1842**

Liotheum (*Colpocephalum*) *turbinatum* Denny, 1842: 198, 209, pl. 21: fig. 1.
Ferrisia turbinata (Denny, 1842); Uchida 1926: 44.
Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 84.
Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842, *sens. lat.*; Price & Beer 1963a: 754, figs 49, 53, 57.
Neocolpocephalum (*Neocolpocephalum*) *turbinatum* (Denny, 1842); Eichler & Złotorzycka 1971: 28.
Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842; Nelson & Murray 1971: 23, 25, figs 2, 5.
Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842; Pilgrim 1976: 160, figs 6–7.
Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842; González-Acuña *et al*. 2008a: 281.
Colpocephalum (*Aquiligogus*) *turbinatum* Denny, 1842; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 97, fig. 2.
Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842; Palma 2017: 59.
Colpocephalum (*Aquiligogus*) *turbinatum* Denny, 1842; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262, fig. 3-19.
Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842; Grandón-Ojeda *et al.* 2019: 378, figs 3–4.

Syntypes ♀♀ in NHML (Price & Beer 1963a: 756).

Type host: *Columba livia domestica* Gmelin, 1789.

Chilean hosts: *Accipiter chilensis* Philippi & Landbeck, 1864; *Buteo polyosoma* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824); *Buteo ventralis* Gould, 1837; *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789; *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* Vieillot, 1819.

Other hosts: Over 50 species in the orders Columbiformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes (see Price *et al*. 2003: 102).

Chilean localities: Santiago: Region RM; Talagante: Region RM; Valparaíso: Region V; Ñuble: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018); Grandón-Ojeda *et al.* (2019).

Other significant references: Emerson (1957: 64); Price & Beer (1963a); Nelson & Murray (1971); Clay (1976: 537); Pilgrim (1976); Palma (1996: 123); Price *et al*. (2003: 102); Bush *et al*. (2012: 258, 260); Palma & Peck (2013: 18); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Colpocephalum turbinatum* is exceptional among lice because of its wide range of host associations, including many species of pigeons, eagles, hawks, harriers, vultures, osprey and owls (see Price *et al*. 2003: 102).

***Colpocephalum zerafae* Ansari, 1955**

Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, 1955: 52.
Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, 1956: 399. *Junior primary homonym*.
Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, 1957: 428, figs 15–18. *Junior primary homonym*.
Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, ?1955 *sens. lat*.: Price & Beer 1963a: 758, figs 55, 59.

Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, 1955; Tendeiro 1988: 78.
Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, 1955; Price *et al*. 2003: 103.
Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, 1955; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, 1955; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262, fig. 3-19.
Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, 1955; Naz *et al*. 2020: 407.

Type material presumed lost (Naz *et al*. 2020: 407).

Type host: *Falco jugger* J.E. Gray, 1834.

Chilean host: *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771.

Other hosts: *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (Gmelin, 1788); *Butastur teesa* (Franklin, 1831); *Falco biarmicus* Temminck, 1825; *Falco mexicanus* Schlegel, 1850.

Chilean localities: Not given.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: Price & Beer (1963a: 759); Tendeiro (1988); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Price *et al*. (2003); Naz *et al*. (2020).

Remarks: The material identified by Price & Beer (1963a: 759) as *Colpocephalum zerafae* from *Falco peregrinus* from Chile has not been examined again since Tendeiro (1988) described *C. subzerafae*. Considering that Tendeiro (1988: 78) did not examine any Chilean specimens, that material needs confirmation of its identity (see also under *Colpocephalum subzerafae* above).

Genus *Cuculiphilus* Uchida, 1926

Cuculiphilus Uchida, 1926. *Jour. Coll. Agric. Tokyo* 9, 47. Type species: *Pediculus fasciatus* Scopoli, 1763 = *Cuculiphilus* (*Cuculiphilus*) *fasciatus* (Scopoli, 1763) (by original designation).

Subgenus *Falcophilus* Guimarães, 1942

Falcophilus Guimarães, 1942. *Papéis Avulsos Dept. Zool.* (*São Paulo*) 2, 241. Type species: *Menopon alternatum* Osborn, 1902 = *Cuculiphilus* (*Falcophilus*) *alternatus* (Osborn, 1902) (by original designation).

***Cuculiphilus* (*Falcophilus*) *alternatus* (Osborn, 1902)**

Menopon alternatum Osborn, 1902: 175, pl. 2: fig. 1.
Falcophilus alternatus (Osborn, 1902); Guimarães 1942: 241, figs 7–13.
Falcophilus coragypsis Eichler, 1948a: 251, figs 1–7.
Cuculiphilus alternatus (Osborn, 1902); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 97.
Cuculiphilus coragypsis (Eichler, 1948); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 97.
Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *alternatus* (Osborn, 1902); Sharf & Price 1965: 552, figs 4–6, 11.
Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *alternatus* (Osborn, 1902); Price *et al*. 2003: 104.
Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *alternatus* (Osborn, 1902); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *coragypsis* Eichler, 1948; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *alternatus* (Osborn, 1902); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.
Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *coragypsis* Eichler, 1948; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.
Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *alternatus*; Gutiérrez-Garrido 2021: 19, 22, fig. 5.

Lectotype ♂ in OSUM (see Emerson 1960: 159). Holotype ♀ of *Falcophilus coragypsis* in ZMHG (see Weidner 1966: 255).

Type host: *Cathartes aura septentrionalis* Wiedemann, 1839.

Chilean host: *Coragyps atratus foetens* Lichstenstein, 1817.

Other hosts: *Cathartes burrovianus* (Cassin 1845); *Cathartes melambrotus* Wetmore, 1964; *Gymnogyps californianus* (Shaw, 1797).

Chilean localities: Iquique: Region I; San Carlos: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.

Chilean references: Eichler (1948a); Sharf & Price (1965); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018); Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021).

Other significant references: Guimarães (1942); Price *et al.* (2003).

Remarks: We follow Sharf & Price (1965) in regarding *Cuculiphilus* (*Falcophilus*) *coragypsis* as a junior synonym of *Cuculiphilus* (*Falcophilus*) *alternatus*. Furthermore, as stated in the Methods and Conventions above, we follow the taxonomy used by Price *et al.* (2003) considering *C.* (*F.*) *coragypsis* as a junior synonym. Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021: 19) collected 15 specimens of *C.* (*F.*) *alternatus* from one *Coragyps atratus foetens*.

Cuculiphilus* (*Falcophilus*) *punctatus* (Gervais, 1849)** ***Incertae sedis

Liotheum punctatum Gervais, 1849: 104.

Liotheum quadripustulatum Den.; Gay 1854: pl. Anoplureos figs 11.

Laemobothrion punctatum Gervais, in Gay; Harrison 1916: 65.

Cuculiphilus punctatus (Gervais, 1849); Hopkins 1949a: 46.

Cuculiphilus punctatus (Gervais, 1849); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 99.

Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *punctatus* (Gervais, 1849); Scharf & Price 1965: 553. *Unidentifiable*.

Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *punctatus* (Gervais, 1849); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.

Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *punctatus* (Gervais, 1849); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Status, sex and repository of types unknown, presumed lost.

Type hosts: "Halcones" and "perhaps Condor".

Chilean hosts: "Halcones" and "perhaps Condor"; *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Not given.

Geographic distribution: Chile.

Chilean references: Gervais (1849); Gay (1854); Hopkins (1949a); Scharf & Price (1965); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant reference: Hopkins & Clay (1952); Price *et al.* (2003: 105).

Remarks: Hopkins (1949a: 47) wrote: "Unfortunately, the absence of a proper host-record renders a closer identification of *Cuculiphilus punctatus* (Gervais) impossible unless the type should survive." Considering that Scharf & Price (1965) could not obtain such type, they regarded this taxon as unidentifiable, but they recognised it as belonging to the subgenus *Falcophilus*. The record of *Vultur gryphus* as a host of *Cuculiphilus* (*Falcophilus*) *punctatus* in both Moreno & González-Acuña (2015) and González-Acuña & Moreno (2018) is only a transcription from Gervais (1849), because no further samples of this louse species have been collected from the Andean condor.

***Cuculiphilus* (*Falcophilus*) *zonatus* (Piaget, 1885)**

Menopon zonatus Piaget, 1885: 152, pl. 16: fig. 6.

Cuculiphilus zonatus (Piaget, 1885); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 99.

Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *zonatus* (Piaget, 1885); Sharf & Price 1965: 552, figs 24, 33.

Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *zonatus* (Piaget, 1885); Price *et al*. 2003: 105.

Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *zonatus* (Piaget, 1885); Gutiérrez-Garrido 2021: 19, 23, fig. 6.

Lectotype ♂ in NHML (see Sharf & Price 1965: 553).

Type host: *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean host: *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Chaitén: Region X; Valdivia: Region XIV.

Geographic distribution: Western South America.

Chilean reference: Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021).

Other significant references: Hopkins & Clay (1952); Sharf & Price (1965); Price *et al.* (2003).

Remarks: Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021: 19) collected 10 specimens of *Cuculiphilus* (*Falcophilus*) *zonatus* from two Andean condors.

Genus *Eidmanniella* Kéler, 1938

Eidmanniella Kéler, 1938a. *Ann. Mus. Zool. Polon.* 13, 81. Type species: *Menopon brevipalpe* Piaget, 1880 = *Eidmanniella pellucida* (Rudow, 1869a) (by original designation).

***Eidmanniella albescens* (Piaget, 1880)**

Menopon albescens Piaget, 1880: 491, pl. 41: fig. 4.
Menopon singularis Kellogg & Kuwana, 1902: 485, pl. 31: fig. 1.
Eidmanniella albescens (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 129.
Eidmanniella sula Tendeiro, 1958: 443, figs 1–2, photos 1–4.
Eidmanniella albescens (Piaget, 1880); Ryan & Price 1969: 822, figs 5, 13, 26, 29.
Eidmanniella albescens (Piaget, 1880); Palma 2017: 60.

Lectotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay 1949a: 816).

Type host: "*Morus serratus* (G.R. Gray, 1843)", in error (see Ryan & Price 1969: 822).

Chilean host: *Sula variegata* (Tschudi, 1843).

Other hosts: *Sula sula* (Linnaeus, 1766); *Sula granti* Rothschild, 1902; *Sula nebouxii excisa* Todd, 1948; *Sula leucogaster plotus* (J.R. Forster, 1844); *Sula dactylatra tasmani* van Tets, *et al.* 1988; *Papasula abbotti* (Ridgway, 1893).

Chilean locality: Antofagasta: Region II.

Geographic distribution: Tropical and subtropical Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Chilean references: Ryan & Price (1969: 823); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Tendeiro (1958); Palma (1996: 124); Price *et al*. (2003: 107); Palma (2010: 407); Palma & Peck (2013: 19); Rivera-Parra *et al*. (2014: 571); Rivera-Parra *et al*. (2015: 3267); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Antofagasta is a new locality record for *Eidmanniella albescens* in Chile, based on a sample from *Sula variegata* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

***Eidmanniella eurygaster* (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866)**

Menopon eurygaster Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866: 393.
Menopon subrotundum Piaget, 1880: 453, pl. 35: fig. 2.
Eidmanniella eurygaster (Nitzsch, 1866) [sic]; Guimarães 1943: 424.
Eidmanniella eurygaster (Nitzsch, 1866) [sic]; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 129.
Eidmanniella subrotunda (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 130.
Eidmanniella eurygaster (Nitzch) [sic]; Ruz & Toro 1968: 134.
Eidmanniella subrotunda (Piaget, 1880); Ryan & Price 1969: 820, figs 18–19, 22, 27–28.
Eidmanniella eurygaster (Nitzsch, 1866) [sic]; Ryan & Price 1969: 820.
Eidmanniella subrotunda (Piaget, 1880); Palma 1996: 125.
Eidmanniella eurygaster (Nitzsch, 1866) [sic]; Castro & Cicchino 1996: 139.
Eidmanniella eurygaster (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866); Price *et al*. 2003: 107.
Eidmanniella eurygaster (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866); Palma 2017: 61.

Status, sex and repository of types unknown, presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 61). Lectotype ♂ of *Menopon subrotundum* in NHML (see Palma 1996: 125).

Type host: *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (Gmelin, 1789).

Chilean host: *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (Gmelin, 1789).

Other hosts: *Phalacrocorax africanus* (Gmelin, 1789); *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* Stephens, 1826; *Phalacrocorax niger* (Vieillot, 1817); *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris* Gould, 1837; *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (J.F. Brandt, 1837).

Chilean locality: Lake Matanza: Region V; Valparaíso: Region V.

Geographic distribution: Africa; Asia; Australasia; North, Central and South America; Pacific Islands.

Chilean references: Ruz & Toro (1968); Ryan & Price (1969: 821); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Guimarães (1943); Castro & Cicchino (1996); Palma (1996); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Lake Matanza is a new locality record for *Eidmanniella eurygaster* in Chile, based on a sample from *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

***Eidmanniella pellucida* (Rudow, 1869)**

Menopon pellucidum Rudow, 1869a: 400.
Menopon brevipalpe Piaget, 1880: 498, pl. 40: fig. 5.

Menopon sigmoidale Picaglia, 1885: 87.
Menopon kuwani Kellogg & Chapman, 1902: 26, pl. 3: fig. 4.
Eidmanniella brevipalpis (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 129.
Eidmanniella kuwani (Kellogg & Chapman, 1902); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 129.
Eidmanniella pellucida (Rudow, 1869); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 129.
Eidmanniella sp.; Ruz & Toro 1968: 134.
Eidmanniella pellucida (Rudow, 1869); Ryan & Price 1969: 819, figs 1–2, 4, 6, 14–15, 21, 24, 31, 33.
Eidmanniella pellucida; Sepúlveda *et al*. 1997: 371.
Eidmanniella pellucida (Rudow, 1869); Palma 2017: 61.

Neotype ♀ in NHML (see Ryan & Price 1969: 820).

Type host: *Phalacrocorax capensis* (Sparrman, 1788).

Chilean hosts: *Phalacrocorax atriceps* King, 1828; *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* (Lesson, 1837); *Phalacrocorax gaimardi* (Lesson & Garnot, 1828).

Other hosts: *Phalacrocorax albiventer* (Lesson, 1831); *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* (Linnaeus, 1761); *Phalacrocorax auritus* (Lesson, 1831); *Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1826; *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Vieillot, 1817); *Phalacrocorax magellanicus* (Gmelin, 1789); *Phalacrocorax pelagicus* Pallas, 1811; *Phalacrocorax penicillatus* (J.F. Brandt, 1837); *Phalacrocorax varius varius* (Gmelin, 1789); *Phalacrocorax carunculatus* (Gmelin, 1789); *Phalacrocorax chalconotus* (G.R. Gray, 1845); *Stictocarbo punctatus punctatus* (Sparrman, 1786); S*tictocarbo punctatus oliveri* Mathews, 1930; *Stictocarbo featherstoni* (Buller, 1873).

Chilean localities: Iquique: Region I; Valparaíso: Region V; Talcahuano: Region VIII; Bahía Concepción: Region VIII; Valdivia: Region XIV; Punta Arenas: Region XII; Diego Ramírez Islands: Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Africa; Australasia; Europe; North & South America.

Chilean references: Ruz & Toro (1968); Sepúlveda *et al*. (1997); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Ryan & Price (1969: 820); Clay (1976: 537); Palma (1996: 125); Price *et al*. (2003: 107); Palma (2010: 407); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Phalacrocorax atriceps* and *Phalacrocorax gaimardii* are new host records for *Eidmanniella pellucida*, and Talcahuano, Bahía Concepción, Valdivia, Punta Arenas and Diego Ramírez Islands are new locality records for this louse species in Chile, all based on samples held in the collections of MONZ and NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

One female from *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* identified as *Eidmanniella pellucida* by González-Acuña *et al*. (2020a: 4, fig. 2a) requires verification, because *Ph. brasilianus* is regularly parasitised by *Eidmanniella eurygaster* (see above).

Genus *Heteromenopon* Carriker, 1954

Subgenus *Heteromenopon* Carriker, 1954

Heteromenopon Carriker, 1954. *Rev. Bras. Entomol.* 2, 170. Type species: *Heteromenopon sincipitalis* Carriker, 1954 (by original designation).

***Heteromenopon* (*Heteromenopon*) *macrurum* (Eichler 1952)**

Kurodaia macrura Eichler, 1952b: 257, fig. 11.
Kurodaia macrura Eichler, 1952; Hopkins & Clay 1955: 182.
Kurodaia macrura Eichler, 1952; Price & Beer 1963d: 384. *Incertae sedis*.
Heteromenopon (*Heteromenopon*) *macrurum* (Eichler, 1952); Price & Beer 1967: 333, fig. 24.
Heteromenopon (*Heteromenopon*) *macrurum* (Eichler, 1952); Palma 1975: 113, figs 1–3.
Heteromenopon (*Heteromenopon*) *subpilosus* Cicchino & Castro, 1977: 85, figs 1–5.
Heteromenopon (*Heteromenopon*) *macrurum* (Eichler, 1952); Mey *et al*. 2002: 101, figs 2–4.
Heteromenopon (*Heteromenopon*) *macrurum* (Eichler, 1952); Price *et al*. 2003: 110.
Heteromenopon macrurum (Eichler, 1952); Cicchino & González-Acuña 2009b: 38.
Heteromenopon macrurum (Eichler, 1952); Valdebenito *et al.* 2015: 424, figs 4–5.

Lectotype ♂ in ZMHU (see Mey *et al*. 2002: 103).

Type hosts: "*Falco sparverius cinnamominus* Swainson, 1838" & *"Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan, 1763", both in error (see Price & Beer 1967: 333).

Chilean hosts: *Cyanoliseus patagonus bloxami* Olson, 1995; *Enicognathus ferrugineus* (Mller, 1776); *Enicognathus leptorhynchus* (King, 1831).

Other hosts: *Cyanoliseus patagonus patagonus* (Vieillot, 1818); *Myopsitta monachus monachus* (Boddeaert, 1783).

Chilean localities: Santiago: Region RM; Nilahue: Region VI; Río Azufre: Region VI; Talca: Region VI; Curanilahue: Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: South America.

Chilean references: Eichler (1952); Weidner (1966: 257); Price & Beer (1967); Mey *et al*. (2002); Cicchino & González-Acuña (2009b); Valdebenito *et al.* (2015).

Other significant references: Palma (1975); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: Mey *et al.* (2002: 103) incorrectly claimed that Palma (1975) had designated a "type host" for *H.* (*H.*) *macrurum* when, in fact, Palma (1975: 113) clearly stated that: (1) *Myopsitta monachus monachus* was a "true host" for this louse, and (2) it was possible that the original type specimens had accidentally transferred from a Chilean parrot to the type hosts. Also, Mey *et al.* (2002: 103) incorrectly designated the Chilean subspecies *Cyanoliseus patagonus bloxami* as the "Type host" of this louse, disregarding the fact that the type host of any parasite cannot be changed, even if clearly shown to be in error.

Cicchino & González-Acuña (2009b: 38) listed "*Cyanoliseus patagonus byroni"* as one of the hosts of *Heteromenopon macrurum*. However, the correct subspecies name for that parrot is *Cyanoliseus patagonus bloxami* Olson, 1995, because *C. p. byroni* is a junior synonym of *Enicognathus leptorhynchus* (see Olson 1995: 238).

Genus *Hohorstiella* Eichler, 1940

Hohorstiella Eichler, 1940a. *Zentralbl. Bakter. Parasitenkd. Infekt*. 145, 362. Type species: *Menopon latum* Piaget, 1880 = *Hohorstiella lata* (Piaget, 1880) (by original designation).

***Hohorstiella* species**

Hohorstiella sp.; González-Acuña 1997: 73.

Hohorstiella sp.; González-Acuña *et al*. 2004b: 38.

Chilean host: *Zenaida auriculata auriculata* (des Murs, 1847).

Chilean locality: Ñuble: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: South America.

Chilean references: González-Acuña (1997); González-Acuña *et al*. (2004b)

Other significant references: Nelson & Murray (1971: 22, 25 figs 1, 6); Palma (1996: 129); Price *et al*. (2003: 111).

Remarks: In a survey of 235 specimens of *Zenaida auriculata* from Ñuble, González-Acuña *et al*. (2004b) recorded an unidentified species of *Hohorstiella* from only 4.7% of the hosts examined. Notwithstanding the abundance of domestic rock pigeons (*Columba livia domestica* Gmelin, 1789) in Chile, *Hohorstiella lata* (Piaget, 1880) has not been recorded in this country.

Genus *Holomenopon* Eichler, 1941

Holomenopon Eichler, 1941b. *Stettin. Entomol. Zeit.* 102, 125. Type species: *Menopon albofasciatum* Piaget, 1880 = *Holomenopon leucoxanthum* (Burmeister, 1838) (by original designation).

***Holomenopon brevithoracicum* (Piaget, 1880)**

Menopon brevithoracicum Piaget, 1880: 495, pl. 41: fig. 2.

Holomenopon brevithoracicum (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 174.

Holomenopon brevithoracicum (Piaget, 1880); Price 1971: 639, fig. 16.

Holomenopon brevithoracicum (Piaget, 1880); Price *et al*. 2003: 112.

Holomenopon brevithoracicum; González-Acuña *et al.* 2005: 87.

Austromenopon [sic] *brevithoracicum* (Piaget, 1880); González-Acuña *et al.* 2010: 64.

Lectotype ♂ in NHML (see Price 1971: 640).

Type host: *Cygnus melancoryphus* (Molina, 1782).

Chilean hosts: *Cygnus melancoryphus* (Molina, 1782); *Chloephaga picta* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other hosts: *Chloephaga hybrida* (Molina, 1782); *Chloephaga rubidiceps* Sclater, 1861.
Chilean localities: Río Verde: Region XII; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al.* (2005); González-Acuña *et al.* (2010).
Other significant references: Price (1971); Castro & Cicchino (1987: 374); Price *et al*. (2003); Brum *et al*. (2005: 262).
Remarks: Although *Chloephaga hybrida* and *Chloephaga rubidiceps* occur in Chile, no lice have been recorded from them in this country.

***Holomenopon tadornae* (Gervais, 1844)**

Philopterus tadornae Gervais, 1844: 323, pl. 49: fig. 6.
Menopon tadornae Gervais, 1844 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 45.
Holomenopon tadornae (Gervais, 1844); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 175.
Holomenopon museigottingense Eichler, 1954: 37, fig. 15.
Holomenopon tadornae (Gervais, 1844) *sensu lato*; Price 1971: 640, figs 17–18.
Holomenopon tadornae (Gervais, 1844); Palma 2017: 66, figs 39–40.

Status, sex and repository of types unknown (see Palma 2017: 66). Holotype ♂ of *Holomenopon museigottingense* in ZMUG.
Type host: *Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Chloephaga melanoptera* (Eyton, 1838).
Other hosts: *Alopochen aegyptiaca* (Linnaeus; 1766); *Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas); *Tadorna tadornoides* (Jardine & Selby, 1828); *Tadorna variegata* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean localities: None given.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean reference: Eichler (1954).
Other significant references: Price (1971); Price *et al*. (2003: 113); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Holomenopon tadornae* appears to be restricted to species of the tribe Tadornini.

Genus *Kurodaia* Uchida, 1926

Subgenus *Kurodaia* Uchida, 1926

Kurodaia Uchida, 1926. *Jour. Coll. Agric. Tokyo* 9, 50. Type species: *Colpocephalum haliaeeti* Denny, 1842 = *Kurodaia* (*Kurodaia*) *haliaeeti* (Denny, 1842) (by original designation).

***Kurodaia* (*Kurodaia*) *fulvofasciata* (Piaget, 1880)**

Menopon fulvofasciatum Piaget, 1880: 417, pl. 33: fig. 3.
Kurodaia taguatoi Eichler, 1952b: 258.
Kurodaia fulvofasciata (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 181.
Kurodaia fulvofasciata (Piaget, 1880) *sensu lato*; Price & Beer 1963d: 381, figs 4–6.
Kurodaia (*Kurodaia*) *fulvofasciata* (Piaget, 1880); Price *et al*. 2003: 114.
Kurodaia fulvofasciata (Piaget, 1880); Moreno-Salas 2010: 25, fig. 2f.
Kurodaia fulvofasciata (Piaget, 1880); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 96.
Kurodaia fulvofasciata (Piaget, 1880); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Lectotype ♀ in NHML (see Clay 1949a): 829).
Holotype ♀ of *Kurodaia taguatoi* in ZMHU.
Type host: *Buteo buteo* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Milvago chimango chimango* (Vieillot, 1816).
Other hosts: 18 species of the genera *Accipiter*, *Aviceda*, *Buteo*, *Circaetus*, *Circus*, *Haliaeetus*, *Harpagus*, *Hieraaetus*, *Ictinia* and *Rostrhamus* (see Price *et al.* (2003: 114).
Chilean localities: El Dorado, Coquimbo: Region IV; La Patagua: Region VI; Valdivia: Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: Moreno-Salas (2010); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Price & Beer (1963d); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: Price & Beer (1963d: 382) discussed the morphological variability of *Kurodaia* (*Kurodaia*) *fulvofasciata* regarding it as *sensu lato*.

Subgenus *Conciella* Eichler, 1949

Conciella Eichler, Eichler, 1949a. *Boll. Soc. Entomol. Italiana* 79, 11. Type species: *Colpocephalum painei* McGregor, 1912 = *Kurodaia* (*Conciella*) *painei* (McGregor, 1912) (by original designation).

***Kurodaia* (*Conciella*) *caputonis* (Carriker, 1966)**

Conciella caputonis Carriker, 1966: 77, figs 1–2.
Conciella clamatori Carriker, 1966: 78, fig. 3.
Conciella setosa Carriker, 1966: 79, figs 4–5.
Conciella glaucidiae Carriker, 1966: 79, fig. 6.
Kurodaia caputonis (Carriker, 1966); Price & Emerson 1967: 250.
Kurodaia (*Conciella*) *caputonis* (Carriker, 1966); Price *et al*. 2003: 114.
Kurodaia caputonis (Carriker, 1966); Orellana-León 2009: 17, fig. 3A.
Kurodaia caputonis (Carriker, 1966); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 96.
Kurodaia caputonis (Carriker, 1966); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype ♀ in USNM (see Emerson 1967: 73).

Type host: *Ciccaba virgata* (Cassin, 1849).

Chilean host: *Glaucidium nanum* (King, 1828).

Other hosts: *Asio clamator* (Vieillot, 1807); *Ciccaba nigrolineata* (Sclater, 1859); *Glaucidium brasilianum* (Gmelin, 1788).

Chilean locality: Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.

Chilean references: Orellana-León (2009); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Price & Emerson (1967); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: Figure 3B in Orellana-León (2009: 18) is labelled as a male of *Kurodaia caputonis* but, in fact, it shows a male *Strigiphilus microgenitalis* (see below under this species). Also, figure 4B in Orellana-León (2009: 20) shows a nymph of *S. microgenitalis*, not of *Kurodaia caputonis*. Although the Chilean references listed above do not include the subgenus *Conciella*, we follow Price *et al*. (2003) and recognize it as valid.

***Kurodaia* (*Conciella*) *subpachygaster* (Piaget, 1880)**

Colpocephalum subpachygaster Piaget, 1880: 517, pl. 43: fig. 2.
Kurodaia subpachygaster (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 182.
Kurodaia subpachygaster (Piaget, 1880); Price & Beer 1963b: 853, figs 13, 23.
Kurodaia (*Conciella*) *subpachygaster* (Piaget, 1880); Price *et al*. 2003: 115.
Kurodaia subpachygaster (Piaget, 1880); González-Acuña *et al.* 2006c: 302.
Kurodaia subpachygaster (Piaget, 1880); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 96, fig. 6.
Kurodaia subpachygaster (Piaget, 1880); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262, fig. 3-21.

Lectotype ♀ in NHML (see Clay 1953: 653).

Type host: *Tyto alba* (Scopoli, 1769).

Chilean host: *Tyto alba* (Scopoli, 1769).

Other host: *Tyto novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826).

Chilean localities: Not given.

Geographic distribution: Asia; Australasia; North, Central and South America.

Chilean references: Price & Beer (1963b); González-Acuña *et al.* (2006c); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Palma & Barker (1996: 131); Price *et al*. (2003); Bush *et al*. (2012: 258, 260).

Remarks: Although the Chilean references listed above do not include the subgenus *Conciella*, we follow Price *et al*. (2003) and recognize it as valid.

Genus *Leremenopon* Dalgleish & Price, 2003

Leremenopon Dalgleish & Price, 2003. *7*, 2. Type species: *Leremenopon fisheri* Dalgleish & Price, 2003 (by original designation).

***Leremenopon* species**

Leremenopon sp.: Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 20, 43, 49, 51.

Chilean host: *Sephanoides sephaniodes* (Lesson & Garnot, 1827).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Parque Nacional Fray Jorge: Region IV; Las Chinchillas: Region IV.

Geographic distribution: Argentina; Chile.

Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).

Other significant references: None.

Remarks: This record of *Leremenopon* from *Sephanoides sephaniodes* may represent an undescribed, unnamed species. González-Acuña *et al*. (2011c) did not collect any specimens of *Leremenopon* on the 12 birds they searched for parasites.

Genus *Machaerilaemus* Harrison, 1915

Machaerilaemus Harrison, 1915. *Parasitology* 7, 389. Type species: *Machaerilaemus latifrons* Harrison, 1915 (by monotypy).

***Machaerilaemus laticapitus* Price, Hellenthal, & Dalgleish, 2002**

Machaerilaemus laticapitus Price, Hellenthal, & Dalgleish, 2002: 71.

Machaerilaemus laticapitus Price, Hellenthal, & Dalgleish, 2002; Price *et al*. 2003: 116.

Machaerilaemus laticapitus; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 39.

Holotype ♀ in KCEM.

Type host: *Leptasthenura aegithaloides* (Kittlitz, 1830).

Chilean host: *Leptasthenura aegithaloides* (Kittlitz, 1830).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Copiapó: Region III.

Geographic distribution: Argentina; western Bolivia; Chile; southern Perú.

Chilean reference: Price *et al.* (2002: 72); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).

Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: At present, *Machaerilaemus laticapitus* is known only from Chile (Price *et al.* 2002: 72) and, despite the extensive geographical range covered by four subspecies of *Leptasthenura aegithaloides*, it is the only louse species known from this host (Price *et al*. 2003: 347).

***Machaerilaemus laticorpus* (Carriker, 1903)**

Menopon laticorpus Carriker, 1903: 190, pl. 7: fig. 5.

Machaerilaemus laticorpus Carriker, 1903 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 60.

Machaerilaemus laticorpus (Carriker, 1903); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 203.

Machaerilaemus laticorpus (Carriker, 1903); Price *et al.* 2002: 69, figs 12–14.

Machaerilaemus laticorpus (Carriker, 1903); Price *et al.* 2003: 116.

Machaerilaemus laticorpus; Mena *et al*. 2020: 2.

Holotype ♀ in USNM (see Emerson 1967: 102).

Type host: *Thamnophilus doliatus* (Linnaeus, 1764).

Chilean hosts: *Asthenes pyrrholeuca* (Vieillot, 1817); *Curaeus curaeus* (Molina, 1782).

Other hosts: Twenty species of the genera: *Agelaius*, *Arremonops*, *Cercomacra*, *Chloebia*, *Chondestes*, *Emberiza*, *Eucometis*, *Euphagus*, *Icterus*, *Loxigilla*, *Myrmotherula*, *Thamnophilus*, *Oryzoborus*, *Ochthoeca*, *Phylloscartes*, *Ramphocelus*, *Thraupis* and *Zonotrichia* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 116).

Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: Asia; North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: Price *et al.* (2002: 70); Mena *et al*. (2020).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: *Machaerilaemus laticorpus* is likely more widely distributed in Chile than indicated by the records in Price *et al.* (2002).

***Machaerilaemus maestus* (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)**

Menopon maestum Kellogg & Chapman, 1899: 130, pl. 9: fig. 2.
Menopon maestum Kellogg & Chapman, 1899; Harrison 1916: 40.
Machaerilaemus maestus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Carriker 1944b: 71.
Machaerilaemus maestus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 203.
Machaerilaemus maestus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Price *et al.* 2002: 65, figs 8–9.
Machaerilaemus maestus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Price *et al.* 2003: 116.

Syntypes ♀♀ in EMEC.
Type host: *Zonotrichia atricapilla* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean hosts: *Cinclodes fuscus* (Vieillot, 1818); *Muscisaxicola maculirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837; *Muscisaxicola rufivertex* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837.
Other hosts: Sixteen species of the genera: *Agriornis*, *Aimophila*, *Buthraupis*, *Junco*, *Melospiza*, *Muscisaxicola*, *Passerculus*, *Passerella*, *Pipilo*, *Polioxolmis*, *Pooecetes*, *Thripophaga*, *Toxostoma*, *Tachuris* and *Zonotrichia* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 116).
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: Price *et al.* (2002: 67).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Price *et al.* (2002: 65) established eight new junior synonyms of *Machaerilaemus maestus* based on the examination of over 80 specimens, including seven holotypes, and from a wide range of hosts.

Genus *Menacanthus* Neumann, 1912

Menopon (*Menacanthus*) Neumann, 1912. *Arch. Parasitol.*, *Paris* 15 (3), 354. Type species: *Menopon robustum* Kellogg, 1896b = *Menacanthus robustus* (Kellogg, 1896b) (by original designation).
Eomenacanthus Uchida, 1926. *Jour. Coll. Agric. Tokyo* 9, 30. Type species: *Eomenacanthus biseriatus* (Piaget) = *Menacanthus stramineus* (Nitzsch, 1818) (by original designation).

***Menacanthus campephili* Price & Emerson, 1975**

Menacanthus campephili Price & Emerson, 1975: 782, figs 11–14.
Menacanthus campephili Price & Emerson, 1975; Price *et al*. 2003: 118.
Menacanthus campephili Price & Emerson, 1975; González-Acuña *et al.* 2014: 111, 118.

Holotype ♂ in USNM.
Type host: *Campephilus magellanicus* (King, 1828).
Chilean host: *Campephilus magellanicus* (King, 1828).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Los Maitenes: Region RM; Curacautín: Region IX; Lonquimay: Region IX.
Geographic distribution: Western Patagonia.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al.* (2014).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: The type locality of *Menacanthus campephili* is Staten Island, [Isla de los Estados] Argentina, but the geographical distribution of *Campephilus magellanicus* is mostly in Chile.

***Menacanthus* cfr. *distinctus* (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)**

Menopon distinctum Kellogg & Chapman, 1899: 126, pl. 8: fig. 7.
Menacanthus distinctus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 210.

Menacanthus distinctus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Price 1977: 213, figs 5–6.
Menacanthus distinctus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Price *et al*. 2003: 119.
Menacanthus distinctus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Palma & Peck 2013: 21.
Menacanthus cfr. *distinctus* Neumann, 1912 [sic]; Fuentes *et al*. 2015: 280, fig. 7.

Lectotype ♀ in EMEC (Price 1977: 213).

Type host: *Myiarchus cinerascens* (Lawrence, 1851).

Chilean host: *Elaenia albiceps chilensis* Hellmayr, 1927.

Other hosts: *Contopus borealis* (Swainson, 1832); *Lathrotriccus euleri* (Cabanis, 1868); *Myiarchus ferox* (Gmelin, 1789); *Myiarchus magnirostris* (Gould, 1838); *Myiarchus tuberculifer* (Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837); *Myiarchus tyrannulus* (Müller, 1776) and *Rhytipterna simplex* (Lichtenstein, 1823).

Chilean localities: Sierras de Bellavista: Region VI; Altos de Lircay National Reserve: Region VII; Santa Bárbara: Region VIII; Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.

Chilean reference: Fuentes *et al*. (2015).

Other significant references: Price (1977); Price *et al.* (2003); Sari *et al.* (2012: 1084); Palma & Peck (2013).

Remarks: The identification of this louse is given as tentative by Fuentes *et al*. (2015), because they only collected seven nymphs.

***Menacanthus eurysternus* (Burmeister, 1838)**

Menopon eurysternum Burmeister, 1838: 439.
Menacanthus mutabilis Blagoveshtchensky, 1940: 31, 78, fig. 5.
Menacanthus eurysternum [sic] (Burmeister, 1838); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 210.
Menacanthus eurysternus (Burmeister, 1838); Price 1975: 617, figs 1–9.
Menacanthus eurysternus (Burmeister, 1838); Price *et al*. 2003: 119.
Menacanthus eurysternus Burmeister, 1838 [sic]; González-Acuña *et al.* 2006c: 214.
Menacanthus eurysternus (Burmeister, 1838); Palma 2017: 69.
Menacanthus eurysternus (Burmeister, 1838); Llanos-Soto *et al*. 2019: 434, fig. 2.
Menacanthus eurysternus Burmeister, 1838 [sic]; Oyarzún-Ruiz *et al*. 2021: 4, fig. 5.

Status, sex and repository of types unknown, presumed lost (see Palma & Pilgrim 1984: 150; Palma 1996: 133).

Type host: *Pica pica pica* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean hosts: *Turdus falcklandii magellanicus* King, 1831; *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Other hosts: Over 170 species of the order Passeriformes and seven species of the order Piciformes (see Price *et al*. 2003: 119).

Chilean localities: Region RM; Region X; Chillán: Region XVI; Las Mariposas (Ñuble): Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al.* (2006c), Llanos-Soto *et al*. (2019); Oyarzún-Ruiz *et al*. (2021).

Other significant references: Price (1975); Price (1977: 219); Castro & Cicchino (1978: 78); Palma (1996: 133); Martín-Mateo (2002: 108); Price *et al*. (2003); Martinů *et al*. (2015: 64); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Among all Phthiraptera, *Menacanthus eurysternus* is the louse species with the largest number of host species (Price 1975: 620; Price *et al*. 2003: 119). Sasvári-Schäfer (1966: 211, 216), in a paper titled (English translation): *Two new Mallophaga species from the territory of the fauna in Chile*, described *Menacanthus kevei* as a new species from *Turdus falcklandii*, now a junior synonym of *M. eurysternus* (see Price 1975: 619). However, the type locality of *Menacanthus kevei* is in Argentina, as stated by Sasvári-Schäfer (1966: 211, 216) in the same paper.

***Menacanthus leistidis* Cicchino, 1984**

Menacanthus leistidis Cicchino, 1984: 327, figs 1–6.
Menacanthus leistidis Cicchino, 1984; Price *et al*. 2003: 122.
Menacanthus leistidis Cicchino, 1984; González-Acuña *et al.* 2006c: 212, 214.
Menacanthus leistidis Cicchino, 1984; Soto *et al.* 2013: 1317.

Holotype ♀ in MDLP (see Abrahamovich *et al*. 2006: 46).

Type host: *Sturnella superciliaris* (Bonaparte, 1850).

Chilean host: *Sturnella loyca loyca* (Molina, 1782).
Other host: *Sturnella defilippii* (Bonaparte, 1851).
Chilean localities: Punitaqui: Region IV; Las Cabras (Cachapoal): Region VI; Biobío: Region VIII.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006c); Soto *et al*. (2013).
Other significant references: Cicchino & Castro (1998a: 101); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Despite the wide geographical range covered by the hosts of *Menacanthus leistidis*, there have been only a few records of this louse from Chile and Argentina.

***Menacanthus nothoproctae* Carriker, 1944**

Menacanthus nothoproctae Carriker, 1944a: 84, figs 1a–c.
Menacanthus nothoproctae Carriker, 1944; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 213.
Menacanthus nothoproctae Carriker, 1944; Ward 1957: 349.
Menacanthus nothoproctae Carriker, 1944; González-Acuña 1997: 107.
Menacanthus nothoproctae Carriker, 1944; González-Acuña *et al.* 2003a: 76.
Menacanthus nothoproctae Carriker, 1944; Price *et al*. 2003: 123.

Holotype ♂ in USNM (see Emerson 1967: 101).
Type host: *Nothoprocta cinerascens* (Burmeister, 1860).
Chilean host: *Nothoprocta perdicaria* (Kittlitz, 1830).
Other hosts: *Nothoprocta curvirostris* (Sclater & Salvin, 1873); *Nothoprocta pentlandii* (G.R. Gray, 1867).
Chilean locality: Ñuble: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña (1997); González-Acuña *et al.* (2003a); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Ward (1957); Emerson (1967); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: The NHML collection contains six specimens of *Menacanthus* from *Nothoprocta perdicaria* from Chile, not identified to species (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

***Menacanthus pallidulus* (Neumann, 1912)**

Menopon (*Menacanthus*) *pallidulum* Neumann, 1912a: 361, figs 7–9.
Menacanthus pallidulus (Neumann, 1912); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 213.
Menacanthus pallidulus (Neumann, 1912); Emerson 1956: 77, pl. 8.
Menacanthus pallidulus (Neumann, 1912); Price *et al.* 2003: 124.
Menacanthus pallidulus (Neumann, 1912); González-Acuña *et al*. 2009: 182.
Menacanthus pallidulus (Neumann, 1912); Palma 2017: 70, figs 45–46.

Syntypes, repository not confirmed (see Palma 2017: 70).
Type host: *Gallus gallus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760.
Other hosts: *Bambusicola thoracicus* (Temminck, 1815); *Gallus gallus gallus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Gallus sonneratii* Temminck, 1813; *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean locality: Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2009).
Other significant references: Emerson (1956); Martín-Mateo (2002: 110); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Menacanthus pallidulus* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with chickens.

***Menacanthus pici* (Denny, 1842)**

Menopon pici Denny, 1842: 200, 219, pl. 20: fig. 5.
Menacanthus pici (Denny, 1842); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 214.
Menacanthus pitius Carriker, 1967: 11, Figs 5a–5b.
Menacanthus pici (Denny, 1842); Price & Emerson 1975: 779, figs 1–5.
Menacanthus pici (Denny, 1842); Price *et al.* 2003: 124.
Menacanthus pici (Denny, 1842); González-Acuña *et al.* 2014: 115, figs 13–16.

Menacanthus pici; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 39.

Syntypes ♀♀ in NHML (see Thompson 1937: 76). Paratype ♂ of *Menacanthus pitius* in NHML (see Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

Type host: *Picus viridis* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean hosts: *Colaptes pitius* (Molina, 1782); *Picoides lignarius* (Molina, 1782).

Other hosts: Twenty-five species of the genera *Megalaima*, *Colaptes*, *Dryocopus*, *Melanerpes*, *Picoides*, *Picus* and *Sphyrapicus* (see Price *et al.* 2003: 124).

Chilean localities: Las Chinchillas: Region IV; Valparaíso: Region V; Molina: Region VII; Cordillera de Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: Carriker (1967); Price & Emerson (1975: 781); González-Acuña *et al.* (2014); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Price *et al.* (2003); Galloway & Lamb (2016).

Remarks: Cordillera de Chillán is a new locality for *Menacanthus pici* in Chile, based on specimens from *Colaptes pitius* held in MONZ. Galloway & Lamb (2016) suggested the possibility that *M. pici* is a species complex based on molecular evidence.

***Menacanthus stramineus* (Nitzsch, 1818)**

Pediculus meleagridis Panzer, 1793: 51, fig. 20. Preoccupied by *Pediculus meleagridis* Linnaeus, 1758: 613.
Liotheum (*Menopon*) *stramineum* Nitzsch, 1818: 300. *Nomen novum* for *Pediculus meleagridis* Panzer, 1793.
Menopon biseriatum Piaget, 1880: 469, pl. 37: fig. 2.
Menopon stramineum Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1874 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 45.
Menopon biseriatum Piaget; Roman-Bolelli 1947: 8.
Menacanthus stramineus (Nitzsch, 1818); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 215.
Eomenacanthus stramineus (Nitzsch, 1874) [sic]; Tagle 1953: 99.
Eomenacanthus stramineus (Nitzsch, 1874) [sic]; Tagle 1966: 123.
Eomenacanthus stramineus (Nitzsch); Neuffer 1954: 452, figs 5, 8, 19, 28, 33, 42, 44.
Menacanthus stramineus; Torres *et al.* 1974: 116.
Menacanthus stramineus (Nitzsch); Artigas 1994: 946, figs 22.3.1–2.
Eomenacanthus stramineus (Nitzsch, 1874) [sic]; Alcaíno & Gorma 1999: 14.
Menacanthus stramineus (Nitzsch, 1818); González-Acuña *et al*. 2009: 182.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1960: 48).

Type host: *Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean hosts: *Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760; *Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus, 1758.

Other hosts: *Lophura leucomelana* (Latham, 1790); *Numida meleagris* (Linneaus, 1758); *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Tragopan satyra* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean localities: Rancagua: Region VI; Valdivia: Region XIV; Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: Roman-Bolelli (1947); Tagle (1953); Tagle (1966); Torres *et al.* (1974); Artigas (1994); Alcaíno & Gorma (1999); González-Acuña *et al*. (2009).

Other significant references: Neuffer (1954); Emerson (1956: 77, pl. 9); Clay & Hopkins (1960: 47, figs 73–74); Emerson (1962: 196, figs 1–3); Palma (1996: 135); Martín-Mateo (2002: 112, fig. 36); Price *et al*. (2003: 125); Palma (2017: 71).

Remarks: *Menacanthus stramineus* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with chickens and/or turkeys. *Menacanthus stramineus* is haematophagous (Wilson 1933); consequently, it can be a serious pest of captive birds by causing anaemia and transmitting microorganisms that cause disease (Derylo 1970; 1977).

***Menacanthus sturnellae* Price, 1977**

Menacanthus sturnellae Price, 1977: 212, figs 20–21.
Menacanthus sturnellae Price, 1977; Palma *et al*. 1998: 318.
Menacanthus sturnellae Price, 1977; Price *et al*. 2003: 125.

Menacanthus sturnellae Price, 1977; Soto *et al.* 2013: 1317.
Holotype ♂ in USNM.
Type host: *Sturnella magna* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Sturnella loyca loyca* (Molina, 1782).
Other hosts: *Bombycilla cedrorum* Vieillot, 1808; *Sturnella neglecta* Audubon, 1844.
Chilean localities: Punitaqui: Region IV; Biobío: Region VIII.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: Palma *et al*. (1998); Soto *et al*. (2013).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Soto *et al.* (2013: 1317) found that only 2 (or 7.4%) of 27 specimens of *Sturnella loyca loyca*, examined for ectoparasites in Chile, carried *Menacanthus sturnellae.*

Genus *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818

Menopon Nitzsch, 1818. *Germar's Mag. Entomol.* 3, 299. Type species: *Menopon gallinae* (Linnaeus, 1758) (by subsequent designation).

***Menopon gallinae* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Pediculus gallinae Linnaeus, 1758: 613.
Ricinus gallinae (Linnaeus, 1758); Latreille 1804: 109.
Menopon trigonocephalum Olfers, 1816: 90.
Liotheum (*Menopon*) *pallidum* Nitzsch, 1818: 299.
Menopon trigonocephalum Olfers; Roman-Bolelli 1947: 8.
Menopon gallinae (Linnaeus, 1758); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 219.
Menopon gallinae (Lineo, 1758); Tagle 1953: 99.
Menopon gallinae (Lineo, 1758); Tagle 1966: 123.
Menopon gallinae; Torres *et al.* 1974: 116.
Menopon gallinae (Lineo); Artigas 1994: 948, fig. 22.3.3.
Menopon gallinae (Linneo, 1758); Alcaíno & Gorma 1999: 14.
Menopon gallinae (Linnaeus, 1758); Price *et al.* 2003: 126.
Menopon gallinae (Linnaeus, 1758); González-Acuña *et al.* 2009: 182.
Menopon gallinae (Linnaeus, 1758); Palma 2017: 72, figs 47–48.
Neotype in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1950: 262).
Type host: *Gallus gallus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760.
Other hosts: *Numida meleagris* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus, 1758; *Caloperdix oculeus* (Temminck, 1815); *Tragopan satyra* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Gallus sonneratii* Temminck, 1813; *Gallus lafayettii* Lesson, 1831; *Syrmaticus mikado* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1906) and seven species of *Lophura* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 126).
Chilean localities: Concepción: Region VIII; Valdivia: Region XIV; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Roman-Bolelli (1947); Tagle (1953); Tagle (1966); Torres *et al.* (1974); Artigas (1994); Alcaíno & Gorma (1999); González-Acuña *et al.* (2009).
Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1950: 262, fig. 56); Emerson (1954: 225, fig. 8); Emerson (1956: 77, pl. 10); Palma (1996: 136); Martín-Mateo (2002: 103, fig. 34); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Menopon gallinae* was introduced to Chile by human agency and other countries with chickens. Concepción is a new locality record for *Menopon gallinae* in Chile, based on a sample from *Gallus gallus domesticus* held in MONZ.

Genus *Myrsidea* Waterston, 1915

Myrsidea Waterston, 1915. *Entomol. Month. Mag.* 51, 12. Type species: *Myrsidea victrix* Waterston, 1915 (by original designation).

***Myrsidea danielalfonsoi* Sychra & Palma, 2021**

Myrsidea danielalfonsoi Sychra & Palma, 2021: 442, figs 1–6.

Holotype ♀ in MONZ.

Type host: *Turdus falcklandii magellanicus* King, 1831.

Chilean host: *Turdus falcklandii magellanicus* King, 1831.

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Concepción: Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: Southern South America.

Chilean reference: Sychra & Palma (2021).

Other significant references: None.

Remarks: Although *Turdus falcklandii* also occurs in Argentina and the Falkland Islands, *Myrsidea danielalfonsoi* is currently known only from Chile.

***Myrsidea psittaci* Carriker, 1955**

Myrsidea psittaci Carriker, 1955: 38, figs 3–4.

Myrsidea psittaci Carriker, 1955; Clay 1968: 227, figs 10, 25–26, 33; pl. 2: fig. 3; pl. 4: fig. 6.

Myrsidea psittaci Carriker, 1955; Price *et al*. 2003: 131.

Myrsidea psittaci Carriker, 1955; González-Acuña *et al.* 2006c: 212.

Holotype ♂ in Dept. Higiene, Caracas, Venezuela (see Emerson 1967: 104).

Type host: "*Amazona ochrocephala ochrocephala* (Gmelin, 1788)", in error (see Clay 1968: 227).

Chilean host: *Chrysomus thilius thilius* (Molina, 1782).

Other hosts: *Agelaius icterocephalus* (Linnaeus, 1766); *Agelaius ruficapillus* Vieillot, 1819; *Amblyramphus holosericeus* (Scopoli, 1786); *Chrysomus thilius petersii* (Laubmann, 1934); *Gnorimopsar chopi* (Vieillot, 1819); *Pseudoleistes virescens* (Vieillot, 1819); *Pseudoleistes guirahuro* (Vieillot, 1819); *Scaphidura oryzivora* (Gmelin, 1788).

Chilean locality: Talca: Region VII.

Geographic distribution: South America.

Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al.* (2006c).

Other significant references: Emerson (1967); Clay (1968); Cicchino & Castro (1998a: 101); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: González-Acuña *et al.* (2006c) collected only one female of *Myrsidea psittaci* from 28 specimens of *Chrysomus thilius* searched for lice.

***Myrsidea quadrifasciata quadrifasciata* (Piaget, 1880)**

Menopon quadrifasciatum Piaget, 1880: 440, pl. 35: fig. 6.

Myrsidea quadrifasciata Piaget, 1880 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 59.

Myrsidea quadrifasciata (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 232.

Myrsidea quadrifasciata (Piaget, 1880); Price *et al*. 2003: 131.

Myrsidea quadrifasciata (Piaget, 1880); Oyarzún-Ruiz *et al*. 2021: 4, fig. 4.

Myrsidea quadrifasciata quadrifasciata (Piaget, 1880); Sychra *et al*. 2021: 393.

Syntypes lost (see Clay 1949a: 910).

Type host: *Passer domesticus domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean host: *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Other hosts: *Passer montanus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Plectrophenax nivalis* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean localities: Chillán: Region XVI; Las Mariposas (Ñuble): Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean reference: Oyarzún-Ruiz *et al*. (2021).

Other significant references: Brown & Wilson (1975: 158); Price *et al*. (2003); Sychra *et al*. (2021).

Remarks: *Myrsidea quadrifasciata quadrifasciata* was introduced to Chile by human agency with house sparrows (Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes 2004: 219; Oyarzún-Ruiz *et al*. 2021: 2). The male and female depicted in photos by Oyarzún-Ruiz *et al*. (2021: fig. 4) do not belong to *Myrsidea q. quadrifasciata* because they clearly show well-developed pharyngeal sclerites, unlike those in Sychra *et al*. (2021: figs 19–20) (O. Sychra pers. comm. Aug. 2021).

***Myrsidea quadrifasciata argentina* (Kellogg, 1906)**

Menopon argentinus Kellogg, 1906: 49, pl. 2: fig. 7.
Myrsidea argentina (Kellogg, 1906); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 228.
Myrsidea argentina (Kellogg, 1906); Price *et al*. 2003: 128.
"Myrsidea serini"; Cicchino & Valim 2015: 240, figs 1–33. Not *Menopon serini* Séguy, 1944.
Myrsidea argentina (Kellogg, 1906); Cicchino & Valim 2015: 241, fig. 34.
"Myrsidea serini"; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 20, 23, 43, 47, 49. Not *Menopon serini* Séguy, 1944.
"Myrsidea serini"; Fuentes-Castillo *et al*. 2016: 481, fig. 8. Not *Menopon serini* Séguy, 1944.
Myrsidea quadrifasciata argentina (Kellogg, 1906); Sychra *et al*. 2021: 393.

Holotype Nymph lost (see Sychra *et al*. 2021: 380).

Type host: *Carduelis magellanica* (Vieillot, 1805).

Chilean host: *Carduelis barbata* (Molina, 1782).

Other hosts: *Agelaioides badius badius* (Vieillot, 1819); *Agelaius phoeniceus* (Linnaeus, 1766); *Chrysomus thilius petersii* (Laubmann, 1934); *Microspingus melanoleucus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837).

Chilean localities: Chusmiza: Region I; Coquimbo: Region IV; Altos de Lircay National Reserve: Region VII; Socoroma: Region XV; Putre: Region XV; Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.

Chilean references: Cicchino & Valim (2015); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015); Fuentes-Castillo *et al*. (2016); Sychra *et al*. (2021: 394).

Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: Fuentes-Castillo *et al.* (2016: 478) provided population parameters for 18 specimens of *Myrsidea quadrifasciata argentina* [as *Myrsidea serini*] collected from four *Carduelis barbata*.

Genus *Piagetiella* Neumann, 1906

Piagetia Picaglia, 1884. *Atti. Soc. Nat. Mat. Modena* (3) 2, 104. Type species: *Piagetia ragazzi* Picaglia, 1884 = *Piagetiella peralis* (Leidy, 1878) (by subsequent designation). Preoccupied by *Piagetia* Ritsema, 1874.
Tetrophthalmus Grosse, 1885: *Z. wiss. Zool.* 42, 534. Type species: *Tetrophthalmus chilensis* Grosse, 1885 = *Piagetiella chilensis* (Grosse, 1885) (by monotypy). Preoccupied by *Tetrophthalmus* Hope, 1845.
Piagetiella Neumann, 1906. *Bull. Soc. Zool. France* 31, 59. *Nomen novum* for *Piagetia* Picaglia, 1884.

***Piagetiella caputincisum* Eichler, 1950**

Piagetiella caputincisa Eichler, 1950: 106, figs 1a, 2a.
Piagetiella caputincisa Eichler, 1950: Hopkins & Clay 1952: 292.
Piagetiella caputincisa Eichler, 1950: Clay & Moreby 1967: 159, fig. 51.
Piagetiella caputincisa Eichler, 1950: Price 1970: 401, figs 13, 18, 24, 27, 30, 39.
Piagetiella caputincisa Eichler, 1950: Sepúlveda *et al.* 1997: 371.
Piagetiella caputincisum Eichler, 1950: Price & Palma 1997: 587. *Emendation*.
Piagetiella caputincisum Eichler, 1950: Price *et al*. 2003: 134.

Holotype ♂ probably in ZMHG.

Type host: *Phalacrocorax atriceps* King, 1828.

Chilean host: *Phalacrocorax gaimardi* (Lesson & Garnot, 1828).

Other host: *Phalacrocorax albiventer* (Lesson, 1831).

Chilean localities: Bahía Concepción: Region VIII; Valdivia: Region XIV.

Geographic distribution: Southern South America; Antarctica.

Chilean references: Sepúlveda *et al*. (1997); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Clay & Moreby (1967); Price (1970); Clay (1976: 539); Price & Palma (1997); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: Valdivia is a new locality record for *Piagetiella caputincisum* in Chile, based on a sample from *Phalacrocorax gaimardi* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017). All species of *Piagetiella* have an unusual feeding behaviour: they develop in the plumage but then migrate and enter the pouch of the host, where they attach firmly, feeding on skin, blood and mucus and, in extreme cases, causing serious damage to the host (Wobeser *et al*. 1974).

***Piagetiella chilensis* (Grosse, 1885)**

Tetrophthalmus chilensis Grosse, 1885: 534, pl. 2: figs 1, 6, 8, 9, 12–13, 15–16, 18–20.
Tetrophthalmus chilensis Grosse, 1885; Harrison 1916: 60.
Tetrophthalmus chilensis Grosse, 1885; Thompson 1940a: 640.
Piagetiella bursaepelecani (Perry, 1876); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 292. As senior synonym.
Piegetiella [sic] *chilensis* (Grosse); Ruz & Toro 1968: 134.
Piagetiella chilensis (Grosse, 1885); Price 1970: 392, figs 15, 38.
Piagetiella chilensis (Grosse, 1885); Price *et al*. 2003: 134.

Syntypes ♂♀ presumed lost.
Type host: *Pelecanus thagus* Molina, 1782.
Chilean host: *Pelecanus thagus* Molina, 1782.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Coloso, Coquimbo: Region IV; Valparaíso: Region V; Coronel: Region VIII; Concepción: Region VIII; Valdivia: Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: Argentinean Patagonia; Chile; Ecuador; Perú.
Chilean references: Grosse (1885); Thompson (1940a); Ruz & Toro (1968); Price (1970: 393); this catalogue.
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Coquimbo, Concepción and Valdivia are new locality records for *Piagetiella chilensis* in Chile, based on samples from *Pelecanus thagus* held in MONZ and in NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017). In addition, the NHML collection contains many other specimens of *Piagetiella chilensis* from *Pelecanus thagus* from Chile, without specific localities (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

***Piagetiella transitans* (Ewing, 1930)**

Tetrophthalmus transitans Ewing, 1930: 125.
Piagetiella transitans (Ewing, 1930); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 293.
Piegetiella [sic] *transitans* (Ewing); Ruz & Toro 1968: 134.
Piagetiella transitans (Ewing, 1930); Price 1970: 398, figs 10, 17, 21, 25–26, 28–29, 34, 42.
Piagetiella transitans (Ewing, 1930); Sepúlveda *et al.* 1997: 371.
Piagetiella transitans (Ewing, 1930); Price *et al*. 2003: 134.

Holotype ♂ in USNM.
Type host: *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* (Lesson, 1837).
Chilean host: *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* (Lesson, 1837).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Iquique: Region I; Talcahuano: Region VIII.
Geographic distribution: Argentinean Patagonia; Chile; Ecuador; Peru.
Chilean references: Ruz & Toro (1968); Sepúlveda *et al.* (1997); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Price (1970); Clay (1976: 539); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Talcahuano is a new locality for *Piagetiella transitans* in Chile, based on a sample from *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* held in MONZ.

***Piagetiella vigua* (Eichler, 1943)** **New record**

Tetrophthalmus vigua Eichler, 1943: 135, fig. 1.
Piagetiella vigua (Eichler, 1943); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 293.
Piagetiella vigua (Eichler, 1943); Price 1970: 401. *Incertae sedis*.
Piagetiella vigua (Eichler, 1943); Price *et al*. 2003: 134.

Holotype ♂ in ZMHU (see Göllner-Scheiding 1973: 45).
Type host: *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean host: *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Antofagasta: Region II.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Price (1970); Clay (1976: 539); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Piagetiella vigua* from Chile, based on a sample from *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* held in MONZ.

Genus *Plegadiphilus* Bedford, 1939

Plegadiphilus Bedford, 1939. *Onderstepoort Jour. Vet. Sci. Animal Ind.* 12 (1), 138. Type species: *Plegadiphilus threskiornis* Bedford, 1939 (by original designation).

***Plegadiphilus mamillatus* (Piaget, 1885)**

Menopon mamillatum Piaget, 1885: 114, pl. 12: fig.5.
Menopon mammillatum [sic] Piaget, 1885; Harrison 1916: 40.
Plegadiphilus mamillatus (Piaget, 1885); Bedford 1939: 139.
Plegadiphilus mamillatus (Piaget, 1885); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 295.
Plegadiphilus mamillatus (Piaget, 1885); Ledger 1971: 91, fig.6.
Plegadiphilus mamillatus (Piaget, 1885); Price *et al*. 2003: 135.
Plegadiphilus mamillatus (Piaget, 1885); Salazar-Silva 2021: 15, fig. 3.

Lectotype ♀ in NHML (see Clay 1949a: 896).
Type host: *Theristicus caudatus* (Boddaert, 1783).
Chilean host: *Theristicus melanopis* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Valdivia: Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean reference: Salazar-Silva (2021).
Other significant references: Bedford (1939); Ledger (1971); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Salazar-Silva (2021: 13) provided ecological data on 17 specimens of *Plegadiphilus mamillatus* collected from seven birds in Valdivia, Chile.

Genus *Pseudomenopon* Mjöberg, 1910

Pseudomenopon Mjöberg, 1910. *Arkiv Zool.* 6 (13), 50. Type species: *Menopon tridens* "N." = *Pseudomenopon pilosum* (Scopoli, 1763) (by original designation).

***Pseudomenopon dolium* (Rudow, 1869)**

Colpocephalum dolium Rudow, 1869a: 393.
Colpocephalum dolium Rudow, 1869; Harrison 1916: 48.
Pseudomenopon dolium (Rudow, 1869); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 302.
Pseudomenopon dolium (Rudow, 1869); Price 1974: 77, fig. 26.
Pseudomenopon dolium (Rudow, 1869); Price *et al*. 2003: 135.
Pseudomenopon dolium (Rudow, 1869); Cicchino 2011: 104, figs. 16, 17, 20, 21, 35, 44, 48.
Pseudomenopon dolium (Rudow, 1869); González-Acuña *et al.* 2017: 379, fig. 1B.

Status, sex and repository of types unknown, presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 28).
Type host: *Podiceps cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean hosts: *Podiceps occipitalis* Garnot, 1826; *Rollandia rolland chilensis* (Lesson, 1828).
Other hosts: *Aechmophorus occidentalis* (Lawrence, 1858); *Podilymbus podiceps* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Tachybaptus ruficollis* (Pallas, 1764) and four other species of *Podiceps* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 135).
Chilean locality: Lenga: Region VIII; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Cicchino (2011: 105); González-Acuña *et al.* (2017).
Other significant references: Price (1974); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: González-Acuña *et al.* (2017: 379) recorded two males and five females of *Pseudomenopon dolium* from six (6.2%) of 97 grebes searched for lice.

***Pseudomenopon meinertzhageni* Price, 1974**

Pseudomenopon meinertzhageni Price, 1974: 81, figs 16, 36.
Pseudomenopon meinertzhageni Price, 1974; Price *et al.* 2003: 135.
Pseudomenopon meinertzhageni Price, 1974; Cicchino 2011: 103, figs 14–15, 33, 43, 50–51, 54.
Pseudomenopon meinertzhageni Price, 1974; Valdebenito *et al.* 2018: 304, fig. 6.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Pardirallus sanguinolentus sanguinolentus* (Swainson, 1838).
Chilean host: *Pardirallus sanguinolentus landbecki* (Hellmayr, 1932).
Other host: *Pardirallus sanguinolentus tschudii* Chubb, 1919.
Chilean locality: Biobío: Region VIII; Ñuble: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: Price (1974); Valdebenito *et al.* (2018).
Other significant references: Price *et al.* (2003); Cicchino (2011).
Remarks: Valdebenito *et al.* (2018) collected *Pseudomenopon meinertzhageni* on eight birds (61.5%) from a total of 13 birds searched for lice.

***Pseudomenopon pilosum* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Pediculus pilosus Scopoli, 1763: 384.
Menopon tridens Burmeister, 1838: 440.
Pseudomenopon tridens (Nitzsch) [sic]; Ferris 1924: 63, fig. 4.
Pseudomenopon pilosum (Scopoli, 1763); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 302.
Pseudomenopon pilosum (Scopoli, 1763); Price 1974: 73, figs 1–6, 11, 18, 21–22.
Pseudomenopon pilosum (Scopoli, 1763); Price *et al*. 2003: 135.
Pseudomenopon pilosum (Scopoli, 1763); Cicchino 2011: 102, figs 1–3, 8–13, 32, 42, 47.
Pseudomenopon pilosum (Scopoli, 1763); Palma 2017: 77.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1951: 19).
Type host: *Fulica atra* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean hosts: *Fulica armillata* Vieillot, 1817; *Fulica cornuta* Bonaparte, 1853.
Other hosts: *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scopoli, 1786); *Podica senegalensis* (Vieillot, 1817); seven species of *Fulica*, and five species of *Gallinula* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 136).
Chilean localities: Antofagasta: Region II.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Price (1974: 75); Cicchino (2011: 103).
Other significant references: Ferris (1924); Clay & Hopkins (1951: 19); Tendeiro (1965a: 19, photos 2–3, 22, 32, 43, 52); Price (1974); Lakshminarayana (1977: 56); Palma (1996: 142); Martín-Mateo (2002: 42, figs 9–10); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Pseudomenopon pilosum* is a frequently collected species from a large number of hosts (Palma 2017). Bartlett & Anderson (1987) demonstrated the transmission of the filarioid nematode *Pelecitus fulicaeatrae* (Diesing, 1861) by this louse.

Genus *Psittacobrosus* Carriker, 1954

Psittacobrosus Carriker, 1954: *Rev. Bras. Entomol.* 2, 150. Type species: *Psittacobrosus burmeisteri kelloggi* Carriker, 1954 = *Psittacobrosus kelloggi* Carriker, 1954 (by original designation).

***Psittacobrosus patagoni* Price & Beer, 1968**

Psittacobrosus patagoni Price & Beer, 1968: 273, figs 38, 45–46.
Psittacobrosus patagoni Price & Beer, 1968; Price *et al*. 2003: 137.
Psittacobrosus patagoni Price & Beer, 1968; Cicchino & González-Acuña 2009b: 38.
Psittacobrosus patagoni Price & Beer, 1968; Valdebenito *et al*. 2015: 424, fig. 6.

Holotype ♂ in USNM.
Type host: *Cyanoliseus patagonus bloxami* Olson, 1995.
Chilean hosts: *Cyanoliseus patagonus bloxami* Olson, 1995; *Enicognathus leptorhynchus* (King, 1831); *Enicognathus ferrugineus* (Mller, 1776).

Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Nilahue: Region VI; Curanilahue: Region VIII; Angol: Region IX; Collipulli: Region IX.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: Price & Beer (1968: 274); Cicchino & González-Acuña (2009b); Valdebenito *et al*. (2015).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Cicchino & González-Acuña (2009b: 38) listed *Cyanoliseus patagonus byroni* as one of the hosts of *Psittacobrosus patagoni*. However, the correct subspecies name for that parrot is *Cyanoliseus patagonus bloxami* Olson, 1995 because *C. p. byroni* is a junior synonym of *Enicognathus leptorhynchus* (see Olson 1995: 238).

Genus *Trinoton* Nitzsch, 1818

Trinoton Nitzsch, 1818. *Germar's Mag. Entomol.* 3, 300. Type species: *Liotheum* (*Trinoton*) *conspurcatum* Nitzsch, 1818 = *Trinoton anserinum* (J.C. Fabricius, 1805) (by monotypy).
Trinotum Burmeister, 1838. *Handb. Entomol.* 2 (1), 440. *Invalid emendation.*

***Trinoton anserinum* (J.C. Fabricius, 1805)**

Pediculus anserinus J.C. Fabricius, 1805: 345.
Liotheum (*Trinoton*) *conspurcatum* Nitzsch, 1818: 300.
Trinoton anserinum (J.C. Fabricius, 1805); Harrison 1916: 61.
Trinoton anserinum (J.C. Fabricius, 1805); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 357.
Trinoton anserinum (J.C. Fabricius, 1805); Clay & Hopkins 1960: 21, fig. 28.
Trinoton anserinum (J.C. Fabricius, 1805); Price *et al*. 2003: 138.
Trinoton anserinum (J.C. Fabricius, 1805); González-Acuña *et al*. 2009: 183.
Lectotype ♂ in UZMC (see Clay & Hopkins 1960: 23, pl. 4: fig. 1).
Type host: *Anser anser* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Anser anser* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Other hosts: *Anser albifrons* (Scopoli, 1769); *Anser caerulescens* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Anser indicus* (Lathan, 1790); *Branta canadensis* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Cygnus buccinator* Richardson, 1831; *Cygnus columbianus* (Ord, 1815); *Cygnus cygnus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Cygnus olor* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean locality: Bulnes: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2009).
Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1960); Martín-Mateo (2002: 37, figs 7a–e); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: *Trinoton anserinum* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with domestic geese.

***Trinoton querquedulae* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Pediculus querquedulae Linnaeus, 1758: 612.
Trinotum lituratum Burmeister, 1838: 441.
Trinotum luridum Burmeister, 1838: 441.
Trinoton querquedulae (Linnaeus, 1758); Clay & Hopkins 1950: 243, figs 26–28; pl. 2: fig. 2.
Trinoton querquedulae (Linnaeus, 1758); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 358.
Trinoton querquedulae querquedulae (Linnaeus, 1758); Eichler & Vasjukova 1981a: 37, figs 12, 22, 25, 33, 40, 41; pl. 2: fig. 1; pl. 4: fig. 2; pl. 7: fig. 2; pl. 8: fig. 2.
Trinoton querquedulae (Linnaeus, 1758); Hinojosa-Sáez *et al*. 2009: 340.
Trinoton querquedulae (Linnaeus, 1758); Palma 2017: 78.
Neotype ♀ in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1950: 244, pl. 2: fig. 2).
Type host: *Anas crecca crecca* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean host: *Anas georgica* Gmelin, 1789.
Other hosts: Twenty-six species of *Anas*, ten species of *Aythya*, two species of *Aix*, three species of *Bucephala*, three species of *Melanitta*, four species of *Mergus*, two species of *Netta*, three species of *Oxyura*, three species of *Somateria*, two species of *Tadorna* and over 10 species of other genera (see Price *et al*. 2003: 139).
Chilean localities: Parral: Region VII; San Nicolás: Region VIII; Tubul: Region IX; Quella: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean reference: Hinojosa-Sáez *et al*. (2009).
Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1950); Eichler & Vasjukova (1981a); Palma (1996: 143); Martín-Mateo (2002: 39, figs 7f–i, 8); Price *et al*. (2003: 139); Palma & Peck (2013: 25); Palma (2010: 408).
Remarks: *Trinoton querquedulae* is an extremely widespread species with some morphological variability among populations from different hosts. However, we do not recognise as valid taxa the subspecies of this louse species recorded by Eichler & Vasjukova (1981a).

Family RICINIDAE Neumann, 1890

Ricinidae Neumann, 1890. *Bull. Soc. d'Hist. Nat.*, *Toulouse* 24, 55. Type genus: *Ricinus* De Geer, 1778.

Genus *Ricinus* De Geer, 1778

Ricinus De Geer, 1778. Meìm. Hist. Ins. 7, 69. Type species: *Ricinus fringillae* De Geer, 1778 (by subsequent designation).

Physostomum Nitzsch, 1818. *Germar's Mag. Entomol.* 3, 302. Type species: *Ricinus nitidissimus* Nitzsch, 1818 = *Ricinus fringillae* De Geer, 1778 (by subsequent designation).

Species of *Ricinus* feed on blood, have a low prevalence and intensity of infestation, and a very high ratio of females over males (Nelson 1972).

***Ricinus australis* (Kellogg, 1896)**

Physostomum australe Kellogg, 1896b: 516, pl. 70: fig. 4.
Ricinus australis Kellogg, 1896 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 66.
Ricinus australis (Kellogg, 1896); Hopkins & Clay 1952:
Ricinus australis (Kellogg, 1896); Nelson 1972: 108, pl. 43: figs 1–5.
Ricinus australis (Kellogg, 1896); Price *et al*. 2003: 247.
Ricinus australis (Kellogg, 1896); Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 20, 44, 47.

Lectotype ♀ in EMEC (see Nelson 1972: 109).
Type host: *Passerina versicolor* (Bonaparte, 1838).
Chilean host: *Phrygilus plebejus* (Tschudi, 1844).
Other hosts: *Passerina caerulea* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Passerina amoena* (Say, 1823); *Passerina ciris* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Passerina cyanea* (Linnaeus, 1766).
Chilean localities: Chusmiza: Region I; Valle del Inca: Region III; Putre: Region XV.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant references: Nelson (1972); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remark: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015) provided ecological data on *Ricinus australis* from *Phrygilus plebejus*.

***Ricinus carolynae* Nelson, 1972**

Ricinus carolynae Nelson, 1972: 107, pl. 41: figs 1–5.
Ricinus carolynae Nelson, 1972; Price *et al*. 2003: 247.
Ricinus carolynae Nelson, 1972; Fuentes-Castillo *et al.* 2016: 482, fig. 9.

Holotype ♂ in USNM.
Type host: *Carduelis psaltria* (Say, 1823).
Chilean host: *Carduelis barbata* (Molina, 1782).
Other hosts: *Carduelis notata* Du Bus de Gisignies, 1847; *Carduelis pinus* (Wilson, 1810).
Chilean localities: Sierras de Bellavista: Region VI; Altos de Lircay National Reserve: Region VII; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: Fuentes-Castillo *et al.* (2016).
Other significant reference: Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: Fuentes-Castillo *et al.* (2016: 478) provided population parameters for 15 specimens of *Ricinus carolynae* collected from six *Carduelis barbata*.

***Ricinus* cfr. *invadens* (Kellogg, 1899)**

Physostomum invadens Kellogg, 1899: 50.
Ricinus invadens Kellogg, 1899 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 67.
Ricinus invadens (Kellogg, 1899); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 326.
Ricinus invadens (Kellogg, 1899); Nelson 1972: 70, pl. 15: figs 1–6.
Ricinus invadens (Kellogg, 1899); Price *et al*. 2003: 249.
Ricinus cfr. *invadens* (Kellogg, 1899); Fuentes *et al.* 2015: 280, fig. 8.

Lectotype ♂ in EMEC (see Nelson 1972: 71).
Type host: *Chiroxiphia lanceolata* (Wagler, 1830).
Chilean host: *Elaenia albiceps chilensis* Hellmayr, 1927.
Other hosts: *Anairetes parulus* (Kittlitz, 1830); *Machaeropterus regulus* (Hahn, 1819); *Pipra chloromeros* Tschudi, 1844; *Pipra erythrocephala* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Pipra fasciicauda* Hellmayr, 1906.
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: Central and South America.
Chilean reference: Fuentes *et al.* (2015).
Other significant references: Nelson (1972); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: The identification of this louse was given as tentative by Fuentes *et al*. (2015), because they only collected females. In addition, Fuentes *et al*. (2015: 281) mentioned another species—*Ricinus arcuatus* (Kellogg & Mann, 1912)—listed by Price *et al*. (2003: 246) from *Elaenia albiceps albiceps* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837), which needs to be considered.

***Ricinus* species**

Ricinus sp.; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 20, 44, 47, 49, 52.

Chilean host: *Xenospingus concolor* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Caleta Vitor: Region XV.
Geographic distribution: Chile; Perú.
Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: This record of an unidentified species of *Ricinus* from *Xenospingus concolor* may represent an undescribed, unnamed species.

Note: Sasvári-Schäfer (1966: 215, 218) in a paper titled (English translation): *Two new Mallophaga species from the territory of the fauna in Chile* described *Ricinus capensis* as a new species from *Zonotrichia capensis*, now a junior synonym of *R. diffusus* (Kellogg, 1896) (see Nelson 1972: 99). However, the type locality of *Ricinus capensis* is in Argentina, as stated by Sasvári-Schäfer (1966: 216, 218) in the same paper.

Genus *Trochiloecetes* Paine & Mann, 1913

Trochiloecetes Paine & Mann, 1913. *Psyche.* 20, 21. Type species: *Physostomum prominens* Kellogg & Chapman, 1899 = *Trochiloecetes prominens* (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899) (by subsequent designation).

***Trochiloecetes* species**

Trochiloecetes sp.; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 20–21, 43, 49, 51.

Chilean host: *Oreotrochilus estella* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Chusmiza: Region I; Putre: Region XV; Socoroma: Region XV.
Geographic distribution: Argentina; Bolivia; Chile; Ecuador; Perú.
Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: This record of an unidentified species of *Trochiloecetes* from *Oreotrochilus estella* may represent an undescribed, unnamed species.

Suborder ISCHNOCERA Kellogg, 1896

Ischnocera Kellogg, 1896a. *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 6*: 63.

Family PHILOPTERIDAE Burmeister, 1838

Philopteridae Burmeister, 1838. *Handb. Entomol.* 2 (1), 422.

Genus *Acronirmus* Eichler, 1953

Acronirmus Eichler, 1953b: *Bonn. zool. Beitr.* 4, 338. Type species: *Acronirmus buettikeri* Eichler, 1953b = *Acronirmus gracilis* (Burmeister, 1838) (by original designation).

***Acronirmus longus* (Kellogg, 1896)**

Nirmus longus Kellogg, 1896b: 490, pl. 67: fig 1.
Degeeriella longa (Kellogg, 1896); Harrison 1916: 107.
Brüelia longa (Kellogg, 1896); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 57.
Brueelia longa (Kellogg, 1896); Price *et al*. 2003: 156.
Acronirmus longus (Kellogg, 1896); Gustafsson & Bush 2017: 342, 383.

Holotype ♀ in EMEC (see Gustafsson & Bush 2017: 402).
Type host: *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* (Vieillot, 1817).
Chilean host: *Tachycineta leucopyga* (Meyen, 1834).
Other host: *Tachycineta bicolor* (Vieillot, 1808).
Chilean locality: La Goyana (Chimbarongo): Region VI.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: Gustafsson & Bush (2017: 402).
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: The genus *Acronirmus* was regarded as a junior synonym of *Brueelia* by Price *et al*. (2003: 140), until Gustafsson & Bush (2017: 59) resurrected it as a valid taxon. The Chilean swallow, a host of *A. longus*, is variously referred to as *Tachycineta leucopyga* or *Tachycineta meyeni* (Cabanis, 1850).

Genus *Acutifrons* Guimarães, 1942

Acutifrons Guimarães, 1942: *Papéis Avulsos Dept. Zool.* (*São Paulo*) 2, 235. Type species: *Acutifrons vieriai* Guimarães, 1942 (by original designation).

***Acutifrons chimango* Eichler, 1948**

Acutifrons chimango Eichler, 1948b: 581, fig. 1.
Acutifrons chimango Eichler, 1948; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 24.
Acutifrons chimango Eichler, 1948; Carriker 1956a: 118.
Acutifrons vierai [sic] *chimango* Eichler, 1948; Cicchino 1979: 30, figs 1–7.
Acutifrons vierai [sic] *chimango* Eichler, 1948; Mey & González-Acuña 2000: 70.
Acutifrons chimango Eichler, 1948; Price *et al*. 2003: 140.
Acutifrons vierai [sic] *chimango* Eichler, 1948; San-Martín-Órdenes *et al.* 2005: 50, 53.
Acutifrons vierai [sic] *chimango* Eichler, 1948; Moreno-Salas 2010: 25, fig. 2g.
Acutifrons vieirai chimango Eichler, 1948; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 96.
Acutifrons vieirai chimango Eichler, 1948; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype ♂ originally in ZMHG, but not listed in Weidner (1966).
Type host: *Milvago chimango* (Vieillot, 1816).
Chilean hosts: *Milvago chimango chimango* (Vieillot, 1816); *Milvago chimango temucoensis* (Sclater 1918).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: El Dorado (Coquimbo): Region IV; Valdivia: Region XIV; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean references: San-Martín-Órdenes *et al.* (2005); Moreno-Salas (2010); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).
Other significant references: Carriker (1956a); Cicchino (1979); Mey & González-Acuña (2000); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: As stated in the Methods and conventions above, we follow the taxonomy used by Price *et al.* (2003); therefore, we revert this louse taxon to full species. San-Martín-Órdenes *et al*. (2005: 51, 53) provided population parameters for 710 specimens of *Acutifrons chimango* collected from 17 specimens of *Milvago chimango chimango*.

***Acutifrons connectens* Carriker, 1956**

Acutifrons connectens Carriker, 1956a: 122, figs 10–11.
Acutifrons connectens Carriker, 1956; Cicchino 1979: 34, figs 8–15.
?*Acutifrons connectens* Carriker, 1956; Mey & González-Acuña 2000: 69.
Acutifrons connectens Carriker, 1956; Price *et al*. 2003: 140.
Acutifrons connectens Carriker, 1956; González-Acuña *et al.* 2008a: 283.
Acutifrons connectens Carriker, 1956; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Acutifrons connectens Carriker, 1956; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype ♂ in NHML (see Emerson 1967: 61).
Type host: *Caracara plancus plancus* (Miller, 1777).
Chilean host: *Caracara plancus plancus* (Miller, 1777).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Coyhaique: Region XI; Aysén: Region XI.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al.* (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).
Other significant references: Emerson (1967); Cicchino (1979); Mey & González-Acuña (2000); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Mey & González-Acuña (2000: 69) wrote that *Acutifrons connectens* is perhaps conspecific with *A. titschacki* (see below).

***Acutifrons megalopterus* Carriker, 1956**

Acutifrons megalopterus Carriker, 1956: 120, figs 8–9.
Acutifrons megalopterus Carriker, 1956; Price *et al*. 2003: 140.
Acutifrons megalopterus Carriker, 1956; González-Acuña *et al.* 2008a: 283.
Acutifrons megalopterus Carriker, 1956; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Acutifrons megalopterus Carriker, 1956; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype♂ in USNM (see Emerson 1967: 61).
Type host: *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* (Meyen, 1834).
Chilean host: *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* (Meyen, 1834).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Emerson (1967); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Isla Gonzalo is a new locality record for *Acutifrons megalopterus* in Chile, based on one sample from *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* held in MONZ.

***Acutifrons titschacki* (Eichler, 1954)**

Degeeriella titschacki Eichler, 1954: 36, fig. 14.
Acutifrons titschacki (Eichler, 1954); Mey & González-Acuña 2000: 69.
Acutifrons titschacki (Eichler, 1954); Price *et al*. 2003: 140.

Holotype ♀ in ZMHU (see Mey & González-Acuña 2000: 69).
Type host: *Caracara plancus plancus* (Miller, 1777).
Chilean host: *Caracara plancus plancus* (Miller, 1777).
Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: Eichler (1954); Mey & González-Acuña (2000).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Mey & González-Acuña (2000: 69) wrote that *Acutifrons titschacki* is perhaps conspecific with *A. connectens*.

Genus *Anaticola* Clay, 1936

Anaticola Clay, 1936. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1936, 617. Type species: *Esthiopterum crassicorne* (Scopoli, 1763) = *Anaticola crassicornis* (Scopoli, 1763) (by original designation).

***Anaticola anseris* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Pediculus anseris Linnaeus, 1758: 612. *Nomen novum* for "Pollini dell oca reale Redi, 1668.
Esthiopterum anseris Linnaeus, 1758 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 130.
Anaticola anseris (Linnaeus, 1758); Clay & Hopkins 1950: 239, figs 18–21; pl. 2: fig. 1.
Anaticola anseris (Linnaeus, 1758); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 31.
Anaticola anseris (Linnaeus, 1758); Price *et al.* 2003: 142.
Anaticola anseris (Linnaeus, 1758); González-Acuña *et al*. 2009: 182.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1950: 239).
Type host: *Anser anser* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Anser anser domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Other hosts: *Anser brachyrhynchus* Baillon, 1834; *Anser caerulescens* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Anser canagicus* (Sevastianov, 1802); *Anser fabalis* (Latham, 1787); *Anser indicus* (Latham, 1787); *Branta canadensis* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Branta leucopsis* (Bechstein, 1803); *Branta sandvicensis* (Vigors, 1803).
Chilean locality: Bulnes: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2009).
Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1950); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: *Anaticola anseris* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with domestic geese.

***Anaticola crassicornis* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Pediculus crassicornis Scopoli, 1763: 383.
Esthiopterum crassicorne Scopoli, 1763 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 132.
Anaticola crassicorne [sic] (Scopoli, 1763); Séguy 1944: 361, figs 536–538.
Anaticola crassicornis (Scopoli, 1763); Clay & Hopkins 1951: 17, figs 23–25.
Anaticola crassicornis (Scopoli, 1763); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 32.
Anaticola crassicornis crassicornis (Scopoli, 1763); Eichler & Vasjukova 1980: 345, figs 2b, 37–42; pl. 21: figs 43–46; pl. 22: figs 57–58.
Anaticola crassicornis (Scopoli, 1763); Price *et al*. 2003: 143.
Anaticola crassicornis (Scopoli, 1763); Hinojosa-Sáez *et al*. 2009: 340.
Anaticola crassicornis (Scopoli, 1763); Palma 2017: 82.

Neotype in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1951: 19).
Type host: *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean host: *Anas georgica* Gmelin, 1789.
Other hosts: Twenty-one species of *Anas* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 143); *Cygnus cygnus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Oxyura jamaicensis* (Gmelin, 1789); *Somateria spectabilis* (Linnaeus, 1758 *Aythya novaeseelandiae* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean localities: Parral: Region VII; San Nicolás: Region VIII; Tubul: Region IX; Quella: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean reference: Hinojosa-Sáez *et al*. (2009).
Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1951); Eichler & Vasjukova (1980); Palma (1996: 153); Price *et al*. (2003); Martín-Mateo (2009: 225, figs 44–45); Palma & Peck (2013: 27); Escalante *et al*. (2016: 203); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Anaticola crassicornis* is a very widespread species with some morphological variability, sometimes referred to as *sensu lato* (Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 17). In a molecular study of *Anaticola* from a wide range of hosts, Escalante *et al*. (2016: fig. 1) found that all the specimens of *A. crassicornis* from South America formed one clade, different from the clade which includes *A. crassicornis* from the type host.

***Anaticola marginellus* (Piaget, 1885)**

Lipeurus marginellus Piaget, 1885: 67, pl. 7: fig. 4.
Esthiopterum marginellum Piaget, 1885 [sic]; Harrison1916: 138.
Anaticola marginellus (Piaget, 1885); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 33.
Anaticola marginellus (Piaget, 1885); Eichler & Vasjukova 1980: 351, pl. 26: figs 87–89.
Anaticola marginella [sic] (Piaget, 1885); Price *et al*. 2003: 143.
Anaticola marginella [sic] (Piaget, 1885); González-Acuña *et al*. 2005: 88.

Syntypes ♂♀ in NHML (see Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).
Type host: *Chloephaga picta leucoptera* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean host: *Chloephaga picta picta* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other host: *Chloephaga melanoptera* (Eyton, 1838).
Chilean locality: Río Verde: Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2005).
Other significant references: Eichler & Vasjukova (1980); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: *Chloephaga melanoptera* is a new host record for *Anaticola marginellus* based on samples from Perú held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

***Anaticola phoenicopteri* (Coinde, 1859)**

Lipeurus Phanicopterae Coinde, 1859: 426.
Esthiopterum phoenicopteri (Coinde, 1859); Harrison 1916: 139 (as junior synonym of *Esthiopterum subsignatum* (Giebel, 1866)). *Emendation*.
Anaticola phoenicopteri (Coinde, 1859); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 33.
Anaticola phoenicopteri (Coinde, 1859); Clay 1974: 485, pl. 1: fig. a.
Anaticola phoenicopteri (Coinde, 1859); Galaz *et al.* 1999: 19, fig. 1.
Anaticola phoenicopteri (Coinde, 1859); Palma & Peck 2013: 27.

Types in "Museùm de Lyon" (Coinde 1859: 427).
Type host: *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* Pallas, 1811.
Chilean host: *Phoenicopterus chilensis* Molina, 1782.
Other hosts: *Phoenicopterus ruber ruber* Linnaeus, 1758; *Phoeniconaias minor* (Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, 1798).
Chilean localities: Santiago: Region RM; Salar Surire: Region XV.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Galaz *et al.* (1999); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Tandan & Brelih (1971: 273, figs 7–8); Clay (1974); Price *et al.* (2003: 144); Palma & Peck (2013).
Remarks: The original spelling of the species epithet of this louse "*Phanicopterae"* was emended to "*phoenicopteri"* by Harrison (1916) without an explanation. Although it was an unjustified emendation, the epithet "*phoenicopteri*" has been accepted and perpetuated by all subsequent authors. Santiago is a new locality record for *Anaticola phoenicopteri* in Chile, based on specimens from *Phoenicopterus chilensis* held in MONZ.

Genus *Anatoecus* Cummings, 1916

Anatoecus Cummings, 1916a. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1916, 653. Type species: *Anatoecus icterodes* (Nitzsch, 1818) (by original designation).
Flamingobius Kéler, 1960. *Zeitsch. für Parasitenk.* 20, 305. Type species: *Docophorus pygaspis* Nitzsch, 1866. (by original designation).
Benatoecus Złotorzycka, 1970. *Polskie Pismo Entomol.* 40 (1), 10. Type species: *Anatoecus dentatus* (Scopoli, 1763) (by original designation).

Anatoecus dentatus* (Scopoli, 1763) *sensu lato

Pediculus dentatus Scopoli, 1763: 383.
Philopterus dentatus Scopoli, 1763 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 93.
Anatoecus dentatus (Scopoli, 1763); Clay & Hopkins 1951: 15, figs 21–22.
Anatoecus dentatus (Scopoli, 1763); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 35.
Anatoecus dentatus dentatus (Scopoli, 1763); Kéler 1960: 305, figs 6, 10(A), 15, 22, 34.
Anatoecus (*Benatoecus*) *dentatus dentatus* (Scopoli, 1763); Złotorzycka 1970: 13, figs 3–4.
Anatoecus dentatus (Scopoli, 1763); Price *et al*. 2003: 144.
Anatoecus dentatus (Scopoli, 1763); González-Acuña *et al*. 2005: 88.
Anatoecus dentatus dentatus (Scopoli, 1763); Palma 2010: 408.
Anatoecus dentatus (Scopoli, 1763); Grossi *et al.* 2014: 602, figs 1A, 2, 3.
Anatoecus dentatus (Scopoli, 1763) *sensu lato*; Palma 2017: 83.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1951: 17).

Type host: *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean host: *Chloephaga picta picta* (Gmelin, 1789).

Other hosts: Two species of *Aix*; *Alopochen aegyptiaca* (Linnaeus; 1766); 17 species of *Anas*; six species of *Anser*; ten species of *Aythya*; three species of *Branta*; three species of *Bucephala*; *Chenonetta jubata* (Latham, 1802); *Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Coscoroba coscoroba* (Molina, 1782); two species of *Cygnus*; two species of *Dendrocygna*; three species of *Melanitta*; four species of *Mergus*; *Netta rufina* (Pallas, 1776); two species of *Oxyura*; *Polysticta stelleri* (Pallas, 1769); *Sarkidiornis melanotos* (Pennant, 1769); two species of *Somateria*; two species of *Tadorna*; *Thalassornis leuconotus* Eyton, 1838) (see Price *et al*. 2003: 144).

Chilean locality: Río Verde: Region XII.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2005).

Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1951); Kéler (1960); Złotorzycka (1970); Palma (1996: 154); Price *et al*. (2003); Martín-Mateo (2009: 211, fig. 41); Palma & Peck (2013: 28); Grossi *et al.* (2014); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Many subspecies of *Anatoecus dentatus* have been described (see Price *et al.* 2003: 145), but their type hosts are not Chilean hosts. Therefore, it is not possible to determine which subspecies the samples from *Chloephaga picta picta* would belong to. Therefore, until a detailed revision of the Chilean populations of *A. dentatus* is available, we regard them as "*sensu lato*".

Anatoecus icterodes* (Nitzsch, 1818) *sensu lato

Philopterus (*Docophorus*) *icterodes* Nitzsch, 1818: 290.
Philopterus icterodes Nitzsch, 1818; Harrison 1916: 96 (as junior synonym of *Philopterus dentatus* (Scopoli, 1763)).
Anatoecus icterodes Nitzsch, 1818 [sic]; Cummings 1916: 655, figs 7B, 10, 12.
Anatoecus icterodes (Nitzsch, 1818); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 35.
Anatoecus icterodes (Nitzsch, 1818); Clay & Hopkins 1960: 37, figs 59–61.
Anatoecus icterodes knechteli Kéler, 1960: 247.
Anatoecus icterodes icterodes (Nitzsch, 1818); Kéler 1960: 299, figs 1, 2, 12(1), 30, 42, 48.
Anatoecus (*Anatoecus*) *icterodes icterodes* (Nitzsch, 1818); Złotorzycka 1970: 58, figs 56–59.
Anatoecus icterodes (Nitzsch, 1818); Price *et al*. 2003: 145.
Anatoecus icterodes (Nitzsch, 1818); Hinojosa-Sáez *et al*. 2009: 340.
Anatoecus icterodes icterodes (Nitzsch, 1818); Palma 2010: 408.
Anatoecus icterodes (Nitzsch, 1818) *sensu lato*; Palma 2017: 85.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1960: 39, pl. 2: fig. 3).

Type host: *Mergus serrator* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean hosts: *Anas georgica* Gmelin, 1789; *Chloephaga picta picta* (Gmelin, 1789); *Cygnus melancoryphus* (Molina, 1782).

Other hosts: Two species of *Aix*; *Alopochen aegyptiaca* (Linnaeus; 1766); 18 species of *Anas*; five species of *Anser*; 11 species of *Aythya*; *Biziura lobata* (Shaw, 1796); four species of *Branta*; two species of *Bucephala*; *Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus, 1758); two species of *Dendrocygna*; *Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos* (Gmelin,

1789); three species of *Melanitta*; three species of *Mergus*; two species of *Netta*; three species of *Oxyura*; *Plectropterus gambensis* (Linnaeus, 1766); *Sarkidiornis melanotos* (Pennant, 1769); two species of *Somateria*; three species of *Tadorna*; *Thalassornis leuconotus* Eyton, 1838 (see Price *et al*. 2003: 145).

Chilean localities: Parral: Region VII; San Nicolás: Region VIII; Tubul: Region IX; Río Verde: Region XII; Quella: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2005); González-Acuña *et al*. (2010); Hinojosa-Sáez *et al*. (2009).

Other significant references: Cummings (1916); Clay & Hopkins (1960); Kéler (1960); Złotorzycka (1970); Palma (1996: 155); Price *et al*. (2003); Martín-Mateo (2009: 213); Palma (2010); Palma & Peck (2013: 28); Grossi *et al.* (2014: 602, figs 1B, 2); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Many subspecies of *Anatoecus icterodes* have been described (see Price *et al.* 2003: 146), but their type hosts are not Chilean hosts. Therefore, until a detailed revision of the Chilean populations of *A. icterodes* is available, we regard them as "*sensu lato*".

A molecular study by Grossi *et al*. (2014) concluded that *Anatoecus icterodes* is a junior synonym of *A. dentatus*. However, since the many subspecies names assigned to these two species have not been reviewed, and considering that records of Chilean *Anatoecus* have not been yet formally synonymised, we maintain both species as valid.

***Anatoecus penicillatus* Kéler, 1960**

Anatoecus penicillatus Kéler, 1960: 235, fig. 8.
Anatoecus penicillatus Kéler, 1960; Złotorzycka 1970: 52.
Anatoecus penicillatus Kéler, 1960: Price *et al.* 2003: 147.
Anatoecus penicillatus Kéler, 1960; González-Acuña *et al*. 2010: 63.
Anatoecus penicillatus Kéler, 1960; Grossi *et al.* 2014: 602, figs 1C, 2.
Anatoecus penicillatus Kéler, 1960; Palma 2015: 146.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.

Type host: *Cygnus olor* (Gmelin, 1789).

Chilean host: *Cygnus melancoryphus* (Molina, 1782).

Other hosts: *Branta canadensis* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Anser caerulescens* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean locality: Bulnes: Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: Australasia; Eurasia; North and South America.

Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2010).

Other significant references: Złotorzycka (1970); Price *et al.* (2003); Grossi *et al.* (2014); Palma (2015).

Remarks: A molecular study by Grossi *et al*. (2014: 605, fig. 2) placed *Anatoecus penicillatus* as a sister species to *Anatoecus cygni* (Denny, 1842), a parasite of several species of swans and geese (Palma 2015: 146).

***Anatoecus pygaspis* (Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1866)**

Docophorus pygaspis Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1866: 361.
Philopterus pygaspis Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1866 [sic]: Harrison 1916: 103.
Anatoecus pygaspis (Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1866); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 36.
Flamingobius pygaspis (Nitzsch, 1866); Kéler 1960: 306, figs 13, 16–17, 49.
Anatoecus pygaspis (Nitzsch, 1866); Clay 1974: 489, pl. 2: fig. c.
Anatoecus pygaspis (Nitzsch, 1886) [sic]; Galaz *et al*. 1999: fig. 3.
Anatoecus pygaspis (Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1866); Price *et al*. 2003: 147.

Status, sex and repository of types unknown, presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 28).

Type host: *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* Pallas, 1811.

Chilean host: *Phoenicopterus chilensis* Molina, 1782.

Other host: *Phoeniconaias minor* (Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, 1798).

Chilean locality: Salar Surire: Region XV.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean reference: Galaz *et al*. (1999).

Other significant references: Kéler (1960); Clay (1974); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: We have not examined any sample of *Anatoecus pygaspis*. This species is listed here following the record by Galaz *et al*. (1999). However, Clay (1974: 489) described the new species *Anatoecus keymeri* from *Phoenicopterus chilensis* based on two samples, one from Perú and another from Argentina. The specimens identified by Galaz *et al*. (1999) as *Anatoecus pygaspis* need to be reexamined to confirm their identity, because they may be *Anatoecus keymeri*.

Genus *Aquanirmus* Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1939

Aquanirmus Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1939a. *Entomologist 72*: 72, 163. Type species: *Degeeriella runcinata* (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866) = *Aquanirmus runcinatus* (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866) (by original designation).

***Aquanirmus major* Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2009**

Aquanirmus sp. n.: Cicchino & Castro 1998b: 121.
Aquanirmus major Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2009a: 385, figs 1–6, 8, 10, 12.
Aquanirmus major Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2009; Dantas-Torres & Vieira 2011: 148.

Holotype ♂ in MDLP.
Type host: *Podiceps major* (Boddaert, 1783).
Chilean host: *Podiceps major* (Boddaert, 1783).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Lago Rapel: Region VI; Bahía Inútil (Tierra del Fuego): Region XII; Valdivia: Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean reference: Cicchino & González-Acuña (2009a).
Other significant references: Cicchino & Castro (1998b); Dantas-Torres & Vieira (2011).
Remarks: According to a phylogenetic analysis by Ksepka *et al*. (2013: figs 8–9), *Aquanirmus major* belongs to the *emersoni* species-group (Edwards 1965: 928) of four large species with hosts grouped in a single clade—except for species of *Podilymbus*.

***Aquanirmus rollandii* Castro & Cicchino, 2000**

Aquanirmus rollandii Castro & Cicchino, 2000: 214, figs 1–12.
Aquanirmus rollandii Castro & Cicchino, 2000; Price *et al*. 2003: 147.
Aquanirmus rollandii Castro & Cicchino, 2000; González-Acuña *et al.* 2017: 379, fig. 1A.

Holotype ♂ in MDLP (see Abrahamovich *et al*. 2006: 46).
Type host: *Rollandia rolland chilensis* (Lesson, 1828).
Chilean host: *Podiceps occipitalis* Garnot, 1826.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Lenga: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2017).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Castro & Cicchino (2000: 220) provided detailed information and illustrations of the external chorionic morphology of the eggs of *Aquanirmus rollandii*.

Genus *Ardeicola* Clay, 1936

Ardeicola Clay, 1936. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1936, 615. Type species: *Esthiopterum ardeae* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Ardeicola ardeae* (Linnaeus, 1758) (by original designation).

***Ardeicola expallidus* Blagoveshtchensky, 1940** **New record**

Ardeicola expallida [sic] Blagoveshtchensky, 1940: 69, 89, fig. 21.
Ardeicola gaibagla Ansari, 1947: 256, fig. 1.
Ardeicola albulus Eichler, 1948c: 107, figs 2–3.
Ardeicola albulus Eichler, 1948; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 38.
Ardeicola expallidus Blagoveshtchensky, 1940; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 39. *Emendation*.

Ardeicola gaibagla Ansari, 1947; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 39.
Ardeicola gaibagla Ansari, 1947; Tuff 1967: 251, figs 17–19.
Ardeicola expallida Blagoveshtchensky, 1940; Tuff 1970: 484.
Ardeicola albulus Eichler, 1948; Mey 1994: 33, figs 15–16.
Ardeicola expallidus Blagoveshtchensky, 1940; Price *et al*. 2003: 148.
Ardeicola expallidus Blagoveshtchensky, 1940; Palma 2017: 87.

Syntypes ♂♀, repository unknown, but probably in ZMAS (see Palma 2017: 87).

Type host: *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linnaeus, 1766).

Chilean host: *Bubulcus ibis ibis* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Other hosts: *Ardea alba* Linnaeus, 1758; *Ardea modesta* J.E. Gray, 1831; *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Boddaert, 1783); *Egretta garzetta garzetta* (Linnaeus, 1766); *Egretta garzetta immaculata* (Gould, 1846); *Egretta thula* (Molina, 1782).

Chilean locality: At sea, west of Santiago: Region RM.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Tuff (1967); Tuff (1970); Mey (1994); Palma (1996: 156); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2017).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Ardeicola expallidus* from Chile, based on one sample from *Bubulcus ibis ibis* held in MONZ.

***Ardeicola melanopis* Hajela & Tandan, 1970**

Ardeicola melanopis Hajela & Tandan, 1970: 310, figs 1–2, 7, 9, 14, 18, 21–22.
Ardeicola melanopis Hajela & Tandan, 1970; Price *et al.* 2003: 149.
Ardeicola melanopis Hajela & Tandan, 1970; Seguel *et al.* 2012: 612.
Ardeicola melanopis Hajela & Tandan, 1970; Salazar-Silva 2021: 16, fig. 4.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.

Type host: *Theristicus melanopis* (Gmelin, 1789).

Chilean host: *Theristicus melanopis* (Gmelin, 1789).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Valdivia: Region IX; Villarica: Region IX.

Geographic distribution: Southern South America.

Chilean references: Hajela & Tandan (1970: 313); Seguel *et al*. (2012); Salazar-Silva (2021); this catalogue.

Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: Villarica is new locality record for *Ardeicola melanopis* in Chile, based on specimens held in MONZ. Besides the holotype, the type series of *Ardeicola melanopis* includes a large number of paratypes, all labelled as from "Chile" without a precise locality (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017). Salazar-Silva (2021: 13) provided ecological data on 45 specimens of *Ardeicola melanopis* collected from 10 birds in Valdivia, Chile.

Genus *Austrogoniodes* Harrison, 1915

Austrogoniodes Harrison, 1915. *Parasitology* 7, 398. Type species: *Goniocotes waterstoni* Cummings, 1914 = *Austrogoniodes waterstoni* Cummings, 1914) (by original designation).
Cesareus Kéler, 1952. *Jour. Entomol. Soc. Southern Africa* 15, 221. Type species: *Cesareus concii* Kéler, 1952 = *Austrogoniodes concii* (Kéler, 1952) (by original designation).

***Austrogoniodes bifasciatus* (Piaget, 1885)**

Goniocotes bifasciatus Piaget, 1885: 47, pl. 5: fig. 6.
Austrogoniodes bifasciatus Piaget, 1885 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 85.
Austrogoniodes bifasciatus (Piaget, 1885); Thompson 1940a: 640.
Austrogoniodes bifasciatus (Piaget, 1885); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 45.
Austrogoniodes bifasciatus (Piaget, 1885); Clay 1967: 152, figs 23, 43, 49.
Austrogoniodes bifasciatus (Piaget, 1885); Banks & Palma 2003: 73, fig. 7B.

Syntypes ♂♀ in NHML (see Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

Type host: *Spheniscus magellanicus* (J.R. Forster, 1781).
Chilean hosts: *Spheniscus magellanicus* (J.R. Forster, 1781); *Spheniscus humboldti* Meyen, 1834.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Coquimbo: Region IV; Masatierra Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Isla Magdalena (Strait of Magellan): Region XII; Isla Hornos (Strait of Magellan): Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Western and southern coasts of South America.
Chilean references: Thompson (1940a); Banks & Palma (2003); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Clay (1967); Price *et al*. (2003: 151).
Remarks: Isla Magdalena (Strait of Magellan) is a new locality record for *Austrogoniodes bifasciatus* in Chile, based on a sample from *Spheniscus magellanicus* held in MONZ.

***Austrogoniodes cristati* Kéler, 1952** **New record**

Austrogoniodes cristati Kéler, 1952: 230, figs 20–22.
Austrogoniodes cristati Kéler, 1952; Clay 1967: 152, 154, figs 42, 48.
Austrogoniodes cristati Kéler, 1952; Price *et al.* 2003: 151.
Austrogoniodes cristati Kéler, 1952; Banks & Paterson 2004: 92, figs 9–11.
Austrogoniodes cristati Kéler, 1952; Palma 2017: 91.

Holotype ♂ in SAIM (see Palma 1996: 159).
Type host: *Eudyptes moseleyi* Mathews & Iredale, 1921 (see Palma 2017: 91).
Chilean host: *Eudyptes chrysocome* (J.R. Forster, 1781).
Other hosts: *Eudyptes chrysolophus* (J.F. Brandt, 1837); *Eudyptes filholi* Hutton, 1879; *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus* G.R. Gray, 1845; *Eudyptes robustus* Oliver, 1953; *Eudyptes schlegeli* Finsch, 1876; *Eudyptes sclateri* Buller, 1888.
Chilean locality: Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Australasia; Antarctica; South America; Subantarctic Islands; Southern Ocean.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Kéler (1954: 58); Clay (1967); Clay & Moreby (1967: 161, 167); Pérez (1985: 160); Palma (1996: 159); Price *et al*. (2003); Banks & Paterson (2004); Banks *et al.* (2006: 158); Hänel & Palma (2007: 112, 122, 131); Palma (2017).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Austrogoniodes cristati* from Chile, based on one sample from *Eudyptes chrysocome* held in MONZ.

***Austrogoniodes gressitti* Clay, 1967**

Austrogoniodes gressitti Clay, 1967: 150, figs 3, 5, 7, 10, 21.
Austrogoniodes gressitti Clay, 1967; Price *et al*. 2003: 151.
Austrogoniodes gressitti Clay, 1967; González-Acuña *et al*. 2013: 1754, 1757.
Austrogoniodes gressitti Clay, 1967; González-Acuña *et al*. 2021: 2, 4.

Holotype ♂ in BPBM.
Type host: *Pygoscelis papua papua* (J.R. Forster, 1781).
Chilean hosts: *Pygoscelis papua ellsworthi* Murphy, 1947; *Pygoscelis antarctica* (J.R. Forster, 1781).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Base Gabriel González-Videla, Antarctic Peninsula: Region XII; King George Island: Region XII; Kopaitic Island, Antarctic Peninsula: Region XII; Livingston & Ardley Islands: Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Antarctica & Falkland Islands.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2013; 2021).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Records of *Austrogoniodes gressitti* from *Pygoscelis Antarctica* in González-Acuña *et al*. (2021) enlarged the distribution of this louse species within the Antarctic Continent.

Austrogoniodes macquariensis* Harrison, 1937 *sensu lato **New record**

Austrogoniodes macquariensis Harrison, 1937: 17, pl. 1: figs 4–5.
Cesareus macquariensis (Harrison, 1937); Kéler 1954: 50, figs 2–3.

Austrogoniodes macquariensis Harrison, 1937; Clay 1967: 152, 154, figs 31, 34, 47.
Austrogoniodes macquariensis Harrison, 1937 *s. l.*; Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 4.
Austrogoniodes macquariensis Harrison, 1937; Banks & Paterson 2004: 94, figs 3c, 9–11. In part.
Austrogoniodes macquariensis Harrison, 1937 *sensu lato*; Palma 2017: 93.

Type host: *Eudyptes filholi* Hutton, 1879 (see Palma 2017: 93).

Chilean hosts: *Eudyptes chrysocome* (J.R. Forster, 1781); *Eudyptes chrysolophus* (J.F. Brandt, 1837).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Australasia; Antarctica; South America; Subantarctic Islands; Southern Ocean.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Kéler (1954); Clay (1967); Clay & Moreby (1967: 161, 167); Pilgrim & Palma (1982); Banks & Paterson (2004); Palma (2017).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Austrogoniodes macquariensis* from Chile, based on two samples held in MONZ. We regard the populations of *Austrogoniodes macquariensis* from *Eudyptes chrysocome* and *E. chrysolophus* as "*sensu lato*" because the males show subtle but consistent differences from those parasitising *Eudyptes filholi*—the type host—and *E. schlegeli*.

Genus *Brueelia* Kéler, 1936

Bruëlia Kéler, 1936. *Arb. Morph. tax. Entomol. Berlin-Dahlem* 3, 257. Type species: *Bruëlia rossittensis* Kéler, 1936 = *Brueelia brachythorax* (Giebel, 1874) (by original designation).
Bruelia Kéler, 1936; Ansari 1956: 102. *Invalid emendation* (see Palma 1996: 162).
Brueelia Kéler, 1936; Złotorzycka 1964: 252. *Emendation*.

***Brueelia boae* Cicchino & Castro, 1996**

Brueelia boae Cicchino & Castro, 1996: 7, figs 10–13, 25, 27–28, 31, 36, 39.
Brueelia boae Cicchino & Castro, 1996; Price *et al*. 2003: 153.
Brueelia boae Cicchino & Castro, 1996; González-Acuña *et al*. 2006c: 212, 214.
Brueelia boae Cicchino & Castro, 1996; González-Acuña *et al*. 2013: 1317.
Brueelia boae; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 39.
Brueelia boae Cicchino & Castro, 1996; Gustafsson & Bush 2017: 38, 345, 384.

Holotype ♂ in MDLP (see Remarks below).

Type host: *Sturnella loyca loyca* (Molina, 1782).

Chilean host: *Sturnella loyca loyca* (Molina, 1782).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Huilmo (Punitaqui): Region IV; Regions VI–IX; Llanquihue: Region X.

Geographic distribution: Argentina; Chile.

Chilean references: Cicchino & Castro (1996); González-Acuña *et al*. (2006c); González-Acuña *et al*. (2013); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).

Other significant references: Price *et al*. (2003); Gustafsson & Bush (2017).

Remarks: The holotype of *Brueelia boae* should be in MDLP, but it was not found by Abrahamovich *et al*. (2006: 54).

***Brueelia bonariensis* Cicchino & Castro, 1996**

Brueelia bonariensis Cicchino & Castro, 1996: 22, figs 70–73, 98, 103, 124–125.
Brueelia bonariensis Cicchino & Castro, 1996; Price *et al*. 2003: 153.
Brueelia bonariensis Cicchino & Castro, 1996; González-Acuña *et al*. 2006c: 212, 214.
Brueelia bonariensis Cicchino & Castro, 1996; Gustafsson & Bush 2017: 38, 345, 383; 405.
Brueelia bonariensis Cicchino & & Castro, 1996; Mena *et al*. 2020: 2, figs 2A–2B.

Holotype ♂ in MDLP (see Remarks below).

Type host: *Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis* (Gmelin, 1789).

Chilean host: *Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis* (Gmelin, 1789).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Sierras de Bellavista: Region VI; Concepción: Region VIII.
Geographic distribution: Central and South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al.* (2006c); Mena *et al*. (2020).
Other significant references: Price *et al*. (2003); Gustafsson & Bush (2017).
Remarks: The holotype of *Brueelia bonariensis* should be in MDLP, but it was not found by Abrahamovich *et al*. (2006: 54).

***Brueelia coquimbana* Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2008**

Brueelia coquimbana Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2008: 302, figs 1–2, 5, 7, 9, 15.
Brueelia coquimbana; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 39.
Brueelia coquimbana Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2008; Gustafsson & Bush 2017: 39, 346, 395.

Holotype ♂ in MDLP.
Type host: *Phrygilus gayi* (Gervais, 1834).
Chilean host: *Phrygilus gayi* (Gervais, 1834).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Punitaqui: Region IV.
Geographic distribution: Argentina; Chile.
Chilean references: Cicchino & González-Acuña (2008); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant reference: Gustafsson & Bush (2017).
Remarks: At present, *Brueelia coquimbana* is known only from Chile, although the distribution of its type host extends to Argentina.

***Brueelia cyclothorax* (Burmeister, 1838)**

Nirmus cyclothorax Burmeister, 1838: 429.
Degeeriella cyclothorax Nitzsch in Burmeister, 1838 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 111.
Bruëlia cyclothorax (Burmeister, 1838); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 55.
Brueelia cyclothorax (Burmeister, 1838); Złotorzycka 1964: 255, fig. 4d.
Brueelia cyclothorax (Burmeister, 1838); Gustafsson & Bush 2017: 39, 346, 407.
Brueelia cyclothorax (Burmeister, 1838); Palma 2017: 97.
Brueelia cyclothorax (Burmeister, 1838); Oyarzún-Ruiz *et al*. 2021: 4, fig. 3.

Status, sex and repository of types unknown, presumed lost (see Palma & Pilgrim (1984: 150).
Type host: *Passer domesticus domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Other hosts: *Passer hispaniolensis hispaniolensis* (Temminck, 1820); *Passer montanus montanus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Passer montanus saturatus* Stejneger, 1885.
Chilean localities: Chillán: Region XVI; Las Mariposas (Ñuble): Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean reference: Oyarzún-Ruiz *et al*. (2021).
Other significant references: Złotorzycka (1964); Brown & Wilson (1975: 155); Price *et al*. (2003: 154); Gustafsson & Bush (2017); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Brueelia cyclothorax* was introduced to Chile by human agency with house sparrows (Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes 2004: 219; Oyarzún-Ruiz *et al*. 2021: 2).

***Brueelia diucae* Cicchino & González-Acuña. 2009**

Brueelia diucae Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2009c: 505, figs 1–7.
Brueelia diucae; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 21, 39, 44, 47, 49, 53–54.
Brueelia diucae Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2009; Gustafsson & Bush 2017: 39, 347, 395.

Holotype ♂ in MDLP.
Type host: *Diuca diuca diuca* (Molina, 1782).
Chilean host: *Diuca diuca diuca* (Molina, 1782).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Parque Nacional Llanos de Challe: Region III; Parque Nacional Fray Jorge: Region IV; Punitaqui:

Region IV; La Rinconada (Maipú): Region RM; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Argentina; Bolivia; Chile.
Chilean references: Cicchino & González-Acuña (2009c); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant reference: Gustafsson & Bush (2017).
Remarks: At present, *Brueelia diucae* is known only from Chile, although the distribution of the type host extends to other countries in South America.

***Brueelia marcoi* Cicchino & Castro, 1996**

Brueelia marcoi Cicchino & Castro, 1996: 20, figs 62–65, 91, 104, 129.
Brueelia marcoi Cicchino & Castro, 1996; Price *et al*. 2003: 156.
Brueelia marcoi Cicchino & Castro, 1996; González-Acuña *et al*. 2006c: 212, 214.
Brueelia marcoi; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 39.
Brueelia marcoi Cicchino & Castro, 1996; Gustafsson & Bush 2017: 40, 349, 383.

Holotype ♂ in MDLP (see Remarks below).
Type host: *Curaeus curaeus curaeus* (Molina, 1782).
Chilean host: *Curaeus curaeus curaeus* (Molina, 1782).
Other host: *Curaeus curaeus reynoldsi* Sclater, 1939.
Chilean localities: Huilmo (Punitaqui): Region IV; Tierra del Fuego: Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Argentina; Chile.
Chilean references: Cicchino & Castro (1996); González-Acuña *et al*. (2006c); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant references: Price *et al*. (2003); Gustafsson & Bush (2017).
Remarks: The holotype of *Brueelia marcoi* should be in MDLP, but it was not found by Abrahamovich *et al*. (2006: 54).

***Brueelia rotundifrons* Cicchino, 1981**

Brueelia rotundifrons Cicchino, 1981a: 38, figs 13–15.
Brueelia montana Williams, 1983: 600, figs 4–6.
Brueelia rotundifrons Cicchino, 1981; Cicchino 1986a: 74.
Brueelia rotundifrons Cicchino, 1981; Price *et al*. 2003: 156, 158.
Brueelia rotundifrons Cicchino, 1981; Gustafsson & Bush 2017: 40, 352, 382, 387, 415.

Holotype ♀ in MDLP (see Abrahamovich *et al*. 2006: 48).
Type host: "*Anumbius annumbi* (Vieillot, 1817)", in error (see Cicchino 1986a: 74).
Chilean host: *Mimus thenca* (Molina, 1782).
Other hosts: *Mimus saturninus modulator* (Gould, 1836); *Oreoscoptes montanus* (Townsend, 1837).
Chilean locality: Punitaqui: Region IV.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: Gustafsson & Bush (2017).
Other significant references: Williams (1983); Cicchino (1986a); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: The natural and regular hosts of *Brueelia rotundifrons* belong to the passerine family Mimidae, covering a wide geographical distribution (Cicchino 1986a: 74).

***Brueelia yal* Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2008**

Brueelia yal Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2008: 303, figs 3–4, 6, 8, 10–14, 16.
Brueelia yal; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 20, 39, 44, 47, 49, 52–54.
Brueelia yal Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2008; Gustafsson & Bush 2017: 41, 356, 395.

Holotype ♂ in MDLP.
Type host: *Phrygilus fruticeti* (Kittlitz, 1833).
Chilean hosts: *Phrygilus fruticeti* (Kittlitz, 1833).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Punitaqui: Region IV.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: Cicchino & González-Acuña (2008); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).

Other significant reference: Gustafsson & Bush (2017).
Remarks: With the exception of a single female from an erroneous host from Bolivia (Cicchino & González-Acuña 2008: 304), *Brueelia yal* is known only from Chile, although the distribution of its type host extends to other countries in South America.

***Brueelia* species 1**

Brueelia n. sp. 1: Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 21, 25, 44, 49, 52.
Chilean host: *Conirostrum tamarugense* Johnson & Millie, 1972.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Caleta Vitor: Region XV.
Geographic distribution: Chile; Perú.
Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: This record of *Brueelia* from *Conirostrum tamarugense* may represent an undescribed, unnamed species.

***Brueelia* species 2**

Brueelia n. sp. 2: Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 21, 25, 44, 49, 52.
Chilean host: *Phrygilus alaudinus* (Kittlitz, 1833).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Parque Nacional Llanos de Challe: Region III; Parque Nacional Fray Jorge: Region IV.
Geographic distribution: Argentina; Bolivia; Chile; Ecuador; Perú.
Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: This record of *Brueelia* from *Phrygilus alaudinus* may represent an undescribed, unnamed species.

***Brueelia* species 3**

Brueelia sp.: Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 21, 44, 47, 49, 52–53.
Chilean host: *Phrygilus plebejus* (Tschudi, 1844).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Valle del Inca: Region III.
Geographic distribution: Argentina; Bolivia; Chile; Ecuador; Perú.
Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: This record of *Brueelia* from *Phrygilus plebejus* may represent an undescribed, unnamed species.

***Brueelia* species 4**

Brueelia n. sp. 4: Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 19, 21, 44–45, 47, 50, 52–53.
Chilean host: *Thraupis bonariensis* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Chusmiza: Region I; Putre: Region XV; Socoroma: Region XV.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: This record of *Brueelia* from *Thraupis bonariensis* may represent an undescribed, unnamed species.

***Brueelia* species 5**

Brueelia n. sp. 5: Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 19, 21, 44–45, 47, 50, 52–53.
Chilean host: *Xenospingus concolor* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Caleta Vitor: Region XV; Valle de Lluta: Region XV; Valle de Azapa: Region XV.
Geographic distribution: Chile; Perú.

Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: This record of *Brueelia* from *Xenospingus concolor* may represent an undescribed, unnamed species.

Genus *Campanulotes* Kéler, 1939

Campanulotes Kéler, 1939. *Nova Acta Leop.-Carol.* (*N.F.*) 8, 157. Type species: *Goniocotes compar* (Nitzsch) = *Campanulote bidentatus compar* (Burmeister, 1838) (by original designation).

***Campanulotes bidentatus compar* (Burmeister, 1838)**

Goniocotes compar Burmeister, 1838: 431.
Philopterus (*Goniocotes*) *compar* Burmeister, 1838 [sic]; Denny 1842: 152, pl. 13: fig. 2.
Goniocotes compar Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1874 [sic]; Kellogg 1908: 32, fig. 4.
Campanulotes compar (Nitzsch, 1818) [sic]; Kéler 1939: 157, figs 89–91.
Campanulotes compar (Burmeister, 1838); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 64.
Campanulotes bidentatus compar (Burmeister, 1838); Tendeiro 1955: 557, figs 23–24.
Campanulotes bidentatus compar; Toro *et al.* 1999: 620.
Campanulotes bidentatus comprar [sic] (Scopoli, 1763) [sic]; Alcaíno & Gorma 1999: 14.
Campanulotes compar (Burmeister, 1838); Price *et al*. 2003: 160.
"*Campanulotes bidentatus*" González-Acuña *et al.* 2004a: 109 (not *Pediculus bidentatus* Scopoli, 1763).
Campanulotes bidentatus compar (Burmeister, 1838); Palma 2017: 101.

Status, sex and repository of types unknown, presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 101).
Type host: *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789.
Chilean host: *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Santiago: Region RM; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Toro *et al.* (1999); Alcaíno & Gorma (1999); González-Acuña *et al.* (2004a).
Other significant references: Tendeiro (1955); Emerson (1957: 64); Kéler (1939); Nelson & Murray (1971: 22, 25); Pilgrim (1976: 162, fig. 2); Palma (1996: 163); Price *et al*. (2003); Martín-Mateo (2009: 30, fig. 6); Palma (2010: 408); Galloway & Lamb (2014: 445); Galloway & Lamb (2015: 715); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Campanulotes bidentatus compar* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with rock pigeons. Contrary to Price *et al*. (2003: 160), we regard this louse taxon as a subspecies.

Genus *Caracaricola* Mey & González-Acuña, 2000

Caracaricola Mey & González-Acuña, 2000. *Rudolst. Naturhist. Schrif.* 10, 59. Type species: *Caracaricola chimangophilus* Mey & González-Acuña, 2000 (by original designation).

***Caracaricola chimangophilus* Mey & González-Acuña, 2000**

Caracaricola chimangophilus Mey & González-Acuña, 2000: 62, figs 1–8.
Caracaricola chimangophilus Mey & González-Acuña, 2000; Price *et al.* 2003: 161.
Caracaricola chimangophilus Mey & González-Acuña, 2000; San-Martín-Órdenes *et al.* 2005: 53.
Caracaricola chimangophilus Mey & González-Acuña, 2000; Moreno-Salas 2010: 26, fig. 2h.
Caracaricola chimangophilus Mey & González-Acuña, 2000; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 96.
Caracaricola chimangophilus Mey & González-Acuña, 2000; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype ♂ in NHMR.
Type host: *Milvago chimango chimango* (Vieillot, 1816).
Chilean host: *Milvago chimango chimango* (Vieillot, 1816).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: El Dorado (Coquimbo): Region IV; La Patagua: Region VI; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean references: Mey & González-Acuña (2000); San-Martín-Órdenes *et al.* (2005); Moreno-Salas (2010); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant reference: Price *et al.* (2003).

Remarks: At present, both *Caracaricola* and *C. chimangophilus* are known only from Chile, although the distribution of the type host extends to other countries in South America. San-Martín-Órdenes *et al*. (2005: 51, 53) provided population parameters for 85 specimens of *Caracaricola chimangophilus* collected from six *Milvago chimango chimango*

Genus *Carduiceps* Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1939

Carduiceps Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1939b. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (*Series* 11) 4, 451. Type species: *Degeeriella complexiva* (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899) = *Carduiceps complexivus* (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899) (by original designation).

***Carduiceps cingulatus cingulatus* (Denny, 1842)** **New record**

Philopterus (*Nirmus*) *cingulatus* Denny, 1842: 54, 146, pl. 11: fig. 3.
Degeeriella cingulata Nitzsch in Denny, 1842 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 110.
Carduiceps cingulatus (Denny, 1842); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 65.
Carduiceps cingulatus cingulatus (Denny, 1842); Emerson 1972: 37.
Carduiceps cingulatus cingulatus (Denny, 1842); Palma 2017: 102, figs 81–82.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Timmermann 1955: 529).

Type host: *Limosa limosa limosa* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean host: *Limosa haemastica* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Other hosts: *Limosa limosa melanuroides* Gould, 1846; *Limnodromus griseus* (Gmelin, 1789); *Limnodromus scolopaceus* (Say, 1823).

Chilean locality: Puerto Carmen (Quellón, Chiloé): Region X.

Geographic distribution: Australasia; Eurasia; North, Central and South America.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Timmermann (1954c: 40, figs 2–3); Timmermann (1955: 527); Emerson (1972); Price *et al.* (2003: 161).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Carduiceps cingulatus cingulatus* from Chile, based on specimens from *Limosa haemastica* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017). In addition, this is the first record of this louse from *Limosa haemastica*. Contrary to Price *et al*. (2003: 161), we regard this louse taxon as a subspecies.

Genus *Chelopistes* Kéler, 1939

Chelopistes Kéler, 1939. *Nova Acta Leop.-Carol.* (*N.F.*) 8, 180. Type species: *Rhopaloceras stylifer* (Nitzsch, 1818) = *Chelopistes meleagridis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (by original designation).

Virgula Clay, 1941. *Parasitology* 33, 119. Type species: *Goniodes meleagridis* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Chelopistes meleagridis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (by original designation).

***Chelopistes meleagridis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Pediculus meleagridis Linnaeus, 1758: 613.
Ricinus meleagridis (Linnaeus, 1758); Latreille 1804: 108.
Philopterus (*Goniodes*) *stylifer* Nitzsch, 1818: 294. Unnecessary *nomen novum* for *Pediculus meleagridis* Linnaeus, 1758.
Rhopaloceras styliferum Nitzsch [sic]; Taschenberg 1882: 47. *Emendation*.
Rhopaloceras stylifer (Nitzsch, 1818); Kéler 1939: 180.
Chelopistes meleagridis (Linnaeus, 1758); Kéler 1939: 181, figs 103–104.
Virgula meleagridis (Linnaeus, 1758); Clay 1941: 120, figs 1–4.
Goniodes meleagridis (Linnaeus, 1758); Séguy 1944: 170, fig. 243.
Goniodes stylifer Nitzsch; Roman-Bolelli 1947: 7.
Chelopistes meleagridis (Linnaeus, 1758); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 69.
Chelopistes meleagridis; González-Acuña *et al.* 2009: 182.
Chelopistes meleagridis (Linnaeus, 1758); Palma 2017: 104, figs 83–84.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay 1941: 124).

Type host: *Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean host: *Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760.
Other host: *Meleagris ocellata* Cuvier, 1820.
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Roman-Bolelli (1947); González-Acuña *et al.* (2009).
Other significant references: Kéler (1939); Clay (1941); Séguy (1944); Clay & Hopkins (1950: 261); Emerson (1962: 198, figs 4–6); Palma (1996: 164); Price *et al*. (2003: 162); Martín-Mateo (2009: 40, figs 5d, 10); Maturano & Daemon (2014); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Chelopistes meleagridis* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with turkeys. The Chilean record from *Gallus gallus domesticus* may be due to contamination from *Meleagris gallopavo* in captive conditions.

Genus *Columbicola* Ewing, 1929

Columbicola Ewing, 1929. *Manual External Parasites*, 112, 190. Type species: *Esthiopterum columbae* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Columbicola columbae* (Linnaeus, 1758) (by original designation).

***Columbicola adamsi* Clayton & Price, 1999**

Columbicola adamsi Clayton & Price, 1999: 681, figs 42–43.
Columbicola adamsi Clayton & Price, 1999; Price *et al*. 2003: 165.
Columbicola adamsi Clayton & Price, 1999; Adams *et al*. 2005: 3550.
Columbicola adamsi Clayton & Price, 1999; Arriagada *et al*. 2010: 159, figs 1A–B.
Holotype ♂ in KCEM.
Type host: *Columba speciosa* Gmelin, 1789.
Chilean host: *Columba araucana* Lesson, 1827.
Other hosts: *Columba cayennensis* Bonnaterre, 1792; *Columba maculosa* Temminck, 1813; *Columba picazuro* Temminck, 1813; *Columba plumbea* Vieillot, 1818.
Chilean locality: Comuna de Pinto (Ñuble): Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: Arriagada *et al*. (2010).
Other significant references: Price *et al*. (2003); Adams *et al*. (2005).
Remarks: Although the six host species listed above are now placed in the genus *Patagioenas* Reinchenbach, 1853, we follow the nomenclature used by Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes (2004).

***Columbicola altamimiae* Clayton & Price, 1999**

Columbicola altamimiae Clayton & Price, 1999: 680, figs 31–34.
Columbicola altamimiae Clayton & Price, 1999; Price *et al*. 2003: 165.
Columbicola altamimiae Clayton & Price, 1999; Adams *et al*. 2005: 3552.
Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Metriopelia aymara* (Prevost, 1840).
Chilean host: *Metriopelia aymara* (Prevost, 1840).
Other host: *Metriopelia melanoptera* (Molina, 1782).
Chilean locality: Laguna Miñiques: Region II.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean reference: Clayton & Price (1999).
Other significant references: Price *et al*. (2003); Adams *et al*. (2005).
Remarks: Clayton & Price (1999: 680) recorded a single sample—one male and three females—of *Columbicola altamimiae* from *Metriopelia melanoptera* in Bolivia. If that record represents a natural, regular host-louse association, this dove is parasitised by two species of *Columbicola* (see below, under *Columbicola drowni*).

***Columbicola baculoides* (Paine, 1914)**

Lipeurus baculoides Paine, 1914: 174, figs 95a–e.

Columbicola baculoides (Paine, 1914); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 86.
Columbicola baculoides (Paine, 1914); Tendeiro 1965b: 183, figs 52–55, photos 68–72, 203.
Columbicola baculoides (Paine, 1914); Palma 1973: 487, figs 3–5.
Columbicola baculoides (Paine, 1914); González-Acuña 1997: 72.
Columbicola baculoides (Paine, 1914); Clayton & Price 1999: 678, figs 15–21.
Columbicola baculoides (Paine, 1914); Price *et al*. 2003: 166.
Columbicola baculoides (Paine, 1914); González-Acuña *et al*. 2004b: 38.

Type host: *Zenaida macroura* (Linneaus, 1758).

Chilean host: *Zenaida auriculata auriculata* (des Murs, 1847).

Other hosts: *Columba picazuro* Temminck, 1813; *Columbina picui* Temmnick, 1813; *Leptotila verreauxi chalcauchenia* (Sclater & Salvin, 1870).

Chilean locality: Ñuble: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: South America.

Chilean references: Tendeiro (1965b); González-Acuña (1997); Clayton & Price (1999); González-Acuña *et al*. (2004b).

Other significant references: Palma (1973); Price *et al*. (2003); Adams *et al*. (2005: 3551); Galloway & Palma (2008: 215).

Remarks: Galloway & Palma (2008: 215) provided ecological data on *Columbicola baculoides* collected from *Zenaida macroura* in Manitoba, Canada.

***Columbicola columbae* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

"Pollino del piccion grosso" Redi, 1668: pl. 2.
Pediculus columbae Linnaeus, 1758: 614. *Nomen novum* for "Pollino del piccion grosso" Redi, 1668. *Ricinus columbae* (Linnaeus, 1758); Latreille 1804: 110.
Philopterus (*Lipeurus*) *baculus* Nitzsch, 1818: 293.
Philopterus (*Lipeurus*) *baculus* (Nitzsch, 1818); Denny 1842: 172, pl. 14: fig. 3.
Philopterus baculus; Gervais 1849: 101.
Lipeurus columbae (Linnaeus, 1758); Séguy 1924: 40.
Esthiopterum columbae Linnaeus, 1758 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 132.
Columbicola columbae (Linn.); Thompson 1940a: 641.
Columbicola columbae juan-fernandez Eichler, 1952a: 349.
Columbicola columbae (Linnaeus, 1758); Hopkins & Clay 1953: 437.
Columbicola columbae columbae (Linnaeus, 1758); Tendeiro 1965b: 77, figs 1–12, photos 1–6, 189–190.
Columbicola columbae Toro *et al.* 1999: 620.
Columbicola columbae (Linneo, 1758); Alcaíno & Gorma 1999: 14.
Columbicola columbae; González-Acuña *et al*. 2004a: 109.
Columbicola columbae columbae (Linnaeus, 1758); Palma 2017: 106.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1950: 265).

Type host: *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789.

Chilean host: *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789.

Other hosts: *Columba eversmanni* Bonaparte, 1856; *Columba guinea* Linnaeus, 1758; *Columba oenas* Linnaeus, 1758; *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina* (Temminck, 1810).

Chilean localities: Santiago: Region RM; Masatierra Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: Gervais (1849); Thompson (1940a); Eichler (1952a); Hopkins & Clay (1953); Toro *et al*. (1999); Alcaíno & Gorma (1999); González-Acuña *et al*. (2004a).

Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1950: 264, figs 57–59); Emerson (1957: 64); Tendeiro (1965b); Nelson & Murray (1971: 22, 25, fig. 4); Pilgrim (1976: 162, fig. 1); Palma (1996: 167); Price *et al.* (2003); Adams *et al.* (2005: 3548, figs 1, 7–10); Galloway & Palma (2008: 211); Martín-Mateo (2009: 216, fig. 42); Palma (2010: 408); Galloway & Lamb (2014: 445); Galloway & Lamb (2015: 715); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Columbicola columbae* was introduced to Chile and many other countries by human agency with its primary host (*Columba livia*). This is the most prevalent species among all lice parasitic on rock pigeons.

***Columbicola drowni* Clayton & Price, 1999**

Columbicola drowni Clayton & Price, 1999: 680.

Columbicola drowni Clayton & Price, 1999; Price *et al*. 2003: 166.

Columbicola drowni Clayton & Price, 1999; Adams *et al*. 2005: 3552.

Columbicola drowni Clayton & Price, 1999; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 20, 22, 24, 43, 46, 49.

Holotype ♂ in KCEM.

Type host: *Metriopelia melanoptera* (Molina, 1782).

Chilean host: *Metriopelia melanoptera* (Molina, 1782).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Chusmiza: Region I; Cordillera de la Costa: Region RM; Putre: Region XV; Socoroma: Region XV.

Geographic distribution: South America.

Chilean references: Clayton & Price (1999); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).

Other significant references: Price *et al*. (2003); Adams *et al*. (2005).

Remarks: *Metriopelia melanoptera* appears to be parasitised by two species of *Columbicola* (see above, under *Columbicola altamimiae*).

***Columbicola macrourae* (Wilson, 1941)**

Esthiopterum (*Columbicola*) *macrourae* Wilson, 1941: 262: figs 5–8.

Columbicola macrourae (Wilson, 1941); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 87.

Columbicola macrourae (Wilson, 1941); Tendeiro 1965b: 145, figs 37–39, photos 40–46, 197.

Columbicola macrourae (Wilson, 1941); Clayton & Price 1999: 681, figs 40–41.

Columbicola macrourae (Wilson, 1941); Palma & Peck 2013: 33.

Holotype ♂ in CUIC (see Palma & Peck 2013: 34).

Type host: *Zenaida macroura carolinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766).

Chilean host: *Zenaida auriculata auriculata* (des Murs, 1847).

Other hosts: *Columba leucocephala* Linnaeus, 1758; *Columba plumbea* Vieillot, 1818; *Columba subvinacea* (Lawrence, 1868); *Columbina picui* (Temminck, 1813); *Geotrygon linearis* (Prevost, 1843); *Geotrygon montana* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Geotrygon mystacea* (Temminck, 1811); *Geotrygon violacea* (Temminck, 1809); *Leptotila plumbeiceps* (Sclater & Slavin, 1868); *Leptotila verreauxi* (Bonaparte, 1855); *Zenaida asiatica* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Zenaida auriculata ruficauda* Bonaparte, 1855; *Zenaida aurita* (Temminck, 1809); *Zenaida galapagoensis* Gould, 1841.

Chilean localities: Not given.

Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.

Chilean reference: Clayton & Price (1999).

Other significant references: Kellogg (1908: 37); Tendeiro (1965b); Price *et al.* (2003: 167); Adams *et al*. (2005: 3552); Galloway & Palma (2008); Palma & Peck (2013).

Remarks: *Columbicola macrourae* is the most widespread species of *Columbicola* within the New World, in both host and geographical distributions. Galloway & Palma (2008: 215) provided ecological data on *Columbicola macrourae* collected from *Zenaida macroura* in Manitoba, Canada.

Genus *Craspedorrhynchus* Kéler, 1938

Craspedorrhynchus Kéler, 1938b. *Arb. Morph. tax. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem* 5, 239. Type species: *Docophorus platystomus* Nitzsch, 1818 = *Craspedorrhynchus haematopus* (Scopoli, 1763) (by original designation).

***Craspedorrhynchus* species**

Craspedorrhynchus sp.: González-Acuña *et al*. 2008a: 283.

Craspedorrhynchus sp.: Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95, figs 3A–B.

Craspedorrhynchus sp.: González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262, fig. 3-21.

Craspedorrhynchus sp.: Grandón-Ojeda *et al*. 2019: 378, figs 5–6.

Chilean hosts: *Buteo polyosoma* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824); *Parabuteo unicinctus* (Temminck, 1824).

Other hosts: Unknown.

Chilean locality: Ñuble: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al.* (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018); Grandón-Ojeda *et al*. (2019).

Other significant references: Whiteman *et al.* (2009); Palma & Peck (2013).

Remarks: The samples of *Craspedorrhynchus* recorded from Chile could not been identified to species because a complete systematic revision of the genus is not available (see Palma & Peck 2013: 34).

Genus *Cuclotogaster* Carriker, 1936

Cuclotogaster Carriker, 1936. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad*. 88, 67. Type species: *Cuclotogaster laticorpus* Carriker, 1936 = *Cuclotogaster heterographus* (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866) (by original designation).

Gallipeurus Clay, 1938. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 108, 135. Type species: *Lipeurus heterographus* Giebel, 1866 [sic] = *Cuclotogaster heterographus* (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866) (by original designation).

***Cuclotogaster heterographus* (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866)**

Lipeurus heterographus Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866: 381.

Lipeurus heterographus Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866; Harrison 1916: 84.

Gallipeurus heterographus heterographus Giebel, 1866 [sic]; Clay 1938: 136, 15–17, 18a.

Lipeurus (*Gallipeurus*) *heterographus* Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866; Séguy 1944: 185, figs 268–269.

Lipeurus heterographus Nitzsch; Roman-Bolelli 1947: 6.

Goniocotes Burnetti Packard, 1870; Roman-Bolelli 1947: 6.

Cuclotogaster heterographus (Nitzsch, 1866) [sic]; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 95.

Lipeurus heterographus Nitzsch, 1866 [sic]; Tagle 1953: 99.

Lipeurus heterographus Nitzsch, 1866 [sic]; Tagle 1966: 123.

Cuclotogaster heterographus heterographus (Nitzsch, 1866) [sic]; Emerson 1956: 64, pl. 1.

Lipeurus heterographus Nitzsch, 1866 [sic]; Alcaíno & Gorma 1999: 14.

Cuclotogaster heterographus (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866); González-Acuña *et al*. 2009: 182.

Cuclogaster [sic] *heterographus*; González-Acuña *et al*. 2009: 182.

Syntypes presumed lost (see Palma 1996: 170).

Type host: *Gallus gallus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean host: *Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760.

Other hosts: *Alectoris chukar* (J.E. Gray, 1830); *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean localities: Not given.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: Roman-Bolelli (1947); Tagle (1953); Tagle (1966); Alcaíno & Gorma (1999); González-Acuña *et al*. (2009).

Other significant references: Clay (1938); Tendeiro (1955: 566, figs 25, 26.2, 27.2); Emerson (1956); Martín-Mateo (1990: 180, figs 4–6); Palma (1996: 170); Price *et al*. (2003: 171); Martín-Mateo (2009: 70, fig. 16); Palma (2017: 107).

Remarks: *Cuclotogaster heterographus* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with chickens.

Genus *Degeeriella* Neumann, 1906

Nirmus Nitzsch, 1818. *Germar's Mag. Entomol.* 3, 291. Type species: *Degeeriella discocephalus* N. = *Degeeriella discocephalus* (Burmeister, 1838) (by subsequent designation). Preoccupied by *Nirmus* Hermann, 1804.

Degeeriella Neumann, 1906. *Bull. Soc. Zool. France* 31, 59. *Nomen novum* for *Nirmus* Nitzsch, 1818.

***Degeeriella epustulata* (Carriker, 1903)**

Nirmus fuscus epustulatus Carriker, 1903: 133.

Degeeriella epustulata Carriker, 1903 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 112.

Degeeriella nisus epustulata (Carriker, 1903); Clay 1958a: 161, fig. 124.

Degeeriella epustulata (Carriker, 1903); Price *et al*. 2003: 173.

Degeeriella epustulata (Carriker, 1903); González-Acuña *et al*. 2008a: 283.
Degeeriella epustulata (Carriker, 1903); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Degeeriella epustulata (Carriker, 1903); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype ♀ in USNM (see Emerson 1967: 105).

Type host: *Accipiter bicolor* Vieillot, 1817.

Chilean host: *Accipiter chilensis* Philippi & Landbeck, 1864.

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Punta Arenas: Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Central and South America.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Clay (1958a); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: The host species of *Degeeriella epustulata* in Chile is *Accipiter chilensis*, not *Accipiter bicolor* as stated in all the Chilean references listed above (see Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes 2004: 89).

***Degeeriella elani* Tendeiro, 1955**

Degeeriella elani Tendeiro, 1955: 598, figs 36–37.
Degeeriella elani Tendeiro, 1955; Clay 1958a: 174, figs 4, 36, 54, 91; pl. 6: fig. 1.
Degeeriella elani Tendeiro, 1955; Price *et al.* 2003: 173.
Degeeriella elani Tendeiro, 1955; González-Acuña *et al*. 2008a: 283.
Degeeriella elani Tendeiro, 1955; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Degeeriella elani Tendeiro, 1955; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype ♂ in CZLP.

Type host: *Elanus caeruleus* (Desfontaines, 1789).

Chilean host: *Elanus leucurus* (Vieillot, 1818).

Other hosts: *Elanus caeruleus vociferus* (Latham, 1790); *Elanus axillaris* (Latham, 1801).

Chilean localities: Maitencillo: Region IV; Malleco: Region IX; Bulnes: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Clay (1958a); Palma (1996: 172); Price *et al.* (2003).

Remarks: Clay (1958a: 176) and Price *et al.* (2003: 173) listed *"Elanus notatus* Gould" as a host of *Degeeriella elani*, but this host name is regarded as a junior synonym of *Elanus axillaris* (Latham, 1801) (Schodde & Mason 1980: 12).

***Degeeriella emersoni* Clay, 1958**

Degeeriella emersoni Clay, 1958a: 154, figs 28, 45, 78, 87.
Degeeriella emersoni Clay, 1958; Price *et al*. 2003: 173.
Degeeriella emersoni Clay, 1958; González-Acuña *et al*. 2008a: 283.
Degeeriella emersoni Clay, 1958; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Degeeriella emersoni Clay, 1958; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype ♂ in USNM.

Type host: *Buteogallus gundlachii* (Cabanis, 1855).

Chilean host: *Parabuteo unicinctus* (Temminck, 1824).

Other host: *Buteogallus aequinoctialis* (Gmelin, 1788).

Chilean localities: Quillota: Region V; Cerro San Cristóbal & Cerro Manquehue: Region RM.

Geographic distribution: Central and South America.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: Because of their poor condition, Clay (1958a: 155) wrote that seven lice from *Parabuteo unicinctus* she had examined "seem to belong to this species". The records from Chile listed above confirm *Parabuteo unicinctus* as a natural, regular host of *Degeeriella emersoni*.

***Degeeriella fulva* (Giebel, 1874)**

Nirmus fulvus Giebel, 1874: 124.

Degeeriella fulva (Giebel, 1874); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 112.

Degeeriella fulva (Giebel, 1874); Clay 1958a: 144, figs 1, 9, 11–17, 26, 42, 70, 84, 102, 105, 109, 112–118; pl. 8: fig. 3.

Degeeriella fulva (Giebel, 1874); Price *et al*. 2003: 174.

Degeeriella fulva (Giebel, 1874); González-Acuña *et al.* 2008a: 283.

Degeeriella fulva (Giebel, 1874); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95, figs 5A–B.

Degeeriella fulva (Giebel, 1874); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Degeeriella fulva (Giebel, 1874); Grandón-Ojeda *et al*. 2019: 377, figs 1–2.

Holotype ♀, presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 28).

Type host: *Aquila chrysaetos* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Chilean hosts: *Buteo polyosoma* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824); *Buteo ventralis* Gould, 1837; *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* (Vieillot, 1819).

Other hosts: *Accipiter fasciatus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827); five species of *Aquila*; nine species of *Buteo*; six species of *Hieraaetus*; *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus* (Horsfield, 1821); two species of *Melierax*; *Spilornis cheela* (Latham, 1790); *Lophaetus occipitalis* (Daudin, 1800) (see Price *et al.* 2003: 174).

Chilean localities: Aconcagua: Region V; Longotoma: Region V; Quinquimo: Region V; Alhu: Region RM; Colina: Region RM; Santiago: Region RM; Linares: Region VII; Nueva Aldea: Region VIII; Angol: Region IX; Punta Arenas: Region XII; Santa Clara: Region XIV.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018); Grandón-Ojeda *et al*. (2019).

Other significant references: Clay (1958a); Palma (1996: 173); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: *Buteo ventralis* and *Buteo polyosoma* are additional hosts to those listed by Price *et al.* (2003: 174) under *Degeeriella fulva*.

***Degeeriella leucopleura* (Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1874)**

Nirmus leucopleurus Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1874: 129.

Degeeriella leucopleura (Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1874); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 112.

Degeeriella leucopleura (Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1874); Clay 1958a: 165, figs 34, 50, 79, 89.

Degeeriella leucopleura (Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1874); Price *et al*. 2003: 174.

Degeeriella leucopleura (Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1874); González-Acuña *et al*. 2008a: 283.

Degeeriella leucopleura (Nitzsch, 1874) [sic]; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.

Degeeriella leucopleura (Nitzsch, 1874) [sic]; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Neotype ♂ in NMHL (see Clay 1958a: 167).

Type host: *Circaetus cinerascens* von Mller, 1851.

Chilean host: *Circus cinereus* (Vieillot, 1816).

Other hosts: *Circaetus cinereus* (Vieillot, 1818); *Circaetus gallicus* (Gmelin, 1788).

Chilean localities: Concón: Region V; Puchuncaví: Region V; Renaico: Region IX; Cobquecura: Region XVI; Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: Africa; Asia; Europe; South America.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Clay (1958a); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: *Circus cinereus* is an additional host to those listed by Price *et al.* (2003: 174) under *Degeeriella leucopleura*.

***Degeeriella rufa rufa* (Burmeister, 1838)**

Nirmus rufus Burmeister, 1838: 430.

Degeeriella rufa Nitzsch [in Burmeister], 1838 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 122.

Degeeriella rufa (Burmeister, 1838); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 113.

Degeeriella rufa rufa (Burmeister, 1838); Clay 1958a: 180, figs 5, 10, 18–22, 38, 55, 75, 95, 104, 107, 111, 120, 129, 139–164; pl. 6: fig. 3; pl. 8: fig. 7.
Degeeriella rufa (Burmeister, 1838); Price *et al*. 2003: 175.
Degeeriella rufa (Burmeister, 1838); González-Acuña *et al*. 2008a: 283.
Degeeriella rufa (Burmeister, 1838); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Degeeriella rufa (Burmeister, 1838); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.
Degeeriella rufa rufa (Burmeister, 1838); Palma 2017: 109.

Status, sex and repository of types unknown, presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 109).
Type host: *Falco tinnunculus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean hosts: *Falco femoralis* Temminck, 1822; *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771.
Other hosts: *Polihierax insignis* Walden, 1872 and twenty-two species of *Falco* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 175).
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).
Other significant references: Clay (1958a); Palma (1996: 174); Price *et al*. (2003); Martín-Mateo (2009: 87, fig. 20C); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Degeeriella rufa* is a morphologically variable species (Clay 1958a: 181). Contrary to Price *et al*. (2003: 175), we follow Clay (1958a) and regard some subspecies of *Degeeriella rufa* as valid taxa (see below).

***Degeeriella rufa carruthi* Emerson, 1953**

Degeeriella carruthi Emerson, 1953: 132, figs 2, 5.
Degeeriella rufa carruthi Emerson, 1953; Clay 1958a: 185, figs 126–128.
Degeeriella carruthi Emerson, 1953; Price *et al.* 2003: 173.
Degeeriella carruthi Emerson, 1953; González-Acuña *et al.* 2008a: 283.
Degeeriella carruthi Emerson, 1953; González-Acuña *et al.* 2011b: 190.
Degeeriella carruthi Emerson, 1953; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95, figs 4A–B.
Degeeriella carruthi Emerson, 1953; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype ♂ in USNM.
Type host: *Falco sparverius sparverius* Linneaus, 1758.
Chilean host: *Falco sparverius* Linneaus, 1758.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al.* (2008a; 2011b); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).
Other significant references: Clay (1958a); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: Contrary to Price *et al*. (2003: 175), we follow Clay (1958a) and regard this louse as a subspecies of *Degeeriella rufa*.

Genus *Docophoroides* Giglioli, 1864

Docophoroides "Denny MSS" Giglioli, 1864. *Quart. Jour. Sci.* 4, 21. Type species: *Philopterus brevis* Dufour, 1835 = *Docophoroides brevis* (Dufour, 1835) (by monotypy).
Eurymetopus Taschenberg, 1882. *Nova Acat Leop.-Carol.* 44, 182. Type species: *Lipeurus taurus* Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866 = *Docophoroides brevis* (Dufour, 1835) (by subsequent designation). Preoccupied by *Eurymetopus* Schönherr, 1840.

***Docophoroides brevis* (Dufour, 1835)**

Philopterus brevis Dufour, 1835: 674, pl. 21: fig. 3.
Docophoroides brevis; Giglioli 1864: 21, pl. 1: figs 3–4.
Lipeurus taurus Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866: 385.
Docophoroides brevis Dufour, 1835 [sic]; Harrison 1937: 40, pl. 3: fig. 6a.

Docophoroides brevis (Dufour, 1834) [sic]; Thompson 1940a: 642.
Docophoroides brevis (Dufour, 1834) [sic]; Séguy 1944: 382, figs 571–572.
Docophoroides brevis (Dufour, 1835); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 117.
Docophoroides brevis (Dufour, 1835); Timmermann 1959a: 59, figs 2a, 3, 7c.
Docophoroides chilensis Carriker, 1964: 12, fig. 8.
Docophoroides brevis (Dufour, 1835); Timmermann 1965: 83, figs 19, 24c, 26a.
Docophoroides brevis (Dufour, 1835); Clay & Moreby 1967: 161, 168, figs 108, 111–112.
Docophoroides chilensis Carriker, 1964; Camousseight 1980: 34.
Docophoroides brevis (Dufour, 1835); Palma 2017: 110.

Syntypes, repository unknown, presumed lost (see Palma 1996: 174). Holotype nymph of *Docophoroides chilensis* in MNSC (see Camousseight 1980: 34).

Type host: *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean hosts: *Diomedea epomophora* Lesson, 1825; *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758.

Other hosts: *Diomedea amsterdamensis* Roux *et al*. 1983; *Diomedea antipodensis antipodensis* Robertson & Warham, 1992; *Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni* Robertson & Warham, 1992; *Diomedea dabbenena* Mathews, 1929; *Diomedea sanfordi* Murphy, 1917.

Chilean localities: At sea off Valparaíso: Region V; Masatierra Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Bahía de Concepción: Region VIII; at sea, Islas Diego Ramírez: Region XII; Valdivia: Region XIV.

Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.

Chilean references: Thompson (1940a); Carriker (1964); Clay & Moreby (1967); Camousseight (1980).

Other significant references: Séguy (1944); Timmermann (1959a; 1965); Price *et al*. (2003: 176); Hänel & Palma (2007: 112, 123, 129); Palma (1996: 174); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Docophoroides brevis* is a highly prevalent species, mostly found on the head and neck of large albatrosses. Bahía de Concepción, Valdivia and Islas Diego Ramírez are new locality records for *Docophoroides brevis* in Chile, based on samples from *Diomedea epomophora* and *Diomedea exulans* held in MONZ and in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017). Clay & Moreby (1967: 161) synonymised *Docophoroides chilensis* under *Docophoroides brevis*.

***Docophoroides murphyi* (Kellogg, 1914)** **New record**

Eurymetopus murphyi Kellogg, 1914: 87, pl. 16: figs 4–5.
Docophoroides murphyi Kellogg, 1914 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 144.
Docophoroides hunteri Harrison, 1937: 42, pl. 3: figs 3–6c.
Docophoroides murphyi (Kellogg, 1914); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 118.
Docophoroides murphyi (Kellogg, 1914); Timmermann 1959a: 68.
Docophoroides murphyi (Kellogg, 1914); Clay & Moreby 1967: 161, 168, figs 107, 109, 113.
Docophoroides murphyi (Kellogg, 1914); Palma 2017: 111.

Lectotype ♂ in USNM (see Emerson 1961b: 250).

Type host: *Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin, 1789) (see Emerson 1961b: 250).

Chilean host: *Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin, 1789).

Other host: *Macronectes halli* Mathews, 1912.

Chilean locality: Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Harrison (1937); Timmermann (1959a); Emerson (1961b); Clay & Moreby (1967); Palma (1996: 174); Price *et al*. (2003: 176); Hänel & Palma (2007: 112, 123, 129); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Docophoroides murphyi* from Chile, based on a sample from *Macronectes giganteus* held in MONZ.

***Docophoroides simplex* (Waterston, 1914)** **New record**

Eurymetopus simplex Waterston, 1914: 302, fig. 2.
Docophoroides simplex Waterston, 1914 [sic]; Harrison 1937: 41, pl. 3: figs 2, 6b.

Docophoroides simplex (Waterston, 1914); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 118.
Docophoroides simplex (Waterston, 1914); Timmermann 1959a: 66, figs 2c, 5, 7b.
Docophoroides simplex (Waterston, 1914); Timmermann 1965: 87, figs 23, 24b, 26c, pl. 3: fig. 2.
Docophoroides simplex (Waterston, 1914); Clay & Moreby 1967: 161, 168, figs 110, 114.
Docophoroides simplex (Waterston, 1914); Palma 2017: 112, figs 95–96.

Syntypes ♂♀ in SAMS (see Palma 1996: 175).

Type host: *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828).

Chilean host: *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828).

Other hosts: *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (Gmelin, 1789). *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (J.R. Forster, 1785); *Thalassarche impavida* Mathews, 1912; *Phoebetria palpebrata* (J.R. Forster, 1785).

Chilean locality: Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Timmermann (1959a; 1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Palma (1996: 175); Price *et al*. (2003: 176); Hänel & Palma (2007: 112, 123, 129); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Docophoroides simplex* from Chile, based on a sample from *Thalassarche melanophris* held in MONZ.

Genus *Falcolipeurus* Bedford, 1931

Falcolipeurus Bedford, 1931. *Rep. Vet. Res. South Africa* 17, 290. Type species: *Esthiopterum secretarium* (Giebel, 1874) = *Falcolipeurus secretarius* (Giebel, 1874) (by original designation).
Trollipeurus Złotorzycka, 1963. *Angew. Parasitol.* 4, 3. Type species: *Trollipeurus eichleri* Złotorzycka, 1963 = *Falcolipeurus marginalis* (Osborn, 1902) (by original designation).

***Falcolipeurus assessor* (Giebel, 1874)** **New record**

Lipeurus assessor Giebel, 1874: 207.
Esthiopterum assessor Giebel, 1874 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 131.
Falcolipeurus assessor (Giebel, 1874); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 136.
Trollipeurus assessor (Giebel, 1879) [sic]; Złotorzycka 1963: 4, figs 1–2.
Trollipeurus kleinmachnowensis Złotorzycka 1963: 7, figs 7–9.
Falcolipeurus assessor (Giebel, 1874); Tandan & Dhanda 1963: 638, figs 7, 10.
Falcolipeurus assessor (Giebel, 1874); Price *et al*. 1997: 544.
Falcolipeurus assessor (Giebel, 1874); Price *et al.* 2003: 178.

Syntypes ♂♀, presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 28).

Type host: *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean host: *Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Not given.

Geographic distribution: Western South America.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Złotorzycka (1963); Tandan & Dhanda (1963); Price *et al.* (1997); Price *et al.* (2003).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Falcolipeurus assessor* from Chile, based on a sample from *Vultur gryphus* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017). Some records of lice from *Vultur gryphus* may be from birds captive in zoological gardens.

***Falcolipeurus josephi* Tandan & Dhanda, 1963**

Falcolipeurus josephi Tandan & Dhanda, 1963: 634, figs 1–5.
Falcolipeurus josephi Tandan & Dhanda, 1963; Price *et al*. 2003: 178.
Falcolipeurus josephi; González-Acuña *et al*. 2008a: 283.
Falcolipeurus josephi Tandan & Dhanda, 1963; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 95.
Falcolipeurus josephi Tandan & Dhanda, 1963; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Holotype ♂ in MZUSP.

Type host: *Caracara plancus brasiliensis* (Gmelin, 1788).
Chilean host: *Caracara plancus plancus* (Miller, 1777).
Other host: *Caracara plancus cheriway* (Jacquin, 1784).
Chilean localities: Angol: Region IX; Llanquihue: Region X.
Geographic distribution: Central and South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008a); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: The collecting locality "Llanteurehue", given by Moreno & González-Acuña (2015: 95) for this louse, cannot be found in any available Chilean map or gazetteer. We can only assume it is an error for "Llanquihue".

***Falcolipeurus marginalis* (Osborn, 1902)**

Lipeurus marginalis Osborn, 1902: 176, pl. 14: fig. 4.
Esthiopterum marginale Osborn, 1902 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 138.
Falcolipeurus marginalis (Osborn, 1902); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 136.
Trollipeurus eichleri Złotorzycka, 1963: 5, figs 3–6.
Trollipeurus marginalis (Osborn, 1902); Złotorzycka 1963: 9, figs 10–12.
Falcolipeurus marginalis (Osborn, 1902); Tandan & Dhanda 1963: 638, figs 8–9.
Falcolipeurus marginalis (Osborn, 1902); Price & Emerson 1966: 432.
Falcolipeurus marginalis (Osborn, 1902); Price *et al.* 2003: 179.
Falcolipeurus marginalis (Osborn, 1902); Gutiérrez-Garrido 2021: 19, 23, fig. 7.

Lectotype ♀ in OSUM (see Emerson 1960: 159).
Type host: *Cathartes aura* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean hosts: *Cathartes aura jota* (Molina, 1782); *Coragyps atratus foetens* (Lichtenstein, 1817).
Other host: *Cathartes melambrotus* Wetmore, 1964.
Chilean localities: Coronel: Region VIII; Bulnes: Region XVI; San Carlos: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021).
Other significant references: Złotorzycka (1963); Tandan & Dhanda (1963); Price & Emerson (1966); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: Gutiérrez-Garrido (2021: 23) collected five specimens of *Falcolipeurus marginalis* from *Cathartes aura jota* and four from *Coragyps atratus foetens*.

Genus *Fulicoffula* Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1938

Fulicoffula Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1938b. *Entomologist* 71, 279. Type species: *Esthiopterum luridum* (Denny) [sic] = *Fulicoffula lurida* (Nitzsch, 1818) (by original designation).

***Fulicoffula* species**

Fulicoffula sp. Cicchino & Castro 1998b: 122.
Fulicoffula sp.; Cicchino 2011: 7, 271.
Fulicoffula sp.; Valdebenito *et al.* 2018: 304, fig. 8.

Chilean host: *Pardirallus sanguinolentus landbecki* (Hellmayr, 1932).
Other host: *Pardirallus sanguinolentus sanguinolentus* (Swainson, 1838).
Chilean locality: Region VIII.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: Valdebenito *et al.* (2018).
Other significant reference: Cicchino (2011).
Remarks: Cicchino (2011) gives a new species name to this taxon in an unpublished thesis; therefore, that name is not taxonomically available. Valdebenito *et al.* (2018) also identified their specimens as a possible new species, following Cicchino's (2011) identification.

Genus *Goniocotes* Burmeister, 1838

Goniocotes Burmeister, 1838. *Handb. Entomol.* 2 (1), 431. Type species: *Goniocotes gallinae* (De Geer, 1778b) (by subsequent designation).

***Goniocotes chrysocephalus* Giebel, 1874**

Goniocotes chrysocephalus Giebel, 1874: 189.
Goniocotes chrysocephalus Giebel, 1874; Kéler 1939: 152, fig. 85.
Goniocotes chrysocephalus Giebel, 1874; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 147.
Goniocotes chrysocephalus Giebel, 1874; González-Acuña *et al.* 2009: 183.
Goniocotes chrysocephalus Giebel, 1874; Palma 2017: 116.

Type material: one nymph of doubtful status in MLUH (Palma 2017: 116).
Type host: *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean host: *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Other host: *Bonasa umbellus* (Linnaeus, 1766).
Chilean locality: Pinto: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Australasia; Eurasia; North and South America.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al.* (2009).
Other significant references: Kéler (1939); Price *et al*. (2003: 181); Martín-Mateo (2009: 36). Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Goniocotes chrysocephalus* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with common pheasants (Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes 2004: 31).

***Goniocotes gallinae* (De Geer, 1778)**

Ricinus gallinae De Geer, 1778b: 79, pl. 4: fig. 15.
Philopterus (*Goniodes*) *hologaster* Nitzsch, 1818: 294. Unnecessary *nomen novum* for *Ricinus gallinae* De Geer, 1778.
Goniocotes gallinae De Geer, 1778 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 81 (as junior synonym of *Goniocotes hologaster* Nitzsch).
Goniocotes hologaster (Nitzsch, 1818); Kéler 1939: 135, figs 72–73.
Goniocotes gallinae Retzius [sic]; Roman-Bolelli 1947: 6.
Goniocotes gallinae (De Geer, 1778); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 147.
Goniocotes hologaster Nitzsch, 1838 [sic]; Tagle 1953: 99.
Goniocotes hologaster Nitzsch, 1838 [sic]; Tagle 1966: 123.
Goniocotes hologaster Nitzsh, 1838 [sic]; Alcaíno & Gorma 1999: 14.
Goniocotes gallinae (De Geer, 1778); González-Acuña *et al*. 2009: 182.
Goniocotes gallinae (De Geer, 1778); Palma 2017: 116.

Neotype in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1954: 242).
Type host: *Gallus gallus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760.
Other hosts: *Caloperdix oculeus* (Temminck, 1815); *Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean localities: Chimbarongo: Region VI; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Roman-Bolelli (1947); Tagle (1953); Tagle (1966); Alcaíno & Gorma (1999); González-Acuña *et al*. (2009).
Other significant references: Kéler (1939); Clay & Hopkins (1954: 242, figs 29–31); Emerson (1956: 67: pl. 2); Palma (1996: 179); Price *et al*. (2003: 181); Martín-Mateo (2009: 32, figs 5B, 7); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Goniocotes gallinae* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with chickens.

***Goniocotes rectangulatus* Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866**

Goniocotes rectangulatus Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866: 389.
Goniocotes rectangulatus Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866; Kéler 1939: 146, fig. 80.
Goniocotes rectangulatus Nitzsch [sic]; Roman-Bolelli 1947: 7.

Goniocotes rectangulatus Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 149.
Goniocotes rectangulatus Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866; Price *et al.* 2003: 182.
Goniocotes rectangulatus (Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866) [sic]; González-Acuña *et al*. 2009: 183.

Syntypes ♂♀, presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 28).
Type host: *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean host: *Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Roman-Bolelli (1947); González-Acuña *et al*. (2009).
Other significant references: Kéler (1939); Price *et al.* (2003); Martín-Mateo (2009: 34, fig. 8A).
Remarks: Considering that there are no other records of *Goniocotes rectangulatus* from domestic chickens, and that this louse has not been found again in Chile since Roman-Bolelli (1947), we suspect it may have been a misidentification of *Goniocotes gallinae* or a case of cross contamination from *Pavo cristatus*; therefore, its presence in Chile needs confirmation.

Genus *Goniodes* Nitzsch, 1818

Goniodes Nitzsch, 1818. *Germar's Mag. Entomol.* 3, 293. Type species: *Goniodes pavonis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (by subsequent designation).
Gonocephalus "Nitzsch. Kéler, 1937. *Arb. Morph. tax. Entomol. Berlin-Dahlem* 4, 130. Type species: *Goniodes chelicornis* Nitzsch (by original designation).
Oulocrepis Kéler, 1939. *Nova Acta Leop.-Carol.* (*N.F.*) 8, 97. Type species: *Goniodes dissimilis* Nitzsch [sic] = *Goniodes dissimilis* (Denny, 1842) (by original designation).
Stenocrotaphus Kéler, 1939. *Nova Acta Leop.-Carol.* (*N.F.*) 8, 124. Type species: *Goniocotes gigas* Taschenberg, 1879 = *Goniodes gigas* (Taschenberg, 1879) (by original designation).
Zlotorzyckella Eichler. *In*: Eichler & Vasjukova 1981b. *Deuts. Entomol. Zeits.* (*N.F.*) 28, 232. Type species: *Goniodes chelicornis* Denny, 1842 = *Goniodes bituberculatus* Rudow, 1869b (by original designation).

***Goniodes dissimilis* (Denny, 1842)**

Philopterus (*Goniodes*) *dissimilis* Denny, 1842: 57, 162, pl. 12: fig. 6.
Goniodes dissimilis Nitzsch in Denny, 1842; Harrison 1916: 76.
Oulocrepis dissimilis (Nitzsch) [sic]; Kéler 1939: 98, figs 51–52.
Goniodes dissimilis Denny, 1842 [sic]; Clay 1940b: 62, figs 41–43.
Goniodes dissimilis Nitzsch [sic]; Roman-Bolelli 1947: 7.
Goniodes dissimilis Denny, 1842 [sic]; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 153.
Goniodes dissimilis; Torres *et al.* 1974: 116.
Goniodes dissimilis; González-Acuña *et al*. 2009: 182.
Goniodes dissimilis (Denny, 1842); Palma 2017: 118.

Neotype ♀ in NHML (see Clay 1940b: 65).
Type host: *Gallus gallus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760.
Other hosts: *Gallus sonneratii* Temminck, 1813; *Gallus lafayettii* Lesson, 1831.
Chilean locality: Valdivia: Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Roman-Bolelli (1947); Torres *et al.* (1974); González-Acuña *et al*. (2009).
Other significant references: Clay (1940b); Emerson (1956: 69, pl. 3); Palma (1996: 181); Price *et al*. (2003: 184); Martín-Mateo (2009: 49, fig. 11E); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Goniodes dissimilis* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with chickens.

***Goniodes gigas* (Taschenberg, 1879)**

Goniocotes gigas Taschenberg, 1879: 104, pl. 1: fig. 10.
Goniocotes gigas Taschenberg, 1879; Harrison 1916: 81.

Stenocrotaphus gigas (Taschenberg, 1879); Kéler 1939: 125, figs 67–68.
Goniodes gigas (Taschenberg, 1879); Clay 1940b: 33, figs 21–22.
Goniocotes gigas Taschenberg; Roman-Bolelli 1947: 6.
Goniodes gigas (Taschenberg, 1879); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 154.
Goniocotes gigas Taschenberg, 1842 [sic]; Tagle 1953: 99.
Goniocotes gigas Taschenberg, 1842 [sic]; Tagle 1966: 123.
Goniocotes gigas (Taschenberg, 1842) [sic]; Alcaíno & Gorma 1999: 14.
Goniodes gigas (Taschenberg, 1879); González-Acuña *et al.* 2009: 182.
Goniodes gigas (Taschenberg, 1879); Martín-Mateo 2009: 45, fig. 11A.

Types presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 28).
Type host: *Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760.
Chilean host: *Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760.
Other hosts: *Guttera edouardi* (Hartlaub, 1860); *Guttera plumifera* (Cassin, 1857); *Numida meleagris* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean locality: Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean references: Roman-Bolelli (1947); Tagle (1953); Tagle (1966); Alcaíno & Gorma (1999); González-Acuña *et al.* (2009).
Other significant references: Kéler (1939); Clay (1940b); Price *et al.* (2003: 184); Martín-Mateo (2009).
Remarks: *Goniodes gigas* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with chickens.

***Goniodes pavonis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Pediculus pavonis Linnaeus, 1758: 613.
Ricinus pavonis (Linnaeus, 1758); Latreille 1804: 103.
Goniodes pavonis Linnaeus, 1758 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 78.
Goniodes pavonis (Linnaeus, 1758); Kéler 1939: 39, figs 11, 13–15.
Goniodes pavonis (Linnaeus, 1758); Clay 1940b: 5, figs 1a, 3, 4a, 5, 9a.
Goniodes pavonis (Linnaeus, 1758); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 157.
Goniodes pavonis; González-Acuña *et al.* 2009: 183.
Goniodes pavonis (Linnaeus, 1758); Palma 2017: 119.

Neotype in NHML (see Clay 1940b: 7).
Type host: *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean host: *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Other host: *Pavo muticus* Linnaeus, 1766.
Chilean locality: Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2009).
Other significant references: Kéler (1939); Clay (1940b); Clay & Hopkins (1950: 261); Palma (1996: 182); Price *et al*. (2003: 185); Martín-Mateo (2009: 46, figs 5e, 12); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Goniodes pavonis* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with peafowl.

***Goniodes stefani* Clay & Hopkins, 1955**

"*Goniodes mamillatus*" Taschenberg, 1882: 25, pl. 1: figs 1a,b. Preoccupied by *Goniodes mamillatus* Rudow, 1870: 483.
"*Gonocephalus mamillatus*" Kéler, 1939: 88, figs 45–46. Preoccupied by *Goniodes mamillatus* Rudow, 1870: 483.
Goniodes stefani Clay & Hopkins, 1955: 57. *Nomen novum* for *Goniodes mamillatus* Kéler, 1939.
Zlotorzyckella stefani (Clay & Hopkins, 1955); González-Acuña 1997: 87.
Zlotorzyckella stefani (Clay & Hopkins, 1955); González-Acuña *et al*. 2003b: 131.
Goniodes stefani Clay & Hopkins, 1955; Price *et al.* 2003: 186.
Goniodes stefani Clay & Hopkins, 1955; Palma 2017: 120.

Syntypes ♂♀ in ZMHG (see Clay & Hopkins 1955: 57).

Type host: *Callipepla californica* (Shaw, 1798).
Chilean host: *Callipepla californica* (Shaw, 1798).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Ñuble: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: North & South America; Europe; Australasia, Hawaiian Islands.
Chilean references: González-Acuña (1997); González-Acuña *et al*. (2003b).
Other significant references: Pilgrim & Palma (1982: 18); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Goniodes stefani* was introduced to Chile by human agency with California quail (Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes 2004: 30).

Guimaraesiella **Eichler, 1949**

Guimaraesiella Eichler, 1949a. *Boll. Soc. Entomol. Italiana 79*: 11. Type species. *Docophorus subalbicans* Piaget, 1885 = *Docophorus papuanus* Giebel, 1879 (by original designation).

Guimaraesiella magellanica **(Cicchino, 1986)**

Brueelia magellanica Cicchino, 1986b: 96, figs 12–16.
Brueelia magellanica Cicchino, 1986; Price *et al*. 2003: 156.
Brueelia magellanica Cicchino, 1986; González-Acuña *et al.* 2006c: 214.
Brueelia magellanica; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 39.
Guimaraesiella magellanica (Cicchino, 1986); Gustafsson & Bush 2017: 222, 349, 357, 396, 424.
Brueelia magellanica Cicchino, 1986; Cortés-Correa 2017: 22, 36, 61, fig. 13.
Brueelia magellanica Cicchino, 1986; Llanos-Soto *et al.* 2019: 433, fig. 1.

Holotype ♂ in KCEM.
Type host: *Turdus falcklandii magellanicus* King, 1831.
Chilean host: *Turdus falcklandii magellanicus* King, 1831.
Other host: *Turdus falcklandii falcklandii* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824.
Chilean localities: Punitaqui: Region IV; Colina: Region RM; Cauquenes: Region VII; Coyhaique: Region XI; Ñuble: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Argentina; Chile; Falkland Islands.
Chilean references: Cicchino (1986b); González-Acuña *et al.* (2006c); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015); Gustafsson & Bush (2017); Cortés-Correa (2017); Llanos-Soto *et al.* (2019).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Since 1952, the genus *Guimaraesiella* was considered a junior synonym of *Brueelia*, until Gustafsson & Bush (2017: 215) resurrected it as a valid taxon.

Genus ***Haffneria*** **Timmermann, 1966**

Haffneria Timmermann, 1966. *Mitt. Hamburg. Zool. Mus. Inst*. 63, 87. Type species: *Perineus piratae* Timmermann, 1955 = *Haffneria grandis* (Piaget, 1880) (by original designation).

Haffneria grandis **(Piaget, 1880)**

Lipeurus grandis Piaget, 1880: 323, pl. 26: fig. 7.
Esthiopterum grande Piaget, 1880 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 135 (as junior synonym of *Esthiopterum modestum* Giebel, 1874).
"Perineus modestus" Séguy, 1944: 365, figs 544–545 (not *Lipeurus modestus* Giebel, 1874).
Perineus grandis (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 277.
Perineus piratae Timmermann, 1955: 532, fig. 16.
Diomedicola grandis (Piaget, 1880); Kéler 1957b: 509, figs 1d, 2a, b, 5, 11–12.
Perineus antarcticus Carriker, 1958: 186, fig. 7.
Perineus grandis (Piaget, 1880); Carriker 1964: 10.
Haffneria grandis (Piaget, 1880); Timmermann 1966: 86, figs 1a, 3.
Haffneria piratae (Timmermann, 1955); Timmermann 1966: 87, fig. 2a.
Haffneria grandis (Piaget, 1880); Clay & Moreby 1967: 161, 169, figs 82–83.

Haffneria grandis (Piaget, 1880); Cohen *et al*. 1997: 186.
Haffneria grandis (Piaget, 1880); Palma 2017: 120.

Lectotype ♂ in NHML (see Timmermann, 1955: 534). Holotype nymph of *Perineus antarcticus* in FMLA.

Type host: "*Hydrobates pelagicus* (Linnaeus, 1758)", in error (see Hopkins & Clay 1952: 277).

Chilean hosts: *Stercorarius chilensis* (Bonaparte, 1857); *Stercorarius maccormicki* Saunders, 1893.

Other hosts: *Stercorarius antarcticus antarcticus* (Lesson, 1831); *Stercorarius antarcticus hamiltoni* (Hagen, 1952); *Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi* (Mathews, 1912); *Stercorarius longicaudus* Vieillot, 1819; *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck, 1815); *Stercorarius skua* (Brünnich, 1764).

Chilean localities: Isla Rey Jorge (Antarctica): Region XII; Corral: Region XIV.

Geographic distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Chilean references: Carriker (1958); Cohen *et al*. (1997); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Séguy (1944); Hopkins & Clay (1952); Kéler (1957b); Carriker (1964); Timmermann (1966); Clay & Moreby (1967); Palma (1996: 183); Price *et al*. (2003: 186); Page *et al.* (2004: 648, 650); Hänel & Palma (2007: 112, 124, 131); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Corral is a new locality record for *Haffneria grandis* in Chile, based on specimens from *Stercorarius chilensis* held in MONZ.

Genus *Halipeurus* Thompson, 1936

Halipeurus Thompson, 1936. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (*Series* 10) 18, 40. Type species: *Lipeurus angusticeps* Piaget, 1880 = *Halipeurus angusticeps* (Piaget, 1880) (by original designation).

Synnautes Thompson, 1936. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (*Series* 10) 18, 43. Type species: *Lipeurus pelagicus* Denny, 1842 = *Halipeurus pelagicus* (Denny, 1842) (by original designation).

***Halipeurus diversus* (Kellogg, 1896)**

Lipeurus diversus Kellogg, 1896a: 123, pl. 8: figs 3–4.
Esthiopterum diversum Kellogg, 1896 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 133.
Halipeurus diversus (Kellogg, 1896); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 163.
Halipeurus hanáki [sic] Balát, 1958: 415.
Halipeurus diversus (Kellogg, 1896); Timmermann 1961a: 408, fig. 6.
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *diversus* (Kellogg, 1896); Edwards, 1961: 142, figs 3F–7F.
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *diversus* Timmermann, 1965: 142, fig. 83.
Halipeurus diversus hanáki [sic] Balát, 1958; Timmermann 1965: 142.
Halipeurus diversus (Kellogg, 1896); Palma 2011: 32.
Halipeurus diversus (Kellogg, 1896); Palma 2017: 123.

Syntypes ♂♀ in USNM and EMEC (see Palma 2011: 32).

Type host: "*Puffinus opisthomelas* Coues, 1864", in error (see Hopkins & Clay 1952: 163).

Chilean host: *Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin, 1789).

Other hosts: *Puffinus assimilis baroli* (Bonaparte, 1857); *Puffinus assimilis boydi* Mathews, 1912; *Puffinus mauretanicus* Lowe, 1921; *Puffinus puffinus* (Brünnich, 1764); *Puffinus tenuirostris* (Temminck, 1836); *Puffinus yelkouan* (Acerbi, 1827).

Chilean locality: Isla Guamblin: Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Chilean reference: Palma (2011: 33).

Other significant references: Edwards (1961); Timmermann (1961); Timmermann (1965); Palma (1996: 184); Price *et al.* (2003: 187); Page *et al.* (2004: 643, 648); Palma (2010: 408); Palma & Peck (2013: 38); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Halipeurus diversus* is a species with a range of variable dimensions, a feature congruent with having a large number of host species.

***Halipeurus falsus falsus* Eichler, 1949**

Halipeurus falsus Eichler, 1949b: 338, figs 2–3.
Halipeurus falsus Eichler, 1949; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 164.

Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *falsus falsus* Eichler, 1949: Edwards 1961: 146, figs 3J1–7J1.
Halipeurus falsus Eichler, 1949; Timmermann 1961a: 412, fig. 8.
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *falsus* Eichler, 1949; Timmermann 1965: 144.
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *falsus falsus* Eichler, 1949; Price *et al*. 2003: 187.

Holotype ♀ in ZMHG (see Weidner 1966: 256).

Type host: *Pelecanoides garnotii* (Lesson, 1828).

Chilean host: *Pelecanoides garnotii* (Lesson, 1828).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Valparaíso: Region V.

Geographic distribution: Pacific Ocean, western coast of South America.

Chilean references: Edwards (1961: 147); Weidner (1966: 256).

Other significant references: Timmermann (1961); Timmermann (1965); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: Both subspecies of *Halipeurus falsus* are "wing" lice and the smallest members of the genus, exclusively parasitic on diving petrels (Family Pelecanoididae). Palma (2011: 16) demoted the subgenera of *Halipeurus* to junior synonyms of the nominate subgenus. Therefore, this subspecies is listed here without subgenus.

***Halipeurus gravis priapulus* Timmermann, 1961**

Halipeurus priapulus Timmermann, 1961a: 406, fig. 3.
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *micariproctus* Edwards, 1961: 148, figs 3L–7L.
?*Halipeurus priapulus* Timmermann, 1961; Timmermann 1965: 141 (as a questionable junior synonym of *Halipeurus* (*H*.) *gravis* Timmermann, 1961).
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *gravis priapulus* Timmermann, 1961; Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 11.
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *priapulus* Timmermann, 1961; Price *et al.* 2003: 188.
Halipeurus gravis priapulus Timmermann, 1961; Palma 2017: 124.

Holotype ♂ in NHML. Holotype ♂ of *Halipeurus* (*Halipeurus*) *micariproctus* in AMNH (see Palma 1996: 185).

Type host: *Puffinus carneipes* Gould, 1844.

Chilean host: *Puffinus creatopus* Coues, 1864.

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: "Chilean coast" (Edwards 1961: 148); Valparaíso: Region V; Juan Fernández Islands: Region V.

Geographic distribution: Pacific Ocean.

Chilean references: Edwards (1961); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Palma (1996: 185); Price *et al.* (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Contrary to Price *et al*. (2003: 188), we regard this louse taxon as a subspecies. Valparaíso and Juan Fernández Islands are new locality records for *Halipeurus gravis priapulus* in Chile, based on samples from *Puffinus creatopus* held in MONZ and in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017), respectively.

***Halipeurus kermadecensis* (Johnston & Harrison, 1912)**

Lipeurus kermadecensis Johnston & Harrison, 1912: 365, fig. 1.
Lipeurus diversus var. *excavatus* Johnston & Harrison, 1912: 366, fig. 2.
Halipeurus sp. n.; Thompson 1940a: 641.
Halipeurus kermadecensis (Johnston & Harrison, 1912); Hopkins & Clay, 1952: 164.
Halipeurus kermadecensis (Johnston & Harrison, 1912); Timmermann 1960: 327, fig. 8.
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *kermadecense* [sic]; Edwards 1961: 150, figs 3Q–7Q.
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *kermadecensis* (Johnston & Harrison, 1912); Timmermann 1965: 147, fig. 87.
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *kermadecensis* (Johnston & Harrison, 1912); Price *et al*. 2003: 187.
Halipeurus kermadecensis (Johnston & Harrison, 1912); Palma 2011: 29.
Halipeurus kermadecensis (Johnston & Harrison, 1912); Palma 2017: 125.

Holotype nymph in MONZ (see Palma 2017: 125).

Type host: *Pterodroma neglecta neglecta* (Schlegel, 1863).

Chilean hosts: *Pterodroma externa* (Salvin, 1875); *Pterodroma neglecta juana* Mathews, 1936.

Other hosts: *Pterodroma arminjoniana arminjoniana* (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869); *Pterodroma sandwichensis* (Ridgway, 1884).

Chilean localities: Isla Santa Clara (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Masafuera Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Masatierra Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V.

Geographic distribution: Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Chilean references: Thompson (1940a); Edwards (1961); Palma (2011).

Other significant references: Timmermann (1960); Timmermann (1965); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Pterodroma neglecta juana* is a new host record for *Halipeurus kermadecensis* in Chile, based on a sample held in MONZ.

***Halipeurus leucophryna* Timmermann, 1960**

Halipeurus leucophryna Timmermann, 1960: 327, fig. 10.

Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *accentor* Edwards, 1961: 151.

Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *leucophryna* Timmermann, 1960; Timmermann 1965: 148, fig. 89.

Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *leucophryna* Timmermann, 1960; Price *et al*. 2003: 187.

Halipeurus (*H.*) *leucophryna* Timmermann, 1960; Palma 2011: 6.

Halipeurus leucophryna Timmermann, 1960; Palma 2017: 125.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.

Type host: *Pterodroma longirostris* (Stejneger, 1888).

Chilean hosts: *Pterodroma longirostris* (Stejneger, 1888); *Pterodroma defilippiana* (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869).

Other host: *Pterodroma pycrofti* Falla, 1933.

Chilean localities: Isla Santa Clara (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Masatierra Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V.

Chilean references: Timmermann (1960); Edwards (1961); this catalogue.

Geographic distribution: Pacific Ocean.

Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2011); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Isla Santa Clara is a new locality record for *Halipeurus leucophryna* in Chile, based on a sample from *Pterodroma defilippiana* held in MONZ.

***Halipeurus noctivagus* Timmermann, 1960**

Lipeurus diversus var. *major* Kellogg & Kuwana, 1902: 477. Preoccupied by *Lipeurus major* Piaget, 1880: 346.

Halipeurus noctivagus Timmermann, 1960: 331, figs 13, 16b.

Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *intermedius* Edwards, 1961: 151, figs 3S–7S. *Nomen novum* for *Lipeurus diversus* var. *major* Kellogg & Kuwana, 1902.

Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *noctivagus* Timmermann, 1960; Timmermann 1965: 151, fig. 92.

Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *noctivagus* Timmermann, 1960; Price *et al.* 2003: 188.

Halipeurus noctivagus Timmermann, 1960; Palma 2011: 41, fig. 53.

Halipeurus noctivagus Timmermann, 1960; Palma & Peck 2013: 38.

Halipeurus noctivagus Timmermann, 1960; Palma 2017: 127.

Holotype ♂ in NHML. Syntypes ♂♀ of *Lipeurus diversus* var. *major* Kellogg & Kuwana, 1902 from *Puffinus lherminieri subalaris* Ridgway, 1897 (host in error) are presumed lost (see Palma 2011: 41).

Type host: *Pterodroma phaeopygia phaeopygia* (Salvin, 1876).

Chilean host: *Pterodroma phaeopygia phaeopygia* (Salvin, 1876).

Other hosts: *Pterodroma cervicalis* (Salvin, 1891); *Pterodroma occulta* Imber & Tennyson, 2001.

Chilean localities: Not given.

Geographic distribution: Pacific Ocean.

Chilean reference: Palma (2011: 42).

Other significant references: Edwards (1961); Timmermann (1965); Price *et al.* (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma & Peck (2013); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes (2004) do not include *Pterodroma phaeopygia phaeopygia* in their field guide to Chilean birds. However, there are two slides (one in the USNM, and one in KCEM) containing

three specimens of *Halipeurus noctivagus*, with host given as *Pterodroma phaeopygia phaeopygia* from "Chile", which were reported by Palma (2011: 42).

***Halipeurus pelagicus* (Denny, 1842)**

Philopterus (*Lipeurus*) *pelagicus* Denny, 1842: 58, 173, pl. 14: fig. 2.
Lipeurus subangusticeps Piaget, 1880: 308, pl. 25: fig. 5.
Lipeurus languidus Kellogg & Kuwana, 1902: 475, pl. 29: fig. 8.
Lipeurus exiguus Kellogg & Kuwana, 1902: 479, pl. 30: fig. 2.
Esthiopterum pelagicum Denny, 1842 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 139.
Synnautes pelagicus (Denny, 1842); Thompson 1939: 209.
Halipeurus languidus (Kellogg & Kuwana, 1902); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 164.
Halipeurus pelagicus (Denny, 1842); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 164.
Halipeurus subangusticeps (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 164.
Halipeurus pelagicus (Denny, 1842); Timmermann 1961a: 413, figs 9–10. In part.
Halipeurus (*Synnautes*) *pelagicus* (Denny, 1842); Edwards, 1961: 155, figs 2B, 3V–7V. In part.
Halipeurus (*Synnautes*) *pelagicus* (Denny, 1842); Timmermann 1965: 153, fig. 94; pl. 7: figs 3–4.
Halipeurus pelagicus (Denny, 1842); Palma 2011: 27, figs 7, 23, 25, 33, 48.
Halipeurus pelagicus (Denny, 1842); Palma 2017: 128.

Lectotype ♀ in NHML (see Palma 2011: 29).
Type host: Type host: *Hydrobates pelagicus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean hosts: *Fregetta grallaria* (Viellot, 1817); *Oceanites gracilis gracilis* (Elliot, 1859); *Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus* (Kuhl, 1820); *Oceanodroma markhami* (Salvin, 1883); *Oceanodroma tethys kelsalli* (Lowe, 1925).
Other hosts: *Fregetta tropica* (Gould, 1844); eight species of *Oceanodroma* (see Edwards 1961: 156; Palma 2011: 28).
Chilean localities: Aduana del Río Loa: Region I; Mejillones: Region II; Isla Santa Clara (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V.
Geographic distribution: Cosmopolitan.
Chilean references: Palma (2011: 28); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Edwards (1961); Timmermann (1961); Timmermann (1965); Palma (2017).
Remarks: The record of two specimens of *Halipeurus pelagicus* from *Oceanodroma castro* [Chile, 1969, T.J. Lewis (KCEM)] in Palma (2011: 28) is due to a misidentification of the host, because *O. castro* has not been recorded from Chile (Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes 2004: 68).
Oceanodroma markhami, *Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus* and *Oceanites gracilis gracilis* are new host records for *Halipeurus pelagicus* in Chile, based on samples held in MONZ and in NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017). Aduana del Río Loa and Mejillones are new locality records for *Halipeurus pelagicus* in Chile, based on samples from *Oceanodroma tethys kelsalli* and *Oceanites gracilis gracilis* held in MONZ.

***Halipeurus pelagodromae* Palma, 2011**

Halipeurus (*Synnautes*) *pelagicus*; Price *et al.* 2003: 188 (in part *Halipeurus pelagodromae*; in part *Lipeurus pelagicus* Denny, 1842).
Halipeurus (*Synnautes*) *pelagicus*; Palma 2010: 408 (in part *Halipeurus pelagodromae*; in part *Lipeurus pelagicus* Denny, 1842).
Halipeurus pelagodromae Palma, 2011: 11, figs 6, 22, 24, 26–27, 32, 47, 63.
Halipeurus pelagodromae Palma, 2011; Palma 2017: 128.

Holotype ♂ in MONZ.
Type host: *Pelagodroma marina maoriana* Mathews, 1912.
Chilean host: *Pelagodroma marina* (Latham, 1790) [not identified to subspecies].
Other hosts: *Pelagodroma marina albiclunis* Murphy & Irving, 1951; *Pelagadroma marina dulciae* Mathews, 1912, *Pelagodroma marina eadesi* Bourne, 1953; *Pelagodroma marina hypoleuca* (Moquin-Tandon, 1841); *Pelagodroma marina marina* (Latham, 1790).
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Chilean reference: Palma (2011: 15).
Other significant references: Palma & Peck (2013: 40); Palma (2017).
Remarks: This louse species was recorded as "*Halipeurus* (*Synnautes*) *pelagicus*" or as "*Halipeurus pelagicus*" in papers published until Palma (2010).

***Halipeurus thompsoni* Edwards, 1961**

Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *thompsoni* Edwards, 1961: 147, figs 3K–7K.
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *thompsoni* Edwards, 1961; Timmermann 1965: 145.
Halipeurus (*Halipeurus*) *thompsoni* Edwards, 1961; Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 12.
Halipeurus thompsoni Edwards, 1961; Palma 2017: 132.

Holotype ♂ in AMNH.
Type host: *Puffinus bulleri* Salvin, 1888.
Chilean host: *Puffinus bulleri* Salvin, 1888.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: "along the coast of Chile" (Edwards 1961); Valparaíso: Region V.
Geographic distribution: Pacific Ocean.
Chilean references: Edwards (1961); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Palma (1996: 186); Price *et al*. (2003: 188); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: Valparaíso is a new locality record for *Halipeurus thompsoni* in Chile, based on a sample from *Puffinus bulleri* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

Genus *Harrisoniella* Bedford, 1929

Harrisoniella Bedford, 1929. *15th Annual Rep. Director Veterinary Services*. 1929, 529. Type species: *Lipeurus ferox* Giebel, 1867 = *Harrisoniella ferox* (Giebel, 1867) (by subsequent designation, I.C.Z.N. 1963).
Diomedicola Kéler, 1957b. *Beitr. zur Entomol.* 7 (3/4), 496. Type species: *Lipeurus ferox* Giebel, 1867 = *Harrisoniella ferox* (Giebel, 1867) (by original designation).

***Harrisoniella ferox* (Giebel, 1867)**

Lipeurus ferox Giebel, 1867: 195.
Esthiopterum ferox Giebel, 1867 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 134.
Perineus ferox (Giebel, 1867); Harrison 1937: 29.
Harrisoniella ferox (Giebel, 1867); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 165.
Diomedicola ferox (Giebel, 1867); Kéler 1957b: 502, figs 1a, 4, 8, 9.
Diomedicola irroratae Kéler, 1957b: 508, figs 3c, 10c.
Harrisoniella chilensis Carriker, 1964: 6, figs 4–7, 7a.
Harrisoniella ferox (Giebel, 1867); Timmermann 1965: 94, figs 27, 28a.
Harrisoniella irroratae (Kéler, 1957); Timmermann 1965: 95, figs 29c, 30c.
Harrisoniella chilensis Carriker, 1964; Camousseight 1980: 34.
Harrisoniella ferox (Giebel, 1867); Palma & Pilgrim 1984: 149, figs 1–3, 7, 11, 15, 23.
Harrisoniella ferox; Sepúlveda *et al*. 1997: 372.
Harrisoniella ferox (Giebel, 1867); Palma 2017: 133, figs 113–114.

Neotype ♂ in SAIM (see Palma & Pilgrim 1984: 150). Holotype ♂ of *Harrisoniella chilensis* in MNSC (see Camousseight 1980: 34).
Type host: *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828).
Chilean host: *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828); (*Fulmarus glacialoides* (A. Smith, 1840) is in error; see Remarks below).
Other hosts: *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (Gmelin, 1789); *Phoebastria irrorata* (Salvin, 1883); *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828); *Thalassarche impavida* Mathews, 1912; *Thalassarche bulleri bulleri* (Rothschild, 1893); *Thalassarche bulleri platei* (Reichenow, 1898); *Thalassarche cauta cauta* (Gould, 1841); *Thalassarche cauta steadi* Falla, 1933; *Thalassarche eremita* Murphy, 1930; *Thalassarche salvini* (Rothschild, 1893).

Chilean localities: At sea off Valparaíso: Region V; Robinson Crusoe Island (= Masatierra) (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V.

Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.

Chilean references: Carriker (1964); Camousseight (1980); Palma & Pilgrim (1984: 150); Sepúlveda *et al*. (1997).

Other significant references: Kéler (1957b); Timmermann (1965); Palma (1996: 187); Price *et al*. (2003: 188); Page *et al.* (2004: 642, 648); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 124, 129); Palma & Peck (2013: 40); Pilgrim & Palma (1982); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Palma & Pilgrim (1984: 149) included a complete synonymy for *H. ferox*, which was misidentified for many years due to lack of type material. Further, Palma & Pilgrim (1984: 150) concluded that the holotype male of *Harrisoniella chilensis* is a straggler from a small albatross (*Thalassarche* sp.) because its host, *Fulmarus glacialoides*, is not known to be parasitised by any species of *Harrisoniella*.

***Harrisoniella hopkinsi* Eichler, 1952**

Philopterus diomedeae Dufour, 1835: 671, pl. 21: figs 1–2 (not *Pediculus diomedeae* J.C. Fabricius, 1775).
Lipeurus ferox Taschenberg, 1882: 145, pl. 5: figs 1, 1a (not *Lipeurus ferox* Giebel, 1867).
Lipeurus densus Waterston, 1914: 311 (not *Lipeurus densus* Kellogg, 1896).
Esthiopterum diomedeae Harrison, 1916: 133 (not *Pediculus diomedeae* J.C. Fabricius, 1775).
Perineus diomedeae Harrison, 1937: 29 (not *Pediculus diomedeae* J.C. Fabricius, 1775).
Harrisoniella diomedeae Thompson, 1938: 5, pl. 1 (not *Pediculus diomedeae* J.C. Fabricius, 1775).
Harrisoniella hopkinsi Eichler, 1952c: 40, fig. 1.
Harrisoniella thompsoni Eichler, 1952c: 41, fig. 4.
Harrisoniella hopkinsi Eichler, 1952; Hopkins & Clay 1953: 438.
Harrisoniella thompsoni Eichler, 1952; Hopkins & Clay 1953: 438.
Diomedicola hopkinsi (Eichler, 1952); Kéler 1957b: 504, figs 1b, 3a–b, 7, 10b.
Harrisoniella thompsoni Eichler, 1952; Carriker 1964: 4, figs 1–3.
Harrisoniella hopkinsi Eichler, 1952; Timmermann 1965: 94, figs 28b, 29a–b, 30a–b, 31.
Harrisoniella hopkinsi Eichler, 1952; Palma & Pilgrim 1984: 156, figs 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 27.
Harrisoniella hopkinsi Eichler, 1952; Palma 2017: 133.

Holotype ♂ in ZMHU (see Göllner-Scheiding 1973: 35). Holotype ♂ of *Harrisoniella thompsoni* in NHML (see Palma & Pilgrim 1984: 156).

Type host: *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean host: *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Fulmarus glacialoides* (A. Smith, 1840) is in error; see Remarks below).

Other hosts: *Diomedea antipodensis antipodensis* Robertson & Warham, 1992; *Diomedea dabbenena* Mathews, 1929; *Diomedea epomophora* Lesson, 1825; *Diomedea sanfordi* Murphy, 1917.

Chilean localities: Valparaíso: Region V; Bahía Concepción: Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.

Chilean references: Carriker (1964); Palma & Pilgrim (1984: 157).

Other significant references: Thompson (1938); Séguy (1944: 33, fig. 24); Kéler (1957b); Timmermann (1965); Timmermann (1966: 86, figs 1c, 2b); Clay & Moreby (1967: 162, figs 84, 116, 126); Palma (1996: 187); Price *et al*. (2003: 188); Page *et al.* (2004: 642, 648); Hänel & Palma (2007: 107, 113, 125, fig. 2a); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: With a total length of over 9 mm, *Harrisoniella hopkinsi* is among the largest of all known louse species; also, it parasitises large albatrosses (*Diomedea* spp.). Palma & Pilgrim (1984: 150, 157) identified the allotype female of *Harrisoniella chilensis* as *H. hopkinsi*, qualifying it as a contaminant from a large albatross—possibly *Diomedea epomophora*—onto *Fulmarus glacialoides*.

Genus *Heptapsogaster* Carriker, 1936

Heptapsogaster Carriker, 1936. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 88, 115. Type species: *Heptapsogaster mandibularis* Carriker, 1936 (by original designation).
Rhynchothura Carriker, 1936. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 88, 134. Type species: *Goniodes sexpunctatus* Piaget, 1885 = *Heptapsogaster sexpunctatus* (Piaget, 1885) (by original designation).

***Heptapsogaster subminutus* (Carriker, 1961)**

Rhyncothura [sic] *subminuta* Carriker, 1961: 378, figs 3–5.
Rhyncothura [sic] *subminuta* Carriker, 1961; Emerson 1967: 122.
Heptapsogaster sp.; González-Acuña 1997: 105.
Heptapsogaster subminutus (Carriker, 1961); Price *et al*. 2003: 190.
Heptapsogaster sp.; González-Acuña *et al*. 2003a: 76.

Holotype ♂ in USNM (see Emerson 1967: 122).
Type host: *Nothoprocta perdicaria* (Kittlitz, 1830).
Chilean host: *Nothoprocta perdicaria* (Kittlitz, 1830).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Ñuble: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Chile.
Chilean references: Carriker (1961); González-Acuña (1997); González-Acuña *et al*. (2003a).
Other significant references: Emerson (1967); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Although Carriker (1961: 378) does not mention "Chile", the holotype is labelled as originating from that country. *Nothoprocta perdicaria* is endemic to Chile and, as *Heptapsogaster subminutus* is currently known only from this country, it may also be endemic.

***Heptapsogaster teres* (Clay, 1937)**

Rhynchothura teres Clay, 1937: 143, fig. 6c; pl. 2: figs 1–2.
Rhyncothura [sic] *teres* Clay, 1937; Carriker 1944: 170.
Heptapsogaster teres (Clay, 1937); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 170.
Heptapsogaster teres (Clay, 1937); Ward 1957: 349.
Lamprocorpus teres (Clay, 1937); González-Acuña 1997: 105.
Heptapsogaster teres (Clay, 1937); Price *et al*. 2003: 190.
Rhynchothura teres Clay, 1937; González-Acuña *et al*. 2003a: 77.

Holotype ♂ in NHML (see Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).
Type host: *Nothura darwinii peruviana* Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1906.
Chilean host: *Nothoprocta perdicaria perdicaria* (Kittlitz, 1830).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Baños de Colchagua: Region VI; Ñuble: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean references: Clay (1937); González-Acuña (1997); González-Acuña *et al*. (2003a); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Hopkins & Clay (1952); Ward (1957); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Baños de Colchagua is a new locality record for *Heptapsogaster teres* in Chile, based on a sample from *Nothoprocta perdicaria* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017). Price *et al*. (2003: 190) incorrectly listed *Nothoprocta perdicaria* (Kittlitz) as the type host of this louse.

***Heptapsogaster testudo* Clay, 1937**

Heptapsogaster testudo Clay, 1937: 140, figs 2a, 3b–c, 4d; pl. 1: fig. 5.
Rhyncothura [sic] *heterura* Carriker, 1944a: 169, figs 18c–d.
Rhyncothura [sic] *testudo* (Clay, 1937); Carriker 1944a: 174.
Heptapsogaster heterurus (Carriker, 1944); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 168.
Heptapsogaster testudo Clay, 1937; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 171.
Heptapsogaster testudo Clay, 1937; Ward 1957: 349.
Rhyncothura [sic] *testudo* (Clay, 1937); Carriker 1961: 374.
Rhyncothura [sic] *testudo heterura* Carriker, 1944: Carriker 1961: 375.
Heptapsogaster testudo Clay, 1937; González-Acuña 1997: 108.
Heptapsogaster heterurus (Carriker, 1944); Price *et al*. 2003: 189 (as junior synonym).
Heptapsogaster testudo Clay, 1937; Price *et al*. 2003: 190.
Heptapsogaster testudo Clay, 1937; González-Acuña *et al*. 2003a: 77.

Holotype ♂ in NHML (see Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

Type host: *Nothura darwinii peruviana* (Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1906).
Chilean host: *Nothoprocta perdicaria* (Kittlitz, 1830).
Other host: *Nothoprocta cinerascens* (Burmeister, 1860).
Chilean localities: Central and northern Chile; Ñuble: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña (1997); González-Acuña *et al*. (2003a); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Carriker (1944); Carriker (1961); Hopkins & Clay (1952); Ward (1957); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Several samples of *Heptapsogaster testudo* labelled as from central and northern Chile are deposited in the NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).

Genus *Ibidoecus* Cummings, 1916

Ibidoecus Cummings, 1916a. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1916, 663. Type species: *Philopterus plataleae* Denny, 1842 = *Ibidoecus plataleae* (Denny, 1842) (by original designation).

***Ibidoecus fissisignatus* (Kellogg & Paine, 1911)**

Docophorus fissi-signatus Kellogg & Paine, 1911: 19, fig. 1.
Philopterus fissisignatus Kellogg & Paine, 1911 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 94.
Ibidoecus fissisignatus (Kellogg & Paine, 1911); Hopkins 1938: 191.
Ibidoecus fissisignatus (Kellogg & Paine, 1911); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 176.
Ibidoecus fissisignatus (Kellogg & Paine, 1911); Carriker 1957: 96.
Ibidoecus fissisignatus (Kellogg & Paine, 1911); Price *et al*. 2003: 191.
Ibidoecus fissisignatus (Kellogg & Paine, 1911); Salazar-Silva 2021: 17, fig. 5.

Lectotype ♀ in EMEC (see Carriker 1957: 96).
Type host: *Theristicus branickii* (Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1894) (see Hopkins 1938: 191).
Chilean host: *Theristicus melanopis* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Villarica: Region IX; Valdivia: Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: Western and southern South America.
Chilean references: Salazar-Silva (2021); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Hopkins (1938); Hopkins & Clay (1952); Carriker (1957); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Villarica is a new locality record for *Ibidoecus fissisignatus* in Chile, based on a sample held in MONZ. Salazar-Silva (2021: 13) provided ecological data on 11 specimens of *Ibidoecus fissisignatus* collected from three birds in Valdivia, Chile.

Genus *Lipeurus* Nitzsch, 1818

Lipeurus Nitzsch, 1818. *Germar's Mag. Entomol.* 3, 292. Type species: *Pediculus caponis* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Lipeurus caponis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (by subsequent designation).

***Lipeurus caponis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Pediculus caponis Linnaeus, 1758: 614.
Ricinus caponis (Linnaeus, 1758); Latreille 1804: 110.
Lipeurus caponis (Linnaeus, 1758); Clay 1938: 111, figs 1, 2a, b, 3a.
Lipeurus (*Lipeurus*) *caponis* (Linnaeus, 1758); Séguy 1944: 193, figs 278–281.
Lipeurus caponis Linn; Roman-Bolelli 1947: 5.
Lipeurus caponis (Linnaeus, 1758); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 192.
Lipeurus caponis Lineo, 1758 [sic]; Tagle 1953: 99.
Lipeurus caponis Lineo, 1758 [sic]; Tagle 1966: 123.
Lipeurus caponis; Torres *et al.* 1974: 116.
Lipeurus caponis Linneo, 1758 [sic]; Alcaíno & Gorma 1999: 14.
Lipeurus caponis (Linnaeus, 1758); González-Acuña *et al.* 2009: 182.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1950: 263).

Type host: *Gallus gallus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean hosts: *Chrysolophus pictus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760.
Other hosts: *Colinus virginianus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Gallus sonneratii* Temminck, 1813; *Gallus lafayettii* Lesson, 1831; *Gallus varius* (Shaw, 1798); *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus, 1758; *Numida meleagris* (Linnaeus, 1758) captive.
Chilean localities: Concepción: Region VIII; Valdivia: Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: Australasia; Eurasia; North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: Roman-Bolelli (1947); Tagle (1953); Tagle (1966); Torres *et al*. (1974); Alcaíno & Gorma (1999); González-Acuña *et al.* (2009); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Clay (1938); Séguy (1944); Clay & Hopkins (1950: 262); Emerson (1956: 69, pl. 5); Palma (1996: 190); Price *et al*. (2003: 194); Martín-Mateo (2009: 73, fig. 17).
Remarks: *Lipeurus caponis* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with chickens. This louse species has spread onto a number of adventive hosts due to the human practice of mixing various species of game birds in captivity. *Chrysolophus pictus* is a new host record for this louse species based on a sample held in MONZ, and due to straggling from another host in captivity.

Genus *Meinertzhageniella* Eichler, 1941

Meinertzhageniella Eichler, 1940b. *Zool. Anz.* 130, 98. Type species: *Lipeurus latus* Piaget, 1880 = *Meinertzhageniella latus* (Piaget, 1880) (by original designation).

***Meinertzhageniella schubarti* Eichler, 1941**

Meinertzhageniella schubarti Eichler, 1941a: 373.
Meinertzhageniella schubarti Eichler, 1941; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 206.
Meinertzhageniella schubarti Eichler, 1941; Cicchino & Castro 1998b: 110, 119.
Meinertzhageniella schubarti Eichler, 1941; Price *et al*. 2003: 198.
Holotype ♀ in ZMHG (see Weidner 1966: 258).
Type host: *Pterocnemia pennata pennata* (d'Orbigny, 1834).
Chilean host: *Pterocnemia pennata pennata* (d'Orbigny, 1834).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Punta Arenas: Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Argentinean and Chilean Patagonia.
Chilean references: Eichler (1941a); Weidner (1966: 258).
Other significant references: Cicchino & Castro (1998b); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: The original description of *Meinertzhageniella schubarti* was based on three females from Chile, and it was recorded in Argentina later.

Genus *Naubates* Bedford, 1930

Subgenus *Naubates* Bedford, 1930

Naubates Bedford, 1930. *16th Report Director Vet. Services Animal Ind. Union of South Africa* 1930, 167. Type species: *Esthiopterum fuliginosum* (Taschenberg, 1882) = *Naubates* (*Naubates*) *fuliginosus* (Taschenberg, 1882) (by original designation).

***Naubates* (*Naubates*) *fuliginosus* (Taschenberg, 1882)**

Lipeurus fuliginosus Taschenberg, 1882: 156, pl. 4: fig. 3.
Esthiopterum fuliginosum Taschenberg, 1882 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 134.
Naubates fuliginosus (Taschenberg, 1882); Bedford 1930: 168, figs 9, 11, 15, 16a.
Naubates fuliginosus (Taschenberg, 1882); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 235.
Naubates fuliginosus (Taschenberg, 1882); Timmermann 1961b: 177, figs 1, 3; pl. 1: figs a–b.
Naubates fuliginosus (Taschenberg, 1882); Timmermann 1965: 118, figs 53, 55; pl. 4: figs 1–2.
Naubates (*Naubates*) *fuliginosus* (Taschenberg, 1882); Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 12, figs 7–8, 19, 26, 29, 31, 35.

Naubates (*Naubates*) *fuliginosus* (Taschenberg, 1882); Palma 2017: 146.

Syntypes ♂♀, presumed lost (see Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 12).

Type hosts: "*Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758" & "*Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (Gmelin, 1789)", both in error (see Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 18).

Chilean host: *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus, 1758.

Other hosts: *Procellaria westlandica* Falla, 1946; *Procellaria parkinsoni* G.R. Gray, 1862; *Procellaria cinerea* Gmelin, 1789.

Chilean localities: near Masatierra Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Valdivia: Region XIV.

Geographic distribution: Southern Ocean.

Chilean reference: Palma & Pilgrim (2002: 14–15).

Other significant references: Bedford (1930); Timmermann (1961b; 1965); Clay & Moreby (1967: 162, 168, fig. 88); Price *et al*. (2003: 199); Palma (1996: 192); Palma & Pilgrim (2002); Page *et al.* (2004: 638, 648); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Naubates* (*Naubates*) *fuliginosus* is highly prevalent and abundant on all its hosts (Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 14), and predominantly found on their wings.

Subgenus *Guenterion* Palma & Pilgrim, 2002

Naubates Harrison, 1937. *Sci. Rep. Australasian Ant. Exped. 1911–14*, *series C*, *Zool. Bot.* 2, 30. Type species: *Naubates heteroproctus* Harrison, 1937 = *Naubates* (*Guenterion*) *heteroproctus* Harrison, 1937 (by original designation). Preoccupied by *Naubates* Bedford, 1930.

Guenterion Palma & Pilgrim, 2002. *Jour. Roy. Soc. New Zealand* 32, 29. Type species: *Lipeurus clypeatus* Giebel, 1874 = *Naubates* (*Guenterion*) *clypeatus* (Giebel, 1874) (by original designation).

***Naubates* (*Guenterion*) *clypeatus* (Giebel, 1874)**

Lipeurus clypeatus Giebel, 1874: 236.

Esthiopterum clypeatum Giebel, 1874 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 132.

Naubates clypeatus (Giebel, 1874); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 234.

Naubates clypeatus (Giebel, 1874); Timmermann 1961d: 187, fig. 7.

Naubates clypeatus (Giebel, 1874); Timmermann 1965: 123, fig. 61.

Naubates (*Guenterion*) *clypeatus* (Giebel, 1874); Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 31, figs 5–6, 10, 17, 24, 40, 45, 52, 63.

Naubates (*Guenterion*) *clypeatus* (Giebel, 1874); Palma 2017: 142.

Syntypes ♂♀ presumed lost (see Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 31).

Type host: *Halobaena caerulea* (Gmelin, 1789).

Chilean host: *Halobaena caerulea* (Gmelin, 1789).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Isla Hall: Region XII; Cabo de Hornos [Cape Horn]: Region XII; Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Antarctica; Southern Ocean.

Chilean reference: Palma & Pilgrim (2002: 33).

Other significant references: Timmermann (1961b; 1965); Palma (1996: 191); Palma & Pilgrim (2002); Price *et al*. (2003: 199); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Naubates* (*Guenterion*) *clypeatus* is frequently collected on the wings of blue petrels (R.L. Palma, pers. observation).

***Naubates* (*Guenterion*) *damma* Timmermann, 1961**

Naubates pterodromi Thompson, 1940: 641 (not *Naubates pterodromi* Bedford, 1930).

Naubates damma Timmermann, 1961b: 185, fig. 6, 9 (bottom).

Naubates damma Timmermann, 1961; Timmermann 1965: 123, fig. 60.

Naubates (*Guenterion*) *damma* Timmermann, 1961; Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 42, figs 3, 11, 18, 25, 42, 47, 53, 62, 66, 68–69.

Naubates (*Guenterion*) *damma* Timmermann, 1961; Palma 2017: 143.

Holotype ♂ in NHML (see Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 43).
Type host: *Pterodroma leucoptera* (Gould, 1844).
Chilean hosts: *Pterodroma externa* (Salvin, 1875); *Pterodroma cervicalis* (Salvin, 1891).
Other hosts: *Pterodroma arminjoniana* (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869); *Pterodroma phaeopygia* (Salvin, 1876); *Pterodroma sandwichensis* (Ridgway, 1884); *Pterodroma hypoleuca* (Salvin, 1888); *Pterodroma cookii* (G.R. Gray, 1843); *Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica* Imber & Jenkins, 1981.
Chilean locality: Masatierra Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V.
Geographic distribution: Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
Chilean references: Thompson (1940a); Palma & Pilgrim (2002: 43–44).
Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Palma (1996: 192); Price *et al*. (2003: 199); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Naubates* (*Guenterion*) *damma* is frequently collected on the wings of its hosts (R.L. Palma, pers. observation) and it is morphologically intermediate between the two *Naubates* species from *Pachyptila* + *Halobaena*, and those from species of *Pterodroma* (Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 44).

***Naubates* (*Guenterion*) *prioni* (Enderlein, 1908)**

Lipeurus prioni Enderlein, 1908: 454, figs 194, 196–199.
Esthiopterum clypeatum Enderlein, 1908 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 140. In part.
Naubates clypeatus Harrison, 1937: 31 (not *Lipeurus clypeatus* Giebel, 1874).
Naubates prioni (Enderlein, 1908); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 235.
Naubates prioni (Enderlein, 1908); Timmermann 1961b: 187, fig. 8.
Naubates prioni (Enderlein, 1908); Timmermann 1965: 123, figs 62a–b, pl. 3: fig. 3.
Naubates prioni (Enderlein, 1908); Clay & Moreby 1967: 162, 168, fig. 89.
Naubates prioni (Enderlein, 1908); Mey 1994: 24, figs 9–10.
Naubates (*Guenterion*) *prioni* (Enderlein, 1908); Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 35, figs 16, 23, 41, 46, 51, 64.
Naubates (*Guenterion*) *prioni* (Enderlein, 1908); Palma 2017: 144.

Lectotype ♂ in ZMHU (see Göllner-Scheiding 1973: 41; Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 36).
Type host: *Pachyptila desolata* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean host: *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews, 1912).
Other hosts: *Pachyptila vittata* (G. Forster, 1777); *Pachyptila salvini* (Mathews, 1912); *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews, 1912); *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl, 1820); *Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris* (Mathews, 1912); *Pachyptila crassirostris pyramidalis* Fleming, 1939; *Pachyptila crassirostris flemingi* Tennyson & Bartle, 2005.
Chilean localities: La Rinconada, Antofagasta: Region II; Isla Noir: Region XII; Mehuín (Valdivia): Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: Southerm Hemisphere.
Chilean reference: Palma & Pilgrim (2002: 39).
Other significant references: Harrison (1937); Timmermann (1961b; 1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Mey (1994); Palma (1996: 193); Palma & Pilgrim (2002); Price *et al*. (2003: 199); Page *et al.* (2004: 638, 649); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 125, 130); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Naubates* (*Guenterion*) *prioni* is highly prevalent and abundant on all its hosts, and predominantly found on their wings (Palma & Pilgrim 2002: 36).

Genus *Ornithobius* Denny, 1842

Ornithobius Denny, 1842. *Mon. Anopl. Brit*. 1842, 183. Type species: *Ornithobius cygni* (Linnaeus, 1758) (by subsequent designation). As a subgenus of *Philopterus*.

***Ornithobius pricei* Arnold, 2005**

Ornithobius pricei Arnold, 2005: 164, figs 2, 9, 18, 20.
Ornithobius pricei Arnold, 2005; González-Acuña *et al.* 2010: 63.

Holotype ♂ in KCEM.
Type host: *Cygnus melancoryphus* (Molina, 1782).
Chilean host: *Cygnus melancoryphus* (Molina, 1782).
Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Concepción: Region VIII.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al.* (2010).
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: Records of *Ornithobius bucephalus* (Giebel, 1874) from *Cygnus melancoryphus* are the result of contaminations from *Cygnus olor* (Gmelin, 1789) in captivity. See Arnold (2005: 165) and González-Acuña *et al.* (2010: 63).

Genus *Oxylipeurus* Mjöberg, 1910

Oxylipeurus Mjöberg, 1910. *Arkiv Zool.* 6 (13), 91. Type species: *Lipeurus inaequalis* Piaget, 1880 = *Oxylipeurus inaequalis* (Piaget, 1880) (by original designation).

Epicolinus Carriker, 1945. *Rev. Bras. Entomol.* 5 (1), 104. Type species: *Lipeurus clavatus* McGregor, 1917a = *Oxylipeurus clavatus* (McGregor, 1917a) (by original designation).

***Oxylipeurus ellipticus* (Kéler, 1958)**

Epicolinus ellipticus Kéler, 1958b: 322, figs 55–56.
Epicolinus ellipticus Kéler, 1958; González-Acuña 1997: 86.
Oxylipeurus ellipticus (Kéler, 1958); Price *et al*. 2003: 203.
Epicolinus elipticus [sic] Kéler, 1958; González-Acuña *et al*. 2003b: 131.
Oxylipeurus ellipticus (Kéler, 1958); Palma 2017: 151.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Callipepla gambelii* (Gambel, 1843).
Chilean host: *Callipepla californica* (Shaw, 1798).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Ñuble: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: North & South America; Europe; Australasia, Hawaiian Islands.
Chilean references: González-Acuña (1997); González-Acuña *et al*. (2003b).
Other significant references: Pilgrim & Palma (1982: 18); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Oxylipeurus ellipticus* was introduced to Chile by human agency with California quail (Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes 2004: 30).

***Oxylipeurus colchicus* Clay, 1938**

Oxylipeurus mesopelios colchicus Clay, 1938: 177, pl. 11: fig. 3.
Oxylipeurus colchicus Clay, 1938; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 256.
Oxylipeurus mesopelios colchicus Clay, 1938; Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 18.
Oxylipeurus colchicus Clay, 1938; Price *et al*. 2003: 203.
Oxylipeurus colchicus (Clay, 1938) [sic]; González-Acuña *et al*. 2009: 183.
Oxylipeurus mesopelios colchicus Clay, 1938; Palma 2017: 151.

Holotype ♂ in NHML (see Shchedrina *et al.* 2017).
Type host: *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean host: *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Pinto: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Australasia; Eurasia; North and South America.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2009).
Other significant references: Kéler (1958b: 327, 331, figs 3, 32); Pilgrim & Palma (1982); Modrzejewska & Złotorzycka (1987: 665, fig. 6); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Oxylipeurus colchicus* was introduced to Chile and other countries by human agency with common pheasants (Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes 2004: 31). Gustafsson *et al*. (2020: 214) listed this louse as *Reticulipeurus colchicus* (Clay, 1938).

Genus *Paraclisis* Timmermann, 1965

Paraclisis Timmermann, 1965. *Abhandl. Verhandl. Naturwiss. Ver. Hamburg*, *N.F.* 8 (*Supplement*), 96. Type species: *Pediculus diomedeae* J.C. Fabricius, 1775 = *Paraclisis diomedeae* (J.C. Fabricius, 1775) (by original designation).

Harrisoniella Kéler, 1956: 521 (not *Harrisoniella* Bedford, 1930). See Clay & Hopkins (1961); I.C.Z.N. (1963).

***Paraclisis diomedeae* (J.C. Fabricius, 1775)**

Pediculus diomedeae J.C. Fabricius, 1775: 808.
Ricinus diomedeae (Linnaeus, 1758); Latreille 1804: 107.
Lipeurus lepturus Enderlein, 1908: 453, figs 200–202, 209.
Esthiopterum diomedeae J.C. Fabricius, 1775 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 133.
Perineus diomedeae (J.C. Fabricius, 1775); Clay 1940a: 299, figs, 1–2, 4a, 5a, 6a.
Perineus diomedeae diomedeae (J.C. Fabricius, 1775); Eichler, 1949b: 340.
Perineus diomedeae enderleini Eichler, 1949b: 342, figs 8–10.
Perineus diomedeae (J.C. Fabricius, 1775); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 277.
Perineus enderleini Eichler, 1949; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 277.
Harrisoniella diomedeae (J.C. Fabricius, 1775); Kéler 1956: 522, figs 1–3a.
Harrisoniella diomedeae (J.C. Fabricius, 1775); Kéler 1957a: 285, figs 1d, 2a, 3, 9.
Paraclisis diomedeae (J.C. Fabricius, 1775); Timmermann 1965: 100, figs 32, 33a, 34a, 37a, 38, 39a, pl. 5: figs 1–2.
Paraclisis diomedeae (J.C. Fabricius, 1775); Clay & Moreby 1967: 162, 168, figs 117–119, 122, 143.
Paraclisis diomedeae (J.C. Fabricius, 1775); Palma 2017: 152.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay 1940a: 302).
Type host: "In Brasiliae diomedeis" = *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828) (see Clay 1940a: 299).
Chilean host: *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828).
Other hosts: *Thalassarche bulleri bulleri* (Rothschild, 1893); *Thalassarche bulleri platei* (Reichenow, 1898); *Thalassarche cauta cauta* (Gould, 1841); *Thalassarche cauta steadi* Falla, 1933; *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (Gmelin, 1789); *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (J.R. Forster, 1785); *Thalassarche eremita* Murphy, 1930; *Thalassarche impavida* Mathews, 1912; *Thalassarche salvini* (Rothschild, 1893); *Phoebetria fusca* (Hilsenberg, 1822); *Phoebetria palpebrata* (J.R. Forster, 1785).
Chilean locality: Valparaíso: Region V.
Geographic distribution: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and Southern Ocean.
Chilean reference: Clay (1940a: 302).
Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1951: 34); Timmermann (1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Pilgrim & Palma (1982: 6–7); Palma (1996: 197); Price *et al*. (2003: 205); Page *et al.* (2004: 641, 649); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 126, 129); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Paraclisis diomedeae* is the most prevalent among all lice parasitic on small albatrosses (*Thalassarche* spp.) (R.L. Palma pers. observation).

***Paraclisis obscura* (Rudow, 1869)**

Lipeurus obscurus Rudow, 1869b: 30.
Esthiopterum obscurum Rudow, 1870 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 139.
Perineus obscurus Rudow, 1870 [sic]; Harrison 1937: 29.
Perineus obscurus (Rudow, 1870); Thompson 1940a: 641.
Perineus obscurus (Rudow, 1869); Clay 1940a: 307, figs 3d, 4d, 5c, 6d.
Perineus obscurus (Rudow, 1869); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 278.
Harrisoniella obscura (Rudow, 1869); Kéler 1957a: 281, figs 1a, b, c, 2b.
Paraclisis obscura (Rudow, 1869); Timmermann 1965: 100, figs 33b, 34d, 35, 37d, 39e; pl. 5: figs 3–4.
Paraclisis obscura (Rudow, 1869); Clay & Moreby 1967: 162, 168, figs 121, 123, 127, 153.
Paraclisis obscura (Rudow, 1869); Palma 2017: 154.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay 1940a: 308).

Type host: *Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean host: *Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other host: *Macronectes halli* Mathews, 1912.
Chilean localities: Coloso (Antofagasta): Region II; Masatierra Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V.
Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.
Chilean references: Thompson (1940a); Clay (1940a: 308).
Other significant references: Kéler (1957a); Timmermann (1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Pilgrim & Palma (1982: 6); Palma (1996: 197); Price *et al*. (2003: 205); Page *et al.* (2004: 641, 649); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 126, 129); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Paraclisis obscura* is highly prevalent among the lice parasitic on giant petrels (*Macronectes* spp.) (R.L. Palma pers. observation). The neotype and several neoparatypes of *Paraclisis obscura* are from "Chile", without specific localities, and held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017). Coloso is a new locality record for *P. obscura* in Chile, based on a sample from *Macronectes giganteus* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al.* 2017). Thompson (1940a: 641) recorded a few specimens of *P. obscura* from Masatierra Island without host data, citing *Diomedea melanophrys* as a host "open to doubt".

Genus *Paragoniocotes* Cummings, 1916

Paragoniocotes Cummings, 1916b. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (*Series* 8) 17, 101. Type species: *Paragoniocotes gripocephalus* Cummings, 1916b (by subsequent designation).

***Paragoniocotes enicognathidis* Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2009**

Paragoniocotes enicognathidis Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2009b: 39, figs 1–7.
Paragoniocotes enicognathidis Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2009; Valdebenito *et al.* 2015: 424, 430, figs 7–8.

Holotype ♂ in LPUC.
Type host: *Enicognathus leptorhynchus* (King, 1831).
Chilean hosts: *Enicognathus leptorhynchus* (King, 1831); *Enicognathus ferrugineus* (Mller, 1776).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: San José de Maipo: Region RM; Nahueltoro: Region XVI; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean references: Cicchino & González-Acuña (2009b); Valdebenito *et al.* (2015).
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: At present, *Paragoniocotes enicognathidis* is known only from Chile, although the distribution of its hosts extends to other countries in South America.

***Paragoniocotes fulvofasciatus* (Picaglia, 1885)**

Lipeurus fulvo-fasciatus Picaglia, 1885: 85.
Esthiopterum fulvofasciatum Picaglia, 1885 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 134.
Paragoniocotes fulvofasciatum [sic] (Picaglia, 1885); Guimarães 1947: 304, fig. 28.
Paragoniocotes fulvofasciatus (Picaglia, 1885); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 263.
Paragoniocotes fulvofasciatum [sic] (Picaglia, 1885); Palma 1973: 495, fig. 19.
Paragoniocotes fulvofasciatus (Picaglia, 1885); Price *et al*. 2003: 205.
Paragoniocotes fulvofasciatum [sic] (Picaglia, 1885); Briceño *et al*. 2017: 131, figs 1A–C.

Syntypes ♂♀, repository unknown, presumed lost.
Type host: *Myiopsitta monachus* (Boddaert, 1873).
Chilean host: *Myiopsitta monachus* (Boddaert, 1873).
Other hosts: None
Chilean localities: Santiago: Region RM.
Geographic distribution: North and South America; Europe.
Chilean reference: Briceño *et al*. (2017).
Other significant references: Guimarães (1947); Palma (1973); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: *Paragoniocotes fulvofasciatus* has been introduced into many countries together with its host, which is an invasive and popular pet bird (Rodríguez-Pastor *et al*. 2012).

***Paragoniocotes meridionalis* Guimarães, 1975**

Paragoniocotes meridionalis Guimarães, 1975: 262, figs 8–14.

Paragoniocotes meridionalis Guimarães, 1975; Mey *et al*. 2002: 106, figs 5–13.

Paragoniocotes meridionalis Guimarães, 1975; Price *et al*. 2003: 206.

Paragoniocotes meridionalis Guimarães, 1975; Cicchino & González-Acuña 2009b: 38.

Holotype ♂ in ISNB.

Type host: *Cyanoliseus patagonus* (Vieillot, 1818).

Chilean host: *Cyanoliseus patagonus bloxami* Olson, 1995.

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Talca: Region VII; Río Azufre: Region XV.

Geographic distribution: Southern South America.

Chilean reference: Cicchino & González-Acuña (2009b).

Other significant references: Mey *et al*. (2002); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: Cicchino & González-Acuña (2009b: 38) listed "*Cyanoliseus patagonus byroni"* as one of the hosts of *Paragoniocotes meridionalis*. However, the correct subspecies name for that parrot is *Cyanoliseus patagonus bloxami* Olson, 1995, because *C. p. byroni* is a junior synonym of *Enicognathus leptorhynchus* (see Olson 1995: 238).

Genus *Pectinopygus* Mjöberg, 1910

Pectinopygus Mjöberg, 1910. *Arkiv Zool.* 6 (13), 95. Type species: *Lipeurus pullatus* Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866 = *Pectinopygus bassani* (O. Fabricius, 1780) (by original designation).

Epipelecanus Thompson, 1935. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (*Series* 10) 16, 149. Type species: *Lipeurus forficulatus* Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866 = *Pectinopygus forficulatus* (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866) (by original designation).

Philichthyophaga Thompson, 1935b. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (*Series* 10) 16, 150. Type species: *Lipeurus brevicornis* (Denny, 1842) = *Pectinopygus brevicornis* (Denny, 1842) (by original designation).

***Pectinopygus annulatus* Piaget, 1880**

Lipeurus annulatus Piaget, 1880: 340, pl. 27: fig. 10.

Lipeurus potens Kellogg & Kuwana, 1902: 477, pl. 30: fig. 1.

Esthiopterum annulatum Piaget, 1880 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 130.

Pectinopygus jamaicensis Thompson, 1948b: 348, figs 1–8.

Pectinopygus annulatus (Piaget, 1880); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 268.

Pectinopygus paralellus Eichler, 1954: 37.

Pectinopygus paralellus Eichler, 1954; Weidner 1966: 260.

Pectinopygus annulatus (Piaget, 1880); Clay 1973: 219.

Pectinopygus annulatus (Piaget, 1880); Price *et al.* 2003: 207.

Pectinopygus annulatus Piaget, 1880); Palma 2017: 155.

Lectotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay 1973: 219). Holotype ♂ of *Pectinopygus paralellus* in ZMHG (see Weidner 1966: 260).

Type host: *Sula leucogaster* (Boddaert, 1783).

Chilean host: *Sula variegata* (Tschudi, 1843).

Other hosts: *Sula leucogaster plotus* (J.R. Forster, 1844); *Sula dactylatra tasmani* van Tets, *et al.* 1988; *Sula granti* Rothschild, 1902.

Chilean locality: Antofagasta: Region II.

Geographic distribution: Tropical and subtropical Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Chilean references: Eichler (1954); Weidner (1966).

Other significant references: Thompson (1948); Clay (1973); Palma (1996: 198); Price *et al*. (2003); Hughes *et al*. (2007: 238, 240, 244, 246, 249); Palma & Peck (2013: 41); Rivera-Parra *et al*. (2014: 571); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Ruz & Toro (1968: 135) recorded *Perineus* on *Sula variegata*, but this is most likely a misidentification of *Pectinopygus annulatus*, because no species of *Perineus* parasitises any species of *Sula* or any other member of the family Sulidae (Palma & Pilgrim 1988).

***Pectinopygus grubeni* Timmermann, 1967**

Pectinopygus sp.; Ruz & Toro 1968: 134.
Pectinopygus grubeni Timmermann, 1967: 84.
Pectinopygus grubeni Timmermann, 1967; Price *et al.* 2003: 208.

Holotype ♂ in KCEM.
Type host: *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* (Lesson, 1837).
Chilean host: *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* (Lesson, 1837).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Valparaíso: Region V; Talcahuano: Region VIII.
Geographic distribution: Pacific coast of South America.
Chilean references: Ruz & Toro (1968); this catalogue.
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Talcahuano is a new locality record for *Pectinopygus grubeni* in Chile, based on a sample from *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* held in MONZ. The specimens recorded by Ruz & Toro (1968) as *Pectinopygus* sp. from Valparaíso have been identified as *P. grubeni* and are held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

***Pectinopygus gyroceras* (Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866)**

Lipeurus gyroceras Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866: 386.
Esthiopterum gyrocerum Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 135.
Pectinopygus gyroceras (Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 269.
Pectinopygus gyroceras (Nitzch) [sic]; Ruz & Toro 1968: 134.
Pectinopygus gyroceras (Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866); Clay 1973: 215, 217.
Pectinopygus gyroceras (Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866); Price *et al*. 2003: 208.
Pectinopygus gyroceras (Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866); González-Acuña *et al*. 2020a: 4, fig. 2b.

Syntypes ♂♀, presumed lost.
Type host: *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean host: *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Antofagasta: Region II; Lake Matanza: Region V; Valparaíso: Region V; Talcahuano: Region VIII; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: Ruz & Toro (1968); González-Acuña *et al*. (2020a); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Clay (1973); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Lake Matanza is a new locality record for *Pectinopygus gyroceras* in Chile, based on a sample from *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

***Pectinopygus magellanicus* Timmermann, 1967**

Pectinopygus magellanicus Timmermann, 1967: 84.
Pectinopygus magellanicus Timmermann, 1967; Clay 1973: 215.
Pectinopygus magellanicus Timmermann, 1967; Price *et al.* 2003: 208.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Phalacracorax magellanicus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean host: *Phalacracorax magellanicus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Punta Delgada (Magallanes): Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean reference: Timmermann (1967).
Other significant references: Clay (1973); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: *Pectinopygus magellanicus* is currently known only from Chile. However, its host, *Phalacracorax magellanicus*, also lives in Argentina.

***Pectinopygus occidentalis* Thompson, 1948**

Pectinopygus (*Epipelicanus* [sic]) sp.; Thompson 1940a: 641.
Pectinopygus (*Epipelicanus* [sic]) *occidentalis* Thompson, 1948a: 318, figs 1–9.
Pectinopygus occidentalis Thompson, 1948; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 270.
Pectinopygus occidentalis (Thompson) [sic]; Ruz & Toro 1968: 134.
Pectinopygus occidentalis Thompson, 1948; Price *et al.* 2003: 208.
Pectinopygus occidentalis Thompson, 1948; Palma & Peck 2013: 45.

Holotype ♀ in NHML.
Type host: *Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis* Linnaeus, 1766.
Chilean host: *Pelecanus thagus* Molina, 1782.
Other host: *Pelecanus occidentalis urinator* Wetmore, 1945.
Chilean localities: Valparaíso: Region V; Río Andalién: Region VIII.
Geographic distribution: Western coast of South America.
Chilean references: Thompson (1940a); Ruz & Toro (1968); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Clay (1961: 58); Price *et al.* (2003: 208); Hughes *et al*. (2007: 234, 238, 244, 250); Palma & Peck (2013).
Remarks: Río Andalién (Concepción) is a new locality record for *Pectinopygus occidentalis* in Chile, based on a sample from *Pelecanus thagus* held in MONZ.

***Pectinopygus timmermanni* Clay, 1973** **New record**

Pectinopygus spec.; Timmermann 1967: 85, fig. 1.
Pectinopygus timmermanni Clay, 1973: 211, fig. 10; pl. 1: fig. 3; pl. 3: fig. 17.
Pectinopygus timmermanni Clay, 1973; Price *et al.* 2003: 209.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Phalacrocorax gaimardi* (Lesson & Garnot, 1828).
Chilean host: *Phalacrocorax gaimardi* (Lesson & Garnot, 1828).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Bahía Concepción: Region VIII; Valdivia: Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: Pacific coast of Perú and Chile, as well as Atlantic coast of southern Patagonia.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: This is the first record of *Pectinopygus timmermanni* from Chile, based on two samples from *Phalacrocorax gaimardi* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017) and in MONZ, respectively.

***Pectinopygus turbinatus* (Piaget, 1890)** **New record**

Oncophorus turbinatus Piaget, 1890: 233, pl. 8: fig. 10.
Pectinopygus (*Philichthyophaga*) *macquariensis* Harrison, 1937: 34, fig. 6.
Pectinopygus macquariensis Harrison, 1937; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 269.
Pectinopygus turbinatus (Piaget, 1890); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 270.
Pectinopygus turbinatus (Piaget, 1890); Timmermann 1964: 280, fig. 7; pl. 9: fig. 4.
Pectinopygus turbinatus (Piaget, 1890); Clay & Moreby 1967: 162, 169, figs 78, 115.
Pectinopygus turbinatus (Piaget, 1890); Clay 1973: 217, 222.
Pectinopygus turbinatus (Piaget, 1890); Price *et al.* 2003: 209.
Pectinopygus turbinatus (Piaget, 1890); Palma 2017: 159.

Holotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay 1973: 222). Holotype ♀ of *Pectinopygus* (*Philichthyophaga*) *macquariensis* in AMSA (see Palma 1996: 200).
Type host: "*Mycteria senegalensis* Shaw, 1800", in error (see Hopkins & Clay 1952: 270; Clay 1973: 222).
Chilean host: *Phalacrocorax atriceps* King, 1828.
Other hosts: *Phalacrocorax albiventer* (Lesson, 1831); *Phalacrocorax purpurascens* (J.F. Brandt, 1837).
Chilean localities: Punta Arenas: Region XII; Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans; South America; Antarctica.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Harrison (1937); Timmermann (1964); Clay & Moreby (1967); Clay (1973); Palma (1996: 200); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Pectinopygus turbinatus* from Chile, based on two samples from *Phalacrocorax atriceps* held in MONZ and in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017), respectively.

Genus *Pelmatocerandra* Enderlein 1908

Pelmatocerandra Enderlein, 1908. *Deutsche Südpolar-Exped. 10* (*Zoologie*) 2, 449. Type species: *Pelmatocerandra setosa* (Giebel, 1876) (by monotypy).

***Pelmatocerandra flinti* Emerson & Price, 1971**

Pelmatocerandra flinti Emerson & Price, 1971: 211, figs 1–6.

Pelmatocerandra flinti Emerson & Price, 1971; Sepúlveda *et al*. 1997: 372.

Pelmatocerandra flinti Emerson & Price, 1971; Price *et al*. 2003: 209.

Holotype ♂ in USNM.

Type host: *Pelecanoides magellani* (Mathews, 1912).

Chilean host: *Pelecanoides magellani* (Mathews, 1912).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Punta Arenas: Region XII; Puerto Williams: Region XII; Puerto Churruca, Isla Desolación: Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Southern Ocean around Patagonia and Falkland Islands.

Chilean references: Emerson & Price (1971); Sepúlveda *et al*. (1997).

Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: Punta Arenas is a new locality record for *Pelmatocerandra flinti* in Chile, based on a sample from *Pelecanoides magellani* held in MONZ.

***Pelmatocerandra setosa* (Giebel, 1876)** **New record**

Nirmus setosus Giebel, 1876: 388.

Lipeurus eatoni Kellogg, 1914: 81, 86. Unnecessary *nomen novum* for *Nirmus setosus* Giebel, 1876 on transfer to *Lipeurus*.

Pelmatocerandra setosa Giebel, 1876 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 144.

Pelmatocerandra setosa (Giebel, 1876); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 274.

Pelmatocerandra setosa (Giebel, 1876); Clay 1958b: 252, figs 1, 4, 7; pl. 4: fig. 1.

Pelmatocerandra setosa (Giebel, 1876); Timmermann 1965: 162, figs 99–100, 102; pl. 9: figs 2–3.

Pelmatocerandra setosa (Giebel, 1876); Price *et al*. 2003: 209.

Pelmatocerandra setosa (Giebel, 1876); Palma 2017: 160, figs 143–144.

Lectotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay 1958b: 252).

Type host: *Pelecanoides urinatrix* (Gmelin, 1789).

Chilean host: *Pelecanoides urinatrix* (Gmelin, 1789).

Other hosts: *Pelecanoides urinatrix chathamensis* Murphy & Harper, 1916; *Pelecanoides urinatrix dacunhae* Nicholl, 1906; *Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul* Salvin, 1896; *Pelecanoides whenuahouensis* Fischer *et al.*, 2018.

Chilean localities: Isla Duque de York (Canal Oeste): Region XII; Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Thompson (1940b: 104, figs 1–10, pl. 2); Kéler (1952: 216, figs 11–13); Clay (1958b); Timmermann (1965); Clay & Moreby (1967: 160, fig. 147); Palma (1996: 201); Price *et al*. (2003); Page *et al.* (2004: 638, 649); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 126, 131); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Pelmatocerandra setosa* from Chile, based on two samples held in MONZ. Palma (2017: 161) listed *Pelecanoides georgicus* as a host of *Pelmatocerandra setosa* in New Zealand. However, that population of diving petrels was later described and named as *Pelecanoides whenuahouensis* Fischer *et al.*, 2018.

Genus *Penenirmus* Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1938

Penenirmus Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1938a. *Entomologist* 71, 73. Type species: *Pediculus albiventris* Scopoli, 1763 = *Penenirmus albiventris* (Scopoli, 1763) (by original designation).

***Penenirmus auritus* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Pediculus auritus Scopoli, 1763: 383.
Philopterus auritus Scopoli, 1763 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 11, 88.
Penenirmus auritus (Scopoli, 1763); Clay & Hopkins 1951: 14, figs 19–20.
Penenirmus auritus auritus (Scopoli, 1763); Emerson & Johnson 1961: 35.
Penenirmus auritus (Scopoli, 1763); Dalgleish 1972: 88, figs 1–2, 11, 15–16.
Penenirmus auritus (Scopoli, 1763); Price *et al.* 2003: 209.
Penenirmus auritus (Scopoli, 1763); González-Acuña *et al.* 2014: 110, figs 1–12.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1951: 15).
Type host: *Picoides major pinetorum* (Brehm, 1831).
Chilean host: *Colaptes pitius* (Molina, 1782).
Other hosts: Fifty-one species distributed in the genera *Celeus*, *Colaptes*, *Dendropicos*, *Dryocopus*, *Eubucco*, *Melanerpes*, *Picoides*, *Piculus*, *Picus*, *Sphyrapicus* and *Veniliornis* (see Price *et al.* 2003: 209).
Chilean locality: Coyhaique: Region XI.
Geographic distribution: Eurasia; North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al.* (2014).
Other significant references: Clay & Hopkins (1951); Emerson & Johnson (1961); Dalgleish (1972); Price *et al.* (2003); Galloway & Lamb (2016).
Remarks: González-Acuña *et al.* (2014: 114) noted that Price *et al.* (2003: 210, 365) listed *Penenirmus jungens* (Kellogg, 1896b) under *Colaptes pitius*, opening the possibility that the Chilean population of this host may harbour both species of *Penenirmus*. Galloway & Lamb (2016) provided ecological data on *Penenirmus auritus* collected from four species of woodpeckers in Manitoba, Canada.

***Penenirmus campephili* Eichler, 1953**

Penenirmus campephili Eichler, 1953a: 239, figs 15–17.
Penenirmus campephili Eichler, 1953; Hopkins & Clay 1955: 184.
Penenirmus campephili Eichler, 1953; Emerson & Johnson 1961: 42.
Penenirmus campephili Eichler, 1953; Dalgleish 1972: 101, figs 7–8, 13.
Penenirmus campephili Eichler, 1953; Price *et al*. 2003: 210.
Penenirmus campephili Eichler, 1953; González-Acuña *et al.* 2014: 111, 114.

Syntypes ♂♀ in ZMHU (see Göllner-Scheiding 1973: 31) and in MZUSP (see Valim 2009: 211).
Type host: *Campephilus magellanicus* (King, 1828).
Chilean host: *Campephilus magellanicus* (King, 1828).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Loncoche: Region IX; Isla Navarino: Region XII; Lago Ranco: Region XIV; Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Southern Chile and Argentina.
Chilean references: Eichler (1953); Emerson & Johnson (1961); Dalgleish (1972); Göllner-Scheiding (1973); Valim (2009: 211); González-Acuña *et al.* (2014).
Other significant references: Hopkins & Clay (1955); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Eichler (1953) did not designate a holotype; therefore, the "Paratypen 1♂, 1♀" of *Penenirmus campephili* listed by Göllner-Scheiding (1973: 31) are, in fact, syntypes, as well as those listed by Valim (2009: 211).

Genus *Perineus* Thompson, 1936

Perineus Thompson, 1936. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (*Series* 10) 18, 41. Type species: *Lipeurus nigrolimbatus* Giebel, 1874 = *Perineus nigrolimbatus* (Giebel, 1874) (by original designation).

***Perineus circumfasciatus* Kéler, 1957**

Perineus concinnus Harrison, 1937: 29 (not *Lipeurus concinnus* Kellogg & Chapman, 1899).

Perineus circumfasciatus Kéler, 1957b: 525, figs 29–30.
Perineus circumfasciatus Kéler, 1957; Timmermann 1965: 107, fig. 46.
Perineus circumfasciatus Kéler, 1957; Palma & Pilgrim 1988: 580, figs 7, 14, 22, 27, 35, 41, 48, 52, 54.
Perineus circumfasciatus Kéler, 1957; Price *et al.* 2003: 211.
Perineus circumfasciatus Kéler, 1957; Palma 2017: 161.

Holotype ♂ in NHML (see Palma & Pilgrim 1988: 582).

Type host: *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828).

Chilean hosts: *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828); *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (J.R. Forster, 1785).

Other hosts: *Thalassarche bulleri bulleri* (Rothschild, 1893); *Thalassarche bulleri platei* (Reichenow, 1898); *Thalassarche cauta cauta* (Gould, 1841); *Thalassarche cauta steadi* Falla, 1933; *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (Gmelin, 1789); *Thalassarche eremita* Murphy, 1930; *Thalassarche impavida* Mathews, 1912; *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828); *Thalassarche salvini* (Rothschild, 1893); *Phoebetria fusca* (Hilsenberg, 1822); *Phoebetria palpebrata* (J.R. Forster, 1785).

Chilean localities: Valparaíso: Region V; Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII; Cabo de Hornos [Cape Horn]: Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.

Chilean references: Kéler (1957b); Palma & Pilgrim (1988).

Other significant references: Harrison (1937); Timmermann (1965); Clay & Moreby (1967: 163, 168, fig. 129); Pilgrim & Palma (1982: 6); Palma & Pilgrim (1988); Palma (1996: 201); Price *et al.* (2003); Page *et al.* (2004: 642, 649); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 126, 129); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Perineus circumfasciatus* is a species frequently collected from small albatrosses (R.L. Palma pers. observation).

***Perineus macronecti* Palma & Pilgrim, 1988**

Perineus sp.; Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 7.
Perineus macronecti Palma & Pilgrim, 1988: 584, figs 5, 12, 21, 28, 30, 37, 43, 49, 53, 55.
Perineus macronecti Palma & Pilgrim, 1988; Price *et al.* 2003: 212.
Perineus macronecti Palma & Pilgrim, 1988; Palma 2017: 163.

Holotype in MONZ.

Type host: *Macronectes halli* Mathews, 1912.

Chilean host: *Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin, 1789).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Not given.

Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.

Chilean reference: Palma & Pilgrim (1988).

Other significant references: Pilgrim & Palma (1982); Palma & Pilgrim (1988); Palma (1996: 202); Price *et al*. (2003: 212); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 126, 129); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: Among all the species of lice parasitic on giant petrels, *Perineus macronecti* is the less prevalent (R.L. Palma pers. observation).

***Perineus nigrolimbatus* (Giebel, 1874)**

Lipeurus nigrolimbatus Giebel, 1874: 233.
Esthiopterum nigrolimbatum Giebel, 1874 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 138.
Perineus nigrolimbatus (Giebel, 1874); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 278.
Perineus nigrolimbatus (Giebel, 1874); Kéler 1957b: 512, figs 13–25.
Perineus nigrolimbatus (Giebel, 1874); Timmermann 1965: 108, figs 42–45; pl. 9: fig. 4.
Perineus nigrolimbatus (Giebel, 1874); Clay & Moreby 1967: 163, 168, fig. 128.
Perineus nigrolimbatus (Giebel, 1874); Palma & Pilgrim 1988: 569, figs 1–2, 8–9, 15–17, 25, 31, 33, 40, 45.
Perineus nigrolimbatus (Giebel, 1874); Palma 2017: 163.

Neotype in SDEI (see Palma 2017: 163).

Type host: *Fulmarus glacialis* (Linnaeus, 1761).

Chilean host: *Fulmarus glacialoides* (Smith, 1840).

Other hosts: *Fulmarus glacialis audubonii* Bonaparte, 1857; *Fulmarus glacialis rodgersii* Cassin, 1862.

Chilean locality: Strait of Magellan: Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Northern Pacific and Atlantic Oceans; Southern Ocean.
Chilean reference: Palma & Pilgrim (1988).
Other significant references: Harrison (1937: 30); Clay (1940a: 299); Séguy (1944: 367, figs 546); Kéler (1957b); Timmermann (1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Pilgrim & Palma (1982: 7); Palma & Pilgrim (1988); Price *et al*. (2003: 212); Page *et al.* (2004: 642, 649, 650); Palma (1996: 202); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: *Perineus nigrolimbatus* is a highly prevalent species on all its hosts (Palma & Pilgrim 1988).

Genus *Philoceanus* Kellogg, 1903

Philoceanus Kellogg, 1903. *Biol. Bull. Wood's Hole* 5 (2), 87. Type species: *Philoceanus becki* Kellogg, 1903 (by monotypy).

***Philoceanus amadoni* Timmermann, 1961** **New record**

Philoceanus amadoni Timmermann, 1961d: 535, figs 2, 6.
Philoceanus amadoni Timmermann, 1961; Timmermann 1965: 161, pl. 8: fig. 3.
Philoceanus amadoni Timmermann, 1961; Price *et al*. 2003: 212.
Philoceanus amadoni Timmermann, 1961; Gómez-Puerta & Luján-Vega 2018: 41, fig. 2F.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Oceanodroma melania* (Bonaparte, 1854).
Chilean host: *Oceanodroma markhami* (Salvin, 1883).
Other hosts: *Oceanodroma hornbyi* (G.R. Gray, 1854); *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (Vieillot, 1818); *Oceanodroma monorhis* (Swinhoe, 1867).
Chilean locality: Salar Grande (Iquique): Region I.
Geographic distribution: Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Price *et al*. (2003); Gómez-Puerta & Luján-Vega (2018).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Philoceanus amadoni* from Chile, based on a sample from *Oceanodroma markhami* held in MONZ.

***Philoceanus becki* Kellogg, 1903** **New record**

Philoceanus becki Kellogg, 1903: 88, figs 1–2.
Philoceanus becki Kellogg, 1903; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 279.
Philoceanus becki Kellogg, 1903; Timmermann 1961d: 536, fig. 3.
Philoceanus becki Kellogg, 1903; Timmermann 1965: 161, fig. 96.
Philoceanus becki Kellogg, 1903; Price *et al.* 2003: 212.
Philoceanus becki Kellogg, 1903; Palma & Peck 2013: 47.

Syntypes ♂♀ presumed lost (see Palma & Peck 2013: 47).
Type host: *Oceanodroma tethys tethys* (Bonaparte, 1852).
Chilean host: *Oceanodroma tethys kelsalli* (Lowe, 1925).
Other host: *Oceanodroma castro* (Harcourt, 1851).
Chilean locality: Aduana del Río Loa: Region I.
Geographic distribution: Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Timmermann (1961d; 1965); Price *et al.* (2003); Palma & Peck (2013).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Philoceanus becki* from Chile, based on a sample from *Oceanodroma tethys kelsalli* held in MONZ.

***Philoceanus robertsi* (Clay, 1940)**

Naubates robertsi Clay, 1940a: 313, figs 9c, 10a, 11b.
Philoceanus robertsi (Clay, 1940); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 279.
Philoceanus robertsi (Clay, 1940); Timmermann 1961d: 533, fig. 4.
Philoceanus robertsi (Clay, 1940); Timmermann 1965: 158, fig. 97.

Philoceanus robertsi (Clay, 1940); Clay & Moreby 1967: 163, 169, fig. 149.
Philoceanus robertsi (Clay, 1940); Price *et al*. 2003: 212.
Philoceanus robertsi (Clay, 1940); Harrison *et al*. 2013: 186.
Philoceanus robertsi (Clay, 1940); Palma 2017: 165.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.

Type host: *Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus* Mathews, 1912.

Chilean host: *Oceanites pincoyae* Harrison *et al*., 2013.

Other hosts: *Hydrobates pelagicus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus* (Kuhl, 1820); *Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus* Mathews, 1912.

Chilean locality: Seno Reloncaví: Region X.

Geographic distribution: Antarctica; Southern Ocean.

Chilean reference: Harrison *et al*. (2013).

Other significant references: Timmermann (1961d; 1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Palma (1996: 203); Price *et al*. (2003); Page *et al.* (2004: 638, 650); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: A sample of *Philoceanus robertsi* from *Oceanites pincoyae* from Chile is held in MONZ, as recorded by Harrison *et al*. (2013: 186).

Genus *Philopterus* Nitzsch, 1818

Philopterus Nitzsch, 1818. *Germar's Mag. Entomol.* 3, 281, 288. Type species: *Philopterus* (*Docophorus*) *ocellatus* "Nitzsch = *Philopterus ocellatus* (Scopoli, 1763) (by subsequent designation).
Docophorus Nitzsch, 1818. *Germar's Mag. Entomol.* 3, 289. Type species: *Philopterus* (*Docophorus*) *ocellatus* (Scopoli, 1763) (by subsequent designation).
Docophorulus Eichler, 1944. *Stettin. Entomol. Zeit*. 105, 80. Type species: *Docophorus communis* Nitzsch var. *passeris* Piaget, 1880 = *Philopterus fringillae* (Scopoli, 1772) (by original designation).

***Philopterus roehreri* (Eichler & Freund, 1956)**

Docophorulus röhreri Eichler & Freund, 1956: 145.
Philopterus roehreri (Eichler & Freund, 1956); Price *et al.* 2003: 216.
Philopterus roehreri Eichler, 1956 [sic]; Fuentes-Castillo *et al.* 2016: 481, fig. 7.
Philopterus roehreri (Eichler, 1965) [sic]; Cortés-Correa 2017: 20, 36, 60, fig. 9.

Holotype ♀ deposited in the Wd. Eichler Collection, but present location is unknown.

Type host: *Carduelis atrata* Lafresnaye & d'Orbigny, 1837.

Chilean host: *Carduelis barbata* (Molina, 1782).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Parque Nacional La Campana: Region V; Lago Peñuelas: Region V; La Patagua: Region VI; La Mina: Region VII; Altos de Lircay National Reserve: Region VII; Cato: Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: Western and southern South America.

Chilean references: Fuentes-Castillo *et al.* (2016); Cortés-Correa (2017).

Other significant reference: Price *et al.* (2003).

Remarks: Fuentes-Castillo *et al.* (2016: 478) provided population parameters for 21 specimens of *Philopterus roehreri* collected from eight *Carduelis barbata*.

***Philopterus* species 1**

Philopterus n. sp. 2: Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 21, 27, 44–45, 49, 53–54.

Chilean host: *Diuca diuca* (Molina, 1782).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Parque Nacional Llanos de Challe: Region III; Parque Nacional Fray Jorge: Region IV.

Geographic distribution: Argentina; Bolivia; Chile.

Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).

Other significant references: None.

Remarks: This record of *Philopterus* from *Diuca diuca* may represent an undescribed, unnamed species.

***Philopterus* species 2**

Philopterus n. sp. 4: Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 21, 27, 44, 48, 53.

Chilean host: *Phrygilus alaudinus* (Kittlitz, 1833).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Parque Nacional Llanos de Challe: Region III; Parque Nacional Fray Jorge: Region IV.

Geographic distribution: Argentina; Bolivia; Chile; Ecuador; Perú.

Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).

Other significant references: None.

Remarks: This record of *Philopterus* from *Phrygilus alaudinus* may represent an undescribed, unnamed species.

***Philopterus* species 3**

Philopterus n. sp. 5: Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 21, 26–27, 44–45, 48–49, 52–54.

Chilean host: *Phrygilus fruticeti* (Kittlitz, 1833).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Chusmiza: Region I; Valle del Inca, Ollagüe: Region II; Parque Nacional Llanos de Challe: Region III; Parque Nacional Fray Jorge: Region IV; Las Chinchillas: Region IV; Socoroma: Region XV.

Geographic distribution: Argentina; Bolivia; Chile; Perú.

Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).

Other significant references: None.

Remarks: This record of *Philopterus* from *Phrygilus fruticeti* may represent an undescribed, unnamed species.

***Philopterus* species 4**

Philopterus n. sp. 7: Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 21–22, 25, 27, 44–45, 48, 50, 52–55.

Philopterus sp.: Llanos-Soto *et al.* 2017: 318, fig. 5.

Chilean host: *Zonotrichia capensis* (Müller, 1776).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Chusmiza: Region I; Pampas de Tamarugal: Region I; Valle de Jeré, Toconao: Region II; Parque Nacional Llanos de Challe: Region III; Las Chinchillas: Region IV; Parque Nacional Fray Jorge: Region IV; Lago Peñuelas: Region V; Parque Nacional La Campana: Region V; Tiltil: Region RM; Termas del Flaco: Region VI; Valle de Azapa: Region XV; Valle de Lluta: Region XV; Caleta Vitor: Region XV; Putre: Region XV; Socoroma: Region XV.

Geographic distribution: Central and South America.

Chilean reference: Beltrán-Saavedra (2015); Llanos-Soto *et al.* (2017).

Other significant references: None.

Remarks: The records of *Philopterus* on *Zonotrichia capensis* from several Chilean localities may represent an undescribed, unnamed species.

***Philopterus* species 5**

Philopterus sp.: Cortés-Correa 2017: 22, 36, 61, fig. 12A,B.

Chilean host: *Turdus falcklandii magellanicus* King, 1831.

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: San Pedro y las Cañas: Region VII; Ñuble: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: Chile.

Chilean reference: Cortés-Correa (2017).

Other significant references: None.

Remarks: This species of *Philopterus* is likely to be unnamed and undescribed, and may be parasitic on the other subspecies of *Turdus falcklandii*.

Genus *Physconelloides* Ewing, 1927

Physconelloides Ewing, 1927. *Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 17, 94. Type species: *Physconelloides ceratoceps* Ewing, 1927 (by original designation).

***Physconelloides emersoni* Tendeiro, 1987**

Physconelloides emersoni Tendeiro, 1987: 69, pl. 8: figs 1–2; pl. 9: figs 1–2.
Physconelloides emersoni Tendeiro, 1987; Price *et al.* 1999: 204, figs 50–55.
Physconelloides emersoni Tendeiro, 1987; Price *et al*. 2003: 217.
Physconelloides emersoni Tendeiro, 1987; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 20, 43, 46; 49, 51.

Holotype ♂ in KCEM.
Type host: *Metriopelia melanoptera melanoptera* (Molina, 1782).
Chilean host: *Metriopelia melanoptera melanoptera* (Molina, 1782).
Other host: *Metriopelia melanoptera saturatior* Chubb, 1917.
Chilean localities: Chusmiza: Region I; Santiago: Region RM; Putre: Region XV; Socoroma: Region XV.
Geographic distribution: Western South America.
Chilean references: Tendeiro (1987); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant references: Price *et al.* (1999); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: The Chilean records of *Physconelloides emersoni* are from the coastal zone of Santiago in central Chile and from northern Chile, both from the nominate subspecies of the host. A sample from Ecuador recorded by Price *et al.* (1999: 204) is from *Metriopelia melanoptera saturatior*.

***Physconelloides zenaidurae* (McGregor, 1917)**

Goniodes zenaidurae McGregor, 1917b: 433, pl. 28: figs 1, 4.
Campanulotes zenaidurae (McGregor, 1917); Kéler 1939: 230.
Physconelloides zenaidurae (McGregor, 1917); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 291.
Physconelloides rubripes Carriker, 1963: 478, figs 47, 50.
Physconelloides rubripes longulus Tendeiro 1980: 93, fig. 61; photos 30–31.
Physconelloides piotrowskii Tendeiro 1980: 102, figs 54, 67; photos 36–37.
Physconelloides zenaidurae (McGregor, 1917); Price *et al.* 1999: 198.
Physconelloides zenaidurae (McGregor, 1917); Price *et al.* 2003: 218.

Syntypes ♀♀ in USNM. Holotype ♀ of *Physconelloides rubripes longulus* in NHML.
Type host: *Zenaida macroura* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Zenaida auriculata auriculata* (des Murs, 1847).
Other hosts: *Zenaida auriculata rubripes* Lawrence, 1885; *Zenaida aurita* (Temminck, 1809); *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789.
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: Tendeiro (1980).
Other significant references: Carriker (1963); Price *et al.* (1999); Price *et al.* (2003); Galloway & Palma (2008: 215).
Remarks: Price *et al.* (1999: 198) stated that the holotype of *Physconelloides rubripes longulus* was "apparently lost". However, that holotype is held in the NHML collection (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017), as deposited by Tendeiro (1980: 93). Galloway & Palma (2008: 215) provided ecological data on *Physconelloides zenaidurae* collected from *Zenaida macroura* in Manitoba, Canada.

Genus *Picicola* Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1938

Picicola Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1938a. *Entomologist* 71, 74. Type species: *Picicola praeposterus* Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1938a (by original designation).
Tyrannicola Carriker, 1956b. *Florida Ent.* 39, 73. Type species: *Nirmus foedus* Kellogg & Chapman, 1899 (by original designation). As a subgenus of *Picicola*.

***Picicola cunicularіae* Cicchino, 1981**

Picicola (*Tyrannicola*) *cunicularіae* Cicchino, 1981b: 280, figs 2, 6.
Picicola cunicularіae Cicchino, 1981; Price *et al*. 2003: 218.
Picicola cunicularіae Cicchino, 1981; González-Acuña *et al.* 2006c: 212.

Holotype ♂ in MDLP (see Abrahamovich *et al*. 2006: 49).
Type host: *Geossita cunicularia cunicularia* (Vieillot, 1816).

Chilean host: *Geositta rufipennis fasciata* (Philippi & Landbeck, 1864).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: El Volcán: Region RM.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al.* (2006c).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Price *et al*. (2003: 246) demoted the subgenus *Tyrannicola* to a junior synonym of *Picicola*.

***Picicola foedus* (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)**

Nirmus foedus Kellogg & Chapman, 1899: 87, pl. 6: fig. 7.
Degeeriella foeda Kellogg & Chapman, 1899 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 113.
Picicola foedus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 293.
Picicola foedus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Williams 1979: 634, figs 1–3.
Picicola (*Tyrannicola*) *foedus* (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Cicchino & Emerson 1982: 51, figs 1–7.
Picicola foedus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); Price *et al*. 2003: 218.
Picicola foedus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899); González-Acuña *et al.* 2006c: 212.

Lectotype ♀ in EMEC (see Carriker 1957: 100).
Type host: "*Phainopepla nitens* (Swainson, 1838)", in error? (see Cicchino & Emerson 1982: 54).
Chilean hosts: *Pygarrhichas albogularis* (King, 1831); *Xolmis pyrope* (Kittlitz, 1830).
Other hosts: *Muscisaxicola rufivertex* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837; *Pitangus sulphuratus* (Linnaeus, 1766); *Pyrocephalus rubinus* (Boddaert, 1783); three species of *Sayornis*; *Tolmomyias sulphurescens* (Spix, 1825); six species of *Tyrannus*; *Xolmis cinerea* (Vieillot, 1816) (see Price *et al*. 2003: 218).
Chilean localities: El Tambo: Region VI; Araucanía: Region IX; Ñuble: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: Williams (1979: 636); González-Acuña *et al.* (2006c).
Other significant references: McKenzie & MacKenzie (1981); Cicchino & Emerson (1982); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Price *et al*. (2003: 218) did not include *Pygarrhichas albogularis* as a host of *Picicola foedus*, although Williams (1979: 636) lists four specimens from this host. McKenzie & MacKenzie (1981) provided ecological data on *Picicola foedus* in Manitoba, Canada.

***Picicola fuscus* Cicchino & Emerson, 1982**

Picicola (*Tyrannicola*) *fusca* Cicchino & Emerson, 1982: 55, figs 8–14.
"Picicola foedus"; Williams 1979: 636. *Misidentification* (*fide* Cicchino & Emerson 1982: 56).
Picicola fusca Cicchino & Emerson, 1982; Price *et al*. 2003: 219.
Picicola fuscus Cicchino & Emerson, 1982; González-Acuña *et al.* 2006c: 214. *Emendation*.

Holotype ♂ in MDLP (see Abrahamovich *et al*. 2006: 50).
Type host: *Cinclodes fuscus fuscus* (Vieillot, 1818).
Chilean hosts: *Cinclodes antarcticus antarcticus* (Garnot, 1826); *Cinclodes fuscus fuscus* (Vieillot, 1818); *Cinclodes nigrofumosus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838); *Cinclodes oustaleti oustaleti* Scott, 1900.
Other hosts: *Cinclodes albidiventris oreobates* Scott, 1900; *Cinclodes patagonicus chilensis* (Lesson, 1828).
Chilean localities: Embalse el Yeso: Region RM; Los Chacayes: Region RM; Pichidangui: Region IV; Magallanes: Region XII.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: Cicchino & Emerson (1982: 58); González-Acuña *et al.* (2006c).
Other significant references: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: Cicchino & Emerson (1982: 56) listed *Cinclodes antarcticus antarcticus* as a host of *Picicola fuscus*, although they did not mention any specimen from this host in the material examined (Cicchino & Emerson 1982: 58).

***Picicola* species** **New record**

Chilean host: *Muscisaxicola capistrata* (Burmeister, 1860).

Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Magellan: Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Argentina; Bolivia; Chile.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: This unidentified species of *Picicola* from *Muscisaxicola capistrata* is based on a specimen from Chile held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

Genus *Pseudonirmus* Mjöberg, 1910

Pseudonirmus Mjöberg, 1910. *Arkiv Zool.* 6 (13), 149. Type species: *Degeeriella charcoti* Neumann, 1907 = *Pseudonirmus charcoti* (Neumann, 1907) (by original designation).

***Pseudonirmus gurlti* (Taschenberg, 1882)** **New record**

Lipeurus gurlti Taschenberg, 1882: 151, pl. 5: fig. 6.
Esthiopterum gurlti Taschenberg, 1882 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 135.
Pseudonirmus gurlti (Taschenberg, 1882); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 303.
Pseudonirmus gurlti (Taschenberg, 1882); Timmermann 1961c: 35, figs 3, 5c.
Pseudonirmus gurlti (Taschenberg, 1882); Timmermann 1965: 115, fig. 52c, pl. 10: fig. 3.
Pseudonirmus gurlti (Taschenberg, 1882); Clay & Moreby 1967: 163, 168, figs 133, 137, 140.
Pseudonirmus gurlti (Taschenberg, 1882); Price *et al*. 2003: 221.
Pseudonirmus gurlti (Taschenberg, 1882); Palma 2017: 170.

Syntypes ♂♀, repository unknown, presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 171).
Type host: *Daption capense* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Chilean host: *Daption capense* (Linnaeus, 1758).
Other host: *Daption capense australe* Mathews, 1913.
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: Antarctica; Southern Ocean.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Harrison (1937: 26, fig. 2a); Clay (1940a: 298); Guimarães (1943: 425, fig. 1); Timmermann (1961c; 1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Pilgrim & Palma (1982: 7); Palma (1996: 206); Price *et al*. (2003); Page *et al.* (2004: 638, 650); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Pseudonirmus gurlti* from Chile, based on one sample of 23 males and females from *Daption capense* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

Genus *Quadraceps* Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1939

Quadraceps Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1939b. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (*Series* 11) 4, 453. Type species: *Degeeriella vanelli* (Denny, 1842) = *Quadraceps charadrii hospes* (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866) (by original designation).
Koeniginirmus Eichler, 1940b. *Zool. Anz.* 130, 101. Type species: *Koeniginirmus punctatus* (Nitzsch in Burmeister, 1838) = *Quadraceps punctatus* (Burmeister, 1838) (by original designation).
Szidatiella Eichler, 1944. *Stettin. Entomol. Zeit*. 105, 81. Type species: *Docophorus elongatus* Piaget, 1885 = *Quadraceps elongatus* (Piaget, 1885) (by original designation).
Carrikericeps Eichler & Złotorzycka, 1964. *Deuts. Entomol. Zeits.* (*N.F.*) 11 (4–5), 320. Type species: *Quadraceps punensis* Carriker, 1949 (by original designation).
Laminonirmus Złotorzycka, 1967. *Polskie Pismo Entomol*. 37 (4), 754. Type species: *Koeniginirmus ornatus* (Grube, 1851) = *Quadraceps ornatus ornatus* (Grube, 1851) (by original designation). As subgenus of *Koeniginirmus* Eichler, 1940b.

***Quadraceps crassipedalis* Harrison, 1916**

Nirmus crassipes Piaget, 1885: 30, pl. 3: fig. 10. Preoccupied by *Nirmus crassipes* Denny, 1852: 21.
Degeeriella crassipedalis Harrison, 1916: 111. *Nomen novum* for *Nirmus crassipes* Piaget, 1885: 30.
Quadraceps crassipedalis (Harrison); Carriker 1949: 310.

Brüelia crassipedalis (Harrison, 1916); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 54.
Brüelia crassipes (Piaget, 1885); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 54. As a junior synonym.
Quadraceps crassipedalis (Harrison, 1916); Emerson & Price 1985: 395, figs 1–3.
Quadraceps crassipedalis (Harrison, 1916); Price *et al.* 2003: 223.

Syntypes ♂♀ presumed lost.
Type host: *Thinocorus rumicivorus* Eschscholtz, 1829.
Chilean host: *Thinocorus rumicivorus* Eschscholtz, 1829.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Salinas el Convento: Region V.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean reference: Emerson & Price (1985: 397).
Other significant references: Carriker (1949); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: A search of the syntypes of *Nirmus crassipes* Piaget, 1885 in the collection of the NHML, where most of the Piaget Collection of lice is housed, has been unsuccessful.

***Quadraceps elongatus* (Piaget, 1885)** **New record**

Docophorus elongatus Piaget, 1885: 15, pl. 2: fig. 4.
Szidatiella elongatus (Piaget, 1885); Eichler 1944: 81.
Quadraceps elongatus (Piaget, 1885); Timmermann 1952a: 81, fig. 7.
Quadraceps elongatus (Piaget, 1885); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 310.
Quadraceps elongatus (Piaget, 1885); Timmermann 1957: 72, fig. 45.
Szidatiella elongata (Piaget); Złotorzycka 1967: 744.
Quadraceps elongatus (Piaget, 1885); Emerson 1972: 138.
Quadraceps elongatus (Piaget, 1885); Price *et al*. 2003: 224.

Lectotype ♂ in NHML (see Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).
Type host: *Rynchops flavirostris* Vieillot, 1816.
Chilean host: *Rynchops niger intercedens* Saunders, 1895.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: Africa; North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Eichler (1944); Timmermann (1952); Timmermann (1957); Złotorzycka (1967); Emerson (1972); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Quadraceps elongatus* from Chile, based on a sample from *Rynchops niger intercedens* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

***Quadraceps guimaraesi* Timmerman, 1954**

Quadraceps hoplopteri guimarãesi [sic] Timmerman, 1954d: 200, fig. 5.
Quadraceps guimarãesi [sic] Timmerman, 1954; Hopkins & Clay 1955: 186.
Quadraceps guimarãesi [sic] Timmerman, 1954; Timmermann 1957: 57, fig. 30c.
Quadraceps guimaraesi Timmerman, 1954; Price *et al*. 2003: 224.
Quadraceps guimaraesi Timmerman, 1954; González-Acuña *et al*. 2008b: 41, fig. 3.

Holotype ♂ in NHML (see Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).
Type host: *Vanellus chilensis lampronotus* (Wagler, 1827).
Chilean host: *Vanellus chilensis chilensis* (Molina, 1782).
Other hosts: *Vanellus chilensis cayennensis* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean locality: Chillán: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2008b); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Timmermann (1957); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: A sample of *Quadraceps guimaraesi* from "Chile" is held in NHML, without a specific locality (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

***Quadraceps macrocephalus* (Waterston, 1914)** **New record**

Nirmus macrocephalus Waterston, 1914: 284, pl. 25: figs 2, 5.
Degeeriella macrocephala Waterston, 1914 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 117.
Quadraceps macrocephalus (Waterston, 1914); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 313.
Quadraceps assimilis macrocephalus (Waterston, 1914); Timmermann 1953: 179.
Quadraceps assimilis macrocephalus (Waterston, 1914); Timmermann 1957: 60.
Quadraceps assimilis macrocephalus (Waterston, 1914); Złotorzycka 1967: 710.
Quadraceps assimilis macrocephalus (Waterston, 1914); Timmermann 1969a: 251, fig. 6a.
Quadraceps macrocephalus (Waterston, 1914); Palma 1996: 212.
Quadraceps macrocephalus (Waterston, 1914); Price *et al*. 2003: 225.

Syntypes ♂♀ in SAMS (see Palma 1996: 212).
Type host: *Charadrius pecuarius* Temminck, 1823.
Chilean host: *Charadrius falklandicus* Latham, 1790.
Other hosts: *Charadrius alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Charadrius alticola* (Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1902); *Charadrius collaris* Vieillot, 1818; *Charadrius melodus* Ord, 1824; *Charadrius ruficapillus* Temminck, 1821; *Charadrius sanctaehelenae* (Harting, 1873); *Charadrius venustus* Fischer & Reichenow, 1884; *Charadrius wilsonia* Ord, 1814.
Chilean locality: Río Tres Brazos (Magallanes): Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Africa; Australasia; Eurasia; North, Central and South America.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Timmermann (1953); Timmermann (1957); Złotorzycka (1967); Timmermann (1969a); Palma (1996); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Quadraceps macrocephalus* from Chile, based on one sample from *Charadrius falklandicus* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

***Quadraceps meinertzhageni* Timmermann, 1952**

Quadraceps meinertzhageni Timmermann, 1952c: 1035, fig. 6.
Quadraceps meinertzhageni Timmermann, 1952; Hopkins & Clay 1953: 443.
Quadraceps meinertzhageni Timmermann, 1952; Timmermann 1957: 67.
Carrikericeps meinertzhageni (Timmermann, 1952); Eichler & Złotorzycka 1964: 320.
Carrikericeps meinertzhageni (Timmermann, 1952); Złotorzycka 1967: 743.
Quadraceps meinertzhageni Timmermann, 1952; Price *et al*. 2003: 225.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Attagis malouinus malouinus* (Boddaert, 1783).
Chilean host: *Attagis malouinus malouinus* (Boddaert, 1783).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Strait of Magellan: Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean reference: Timmermann (1952c).
Other significant references: Timmermann (1957); Eichler & Złotorzycka (1964); Złotorzycka (1967); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: The original description of *Quadraceps meinertzhageni* is based on material from Chile held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017). In addition, it is the only record of this louse, because subsequent publications are only citations of the original record. Therefore, at present, *Q. meinertzhageni* is known only from Chile, although the distribution of its type host extends to Argentina.

***Quadraceps normifer alpha* (Kellogg, 1914)**

Nirmus triangulatus Nitzsch, var. *alpha* Kellogg, 1914: 84.
Degeeriella alpha Kellogg, 1914 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 107.
Koeniginirmus normifer alpha Kellogg, 1914 [sic]; Eichler 1951: 127.
Quadraceps alpha (Kellogg, 1914); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 308.
Quadraceps alpha (Kellogg, 1914); Clay & Moreby 1967: 164, 169, fig. 93.

Koeniginirmus (*Laminonirmus*) *normifer alpha* (Kellogg, 1914); Złotorzycka 1967: 759.
Quadraceps normifer alpha (Kellogg, 1914); Emerson 1972: 141.
Quadraceps normifer alpha (Kellogg, 1914); Cohen *et al*. 1997: 186.
Quadraceps alpha (Kellogg, 1914); Price *et al*. 2003: 223.
Quadraceps normifer alpha (Kellogg, 1914); Palma 2015b: 153, figs 1–3.
Quadraceps normifer alpha (Kellogg, 1914); Palma 2017: 178.

Lectotype ♂ in EMEC (see Palma 2015b: 151, figs 1, 3).

Type host: *Stercorarius chilensis* (Bonaparte**,** 1857) (see Palma 2015b: 151).

Chilean host: *Stercorarius chilensis* (Bonaparte**,** 1857).

Other hosts: *Stercorarius antarcticus antarcticus* (Lesson, 1831) (not confirmed; see Palma 2015b: 154); *Stercorarius maccormicki* (Saunders, 1893).

Chilean locality: Canal Smyth: Region XII.

Geographic distribution: South America; Subantarctic Islands; Antarctica; southern Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Chilean references: Cohen *et al*. (1997); Palma (2015b).

Other significant references: Eichler (1951); Clay & Moreby (1967); Złotorzycka (1967); Emerson (1972); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: In agreement with Palma (2017: 178) and contrary to Price *et al*. (2003: 223), we regard this louse taxon as a subspecies of *Quadraceps normifer* (Grube, 1851).

***Quadraceps ornatus antarcticus* Timmermann, 1952**

Quadraceps ornatus antarcticus Timmermann, 1952b: 218.
Quadraceps antarcticus Timmermann, 1952; Hopkins & Clay 1953: 443.
Quadraceps antarcticus Timmermann, 1952; Clay & Moreby 1967: 164, 169, fig. 92.
Koeniginirmus (*Laminonirmus*) *ornatus antarcticus* Timmermann, 1952; Złotorzycka 1967: 764.
Quadraceps ornatus antarcticus Timmermann, 1952; Price *et al*. 2003: 226.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.

Type host: *Leucophaeus scoresbii* (Traill, 1823).

Chilean host: *Leucophaeus scoresbii* (Traill, 1823).

Other host: *Chionis alba* Gmelin, 1789.

Chilean localities: Not given.

Geographic distribution: Southern South America; Antarctica.

Chilean reference: Timmermann (1952b).

Other significant references: Złotorzycka (1967); Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: In addition to the holotype, allotype and paratypes of *Quadraceps ornatus antarcticus* from Chile held in the NHML, there are 10 unidentified specimens with the same data as the types (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

***Quadraceps ornatus fuscolaminulatus* (Enderlein, 1908)**

Ricinus fuscolaminulatus Enderlein, 1908: 447, figs 193, 195.
Degeeriella fuscolaminulata Enderlein, 1908 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 113.
Koeniginirmus ornatus fuscolaminulatus Enderlein, 1908 [sic]; Eichler 1951: 130.
Quadraceps ornatus fuscolaminulatus (Enderlein, 1908); Timmermann 1952b: 218.
Koeniginirmus (*Laminonirmus*) *ornatus fuscolaminulatus* (Enderlein, 1908); Złotorzycka 1967: 764.
Quadraceps ornatus fuscolaminulatus (Enderlein, 1908); Price *et al*. 2003: 226.
Quadraceps ornatus González-Acuña *et al*. 2006a: 189.
Quadraceps ornatus fuscolaminulatus (Enderlein, 1908); Palma 2017: 180.

Holotype in ZMHU (see Göllner-Scheiding 1973: 35).

Type host: *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823.

Chilean host: *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823.

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Valparaíso: Region V.

Geographic distribution: Southern Ocean.

Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006a).

Other significant references: Eichler (1951); Timmermann (1952b); Clay & Moreby (1967: 164, 169, fig. 91); Palma (1996: 213); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006a) did not identify their sample of *Quadraceps ornatus* to subspecies, but subsequent examination of the specimens proved that they belong to *Quadraceps ornatus fuscolaminulatus*.

***Quadraceps punctatus lingulatus* (Waterston, 1914)**

Nirmus punctatus lingulatus Waterston, 1914: 285.
Degeeriella lingulata Waterston, 1914 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 116.
Koeniginirmus lingulatus Waterston, 1914 [sic]; Eichler 1951: 126.
Quadraceps lingulatus (Waterston, 1914); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 313.
Quadraceps punctatus lingulatus (Waterston, 1914); Timmermann 1952b: 214, fig. 2c.
Koeniginirmus (*Koeniginirmus*) *lingulatus lingulatus* (Waterston, 1914); Złotorzycka 1967: 750.
Quadraceps punctatus lingulatus (Waterston, 1914); Price *et al.* 2003: 227.
Quadraceps punctatus González-Acuña *et al*. 2006a: 189.
Quadraceps punctatus González-Acuña *et al*. 2011a: 302.
Quadraceps punctatus lingulatus (Waterston, 1914); Palma 2017: 181.
Quadraceps punctatus González-Acuña *et al*. 2020: 3, figs 2c.

Syntypes ♂♀ in SAMS (see Palma 1996: 213).

Type host: *Larus hartlaubii* Bruch, 1853.

Chilean hosts: *Larus modestus* Tschudi, 1843; *Larus pipixcan* Wagler, 1831.

Other hosts: *Larus belcheri* Vigors, 1829; *Larus bulleri* Hutton, 1871; *Larus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1826; *Larus novaehollandiae scopulinus* J.R. Forster, 1843.

Chilean localities: San Antonio: Region V; Talcahuano: Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: Australasia; North, Central and South America.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006a); González-Acuña *et al*. (2011a); González-Acuña *et al*. (2020).

Other significant references: Timmermann (1952b); Palma (1996: 213); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma & Peck (2013: 53); Palma (2017).

Remarks: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006a; 2011; 2020) did not identify their samples of *Quadraceps punctatus* to subspecies, but subsequent examination of the specimens proved that they belong to *Quadraceps punctatus lingulatus*.

***Quadraceps punctatus sublingulatus* Timmermann, 1952**

Quadraceps punctatus sublingulatus Timmermann, 1952b: 215.
Quadraceps sublingulatus Timmermann, 1952; Hopkins & Clay 1953: 444.
Quadraceps punctatus sublingulatus Timmermann, 1952; Clay & Moreby 1967: 164, 169, fig. 90.
Koeniginirmus (*Koeniginirmus*) *lingulatus sublingulatus* (Timmermann, 1952); Złotorzycka 1967: 750.
Quadraceps punctatus sublingulatus Timmermann, 1952; Price *et al.* 2003: 227.
Quadraceps punctatus González-Acuña *et al*. 2006a: 189.
Quadraceps punctatus González-Acuña *et al*. 2011a: 301.
Quadraceps punctatus sublingulatus Timmermann, 1952; Palma 2017: 181.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.

Type host: *Larus delawarensis* Ord, 1815.

Chilean host: *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823.

Other hosts: *Larus californicus* Lawrence, 1854; *Larus occidentalis* Audubon, 1839; *Larus cirrocephalus* Vieillot, 1818; *Larus philadelphia* (Ord, 1815).

Chilean localities: Talcahuano: Region VIII; "Isla Roberto": unknown Region.

Geographic distribution: Australasia; North, Central and South America.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006a); González-Acuña *et al*. (2011).

Other significant references: Timmermann (1952b); Clay & Moreby (1967); Złotorzycka (1967); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).

Remarks: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006a; 2011) did not identify their samples of *Quadraceps punctatus* to

subspecies, but subsequent examination of the specimens proved that they belong to *Quadraceps punctatus sublingulatus*.

***Quadraceps ruficollis* Emerson & Price, 1985**

Quadraceps ruficollis Emerson & Price, 1985: 397, figs 4–6.
Quadraceps ruficollis Emerson & Price, 1985; Price *et al*. 2003: 227.
Quadraceps ruficollis Emerson & Price, 1985; Abrahamovich *et al*. 2006: 50.

Holotype ♂ in USNM.
Type host: *Oreopholus ruficollis* (Wagler, 1829).
Chilean host: *Oreopholus ruficollis* (Wagler, 1829).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Punitaqui: Region IV.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: Emerson & Price (1985); Abrahamovich *et al*. (2006).
Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: At present, *Quadraceps ruficollis* is known only from Chile, although the distribution of the host extends to other countries in South America.

***Quadraceps sellatus houri* Hopkins, 1949** **New record**

Quadraceps houri Hopkins, 1949b: 52, pl. 3: figs 9–10.
Quadraceps sellatus houri Hopkins, 1949; Timmermann 1952a: 79.
Quadraceps houri Hopkins, 1949; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 312.
Quadraceps houri Hopkins, 1949; Timmermann 1957: 71, pl. 7: figs a,b.
Koeniginirmus (*Laminonirmus*) *houri* (Hopkins, 1949); Złotorzycka 1967: 758.
Quadraceps houri Hopkins, 1949; Clay & Moreby 1967: 164, 169, fig. 146.
Quadraceps houri Hopkins, 1949; Price *et al*. 2003: 224.
Quadraceps sellatus houri Hopkins, 1949; Palma 2017: 183.

Holotype ♀ in NHML.
Type host: *Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan, 1763.
Chilean host: *Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan, 1763.
Other hosts: *Sterna vittata vittata* Gmelin, 1789; *Sterna vittata bethunei* Buller, 1896.
Chilean locality: Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Arctic and Subantarctic; Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Timmermann (1952a; 1957); Clay & Moreby (1967); Złotorzycka (1967); Palma (1996: 212); Price *et al*. (2003); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 127, 131); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Quadraceps sellatus houri* from Chile, based on a sample from *Sterna paradisaea* held in MONZ. In agreement with Palma (2017: 183) and contrary to Price *et al*. (2003: 224), we regard this louse taxon as a subspecies of *Quadraceps sellatus*.

***Quadraceps sellatus sellatus* (Burmeister, 1838)**

Nirmus sellatus Burmeister, 1838a: 428.
Degeeriella sellata Burmeister, 1838 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 122.
Quadraceps sellatus (Burmeister, 1838); Hopkins 1949b: 52, pl. 3: figs 11–12.
Koeniginirmus sellatus sellatus Burmeister, 1838 [sic]; Eichler 1951: 134.
Quadraceps sellatus sellatus (Burmeister, 1838); Timmermann 1952a: 80.
Quadraceps sellatus (Burmeister, 1838); Timmermann 1957: 71, pl. 7: figs c,d.
Koeniginirmus (*Laminonirmus*) *sellatus sellatus* (Burmeister, 1838); Złotorzycka 1967: 767.
Quadraceps sellatus (Burmeister, 1838); Clay & Moreby 1967: 164, 169, fig. 145.
Quadraceps sellatus (Burmeister, 1838); Price *et al*. 2003: 227.
Quadraceps sellatus (Burmeister, 1838); González-Acuña *et al*. 2006a: 189.
Quadraceps sellatus sellatus (Burmeister, 1838); Palma 2017: 183.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Hopkins 1949b: 52).
Type host: *Sterna hirundo hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean hosts: *Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758; *Sterna hirundinacea* Lesson, 1831.
Other hosts: *Sterna bergii* Lichtenstein, 1823; *Sterna bengalensis* Lesson, 1831. *Sterna striata* Gmelin, 1789; *Sterna vittata bethunei* Buller, 1896.
Chilean localities: Santo Domingo (Valparaíso): Region V; Magallanes: Region XII.
Geographic distribution: Cosmopolitan.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006a); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Hopkins (1949b); Timmermann (1952); Timmermann (1957); Eichler (1951); Złotorzycka (1967); Clay & Moreby (1967); Palma (1996: 214); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 408); Palma (2017).
Remarks: Magallanes is a new locality record for *Quadraceps sellatus sellatus* in Chile, based on a sample from *Sterna hirundinacea* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017). In agreement with Palma (2017: 183) and contrary to Price *et al*. (2003: 227), we regard this louse taxon as a subspecies.

Genus *Rallicola* Johnston & Harrison, 1911

Subgenus *Rallicola* Johnston & Harrison, 1911

Rallicola Johnston & Harrison, 1911. *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* 36 (2), 324. Type species: *Oncophorus attenuatus* N. [sic] = *Rallicola* (*Rallicola*) *ortygometrae* (Schrank, 1781) (by original designation).
Furnaricola Carriker, 1944b. *Bol. Ent. Venezol.* 3 (2), 83. Type species: *Furnaricola acutifrons* Carriker, 1944b = *Rallicola* (*Rallicola*) *acutifrons* (Carriker, 1944) (by original designation).

***Rallicola* (*Rallicola*) *andinus* Carriker, 1949**

Rallicola andina Carriker, 1949: 313, figs 23–24.
Rallicola andinus Carriker, 1949; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 318. *Emendation*.
Rallicola andinus Carriker, 1949; Emerson 1955: 294, figs 5, 42.
Rallicola andinus Carriker, 1949; Cicchino & Emerson 1983: 169, figs 37–43.
Rallicola (*Rallicola*) *andinus* Carriker, 1949; Price *et al.* 2003: 228.
Rallicola andinus Carriker, 1949; Valdebenito *et al*. 2018: 302, 304, fig. 7.
Holotype ♀ in USNM (see Emerson 1967: 119).
Type host: *Pardirallus sanguinolentus tschudii* Chubb, 1919.
Chilean host: *Pardirallus sanguinolentus landbecki* (Hellmayr, 1932).
Other host: *Pardirallus sanguinolentus sanguinolentus* (Swainson, 1838).
Chilean locality: Bío Bío: Region VIII.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean reference: Valdebenito *et al*. (2018).
Other significant references: Emerson (1955); Cicchino & Emerson (1983); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: In the NHML collection, there is one slide holding four males and four females of *Rallicola* from *Ortygonax rytirhynchos landbecki* (= *Pardirallus sanguinolentus landbecki*) (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017), which may be *Rallicola* (*Rallicola*) *andinus*. Valdebenito *et al.* (2018) collected *R.* (*R.*) *andinus* on all the birds (13) searched for lice.

***Rallicola* (*Rallicola*) *titicacae* (Carriker, 1944)**

Furnaricola titicacae Carriker, 1944b: 91, pl. 4: figs 7–8; pl. 5: fig. 4.
Rallicola titicacae (Carriker, 1944); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 321.
Rallicola titicacae (Carriker, 1944); Price & Clayton 1994: 653, figs 12, 21.
Rallicola (*Rallicola*) *titicacae* (Carriker, 1944); Price *et al*. 2003: 231.
Furnaricola titicacae Carriker, 1944; González-Acuña *et al*. 2006c: 212.
Holotype ♂ in USNM (see Emerson 1967: 85).
Type host: *Phleocryptes melanops schoenobaenus* Cabanis & Heine, 1860.
Chilean host: *Phleocryptes melanops melanops* (Vieillot, 1817).

Other host: *Synallaxis moesta cabanisi* Berlepsch & Leverkühn, 1890.
Chilean locality: Laguna Santa Elena: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006c).
Other significant references: Price & Clayton (1994); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: As stated in the Methods and conventions above, we follow the taxonomy used by Price *et al.* (2003); therefore, we do not recognise the genus *Furnaricola* as valid, and revert this losue species to the subgenus *Rallicola* (*Rallicola*).

***Rallicola* (*Rallicola*) *wernecki* Emerson, 1955**

Rallicola wernecki Emerson, 1955: 286, figs 4, 34.
Rallicola wernecki Emerson, 1955; Cicchino 1980: 168, figs 3–4, 11–13.
Rallicola wernecki Emerson, 1955; Castro & Cicchino 1987: 372.
Rallicola (*Rallicola*) *wernecki* Emerson, 1955; Price *et al*. 2003: 231.

Holotype ♂ in USNM.
Type host: *Fulica armillata* Vieillot, 1817.
Chilean host: *Fulica armillata* Vieillot, 1817.
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Not given.
Geographic distribution: Southern South America.
Chilean reference: Emerson (1955).
Other significant references: Cicchino (1980); Castro & Cicchino (1987); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: No further records of *Rallicola wernecki* from Chile have been published since its original description.

***Rallicola* (*Rallicola*) species** **New record**

Chilean host: *Gallinula melanops crassirostris* (J.E. Gray, 1829).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Santiago: Region RM.
Geographic distribution: Argentina; Chile.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: None.
Remarks: This unidentified species of *Rallicola* (*Rallicola*) from *Gallinula melanops crassirostris* is based on six specimens from Chile held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

Genus *Saemundssonia* Timmermann, 1936

Subgenus *Saemundssonia* Timmermann, 1936

Saemundssonia Timmermann, 1936 [April]. *Zool. Anz.* 114, 97. Type species: *Philopterus gonothorax* (Giebel, 1874) = *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *lari* (O. Fabricius, 1780) (by original designation).

***Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *bicolor* (Rudow, 1870)**

Docophorus bicolor Rudow, 1870: 459.
?*Philopterus bicolor* (Rudow, 1870); Clay 1940a: 297.
Saemundssonia bicolor (Rudow, 1870); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 329.
Saemundssonia creatopae Carriker, 1964: 14, figs 11–13.
Docophorus bicolor Rudow, 1870; Timmermann 1965: 76 (as a *nomen dubium*).
Saemundssonia bicolor (Rudow, 1870); Clay & Moreby 1967: 165, 168, figs 161, 178.
Saemundssonia creatopae Carriker, 1964; Camousseight 1980: 34.
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *bicolor* (Rudow, 1870); Palma 1994: 67.
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *bicolor* (Rudow, 1870); Palma 2017: 196.

Status, sex and repository of types unknown, presumed lost (see Palma (2017: 196). Holotype ♂ of *Saemundssonia creatopae* in MNSC (see Camousseight 1980: 34).

Type host: *Fulmarus glacialoides* (A. Smith, 1840).
Chilean host: *Fulmarus glacialoides* (A. Smith, 1840).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean localities: Valparaíso: Region V; Chinquihue: Region X.
Geographic distribution: Antarctica; Southern Ocean.
Chilean references: Carriker (1964); Camousseight (1980); Palma (1994); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Clay (1940a); Clay & Moreby (1967); Price *et al*. (2003: 233). Palma (1996: 219); Palma (2010: 409); Palma (2017).
Remarks: Chinquihue is a new locality record for *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *bicolor* in Chile, based on a sample from *Fulmarus glacialoides* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017). Palma (1994: 67) synonymised *Saemundssonia creatopae* under *Saemundssonia* (*S.*) *bicolor* and presented evidence showing that *Puffinus creatopus* is not a natural, regular host for this louse species.

***Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *desolata* Timmermann, 1959** **New record**

Saemundssonia desolata Timmermann, 1959b: 151, figs 3, 3a.
Saemundssonia desolata Timmermann, 1959; Timmermann 1965: 73, fig. 8.
Saemundssonia desolata Timmermann, 1959; Clay & Moreby 1967: 165, 168, figs 156–157.
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *desolata* Timmermann, 1959; Price *et al*. 2003: 233.
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *desolata* Timmermann, 1959; Palma 2017: 198.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Pachyptila desolata* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean host: *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews, 1912).
Other hosts: *Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris* (Mathews, 1912); *Pachyptila crassirostris pyramidalis* Fleming, 1939; *Pachyptila desolata* (Gmelin, 1789); *Pachyptila salvini salvini* (Mathews, 1912); *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl, 1820); *Pachyptila vittata* (G. Forster, 1777).
Chilean localities: Mehuín (Valdivia): Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: Southern Hemisphere.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Pilgrim & Palma (1982: 10); (Palma 1996: 220); Price *et al*. (2003); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 127, 130). Palma (2010: 409); Palma (2017).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *desolata* from Chile, based on two samples from *Pachyptila belcheri* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017) and in MONZ, respectively.

Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *lari* (O. Fabricius, 1780) *sensu lato

Pediculus lari O. Fabricius, 1780: 219.
Docophorus gonothorax Giebel, 1874: 450.
Philopterus lari O. Fabricius, 1780 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 97 (as junior synonym of *Philopterus gonothorax* Giebel, 1871 [sic]).
Philopterus gonothorax Giebel, 1871 [sic]; Harrison 1937: 21.
Saemundssonia gonothorax Giebel, 1871 [sic]; Timmermann 1949: 4, figs 1–3.
Saemundssonia gonothorax (Giebel, 1874); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 331.
Saemundssonia lari (O. Fabricius, 1780); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 332.
Saemundssonia lari lari (O. Fabricius, 1780); Clay & Hopkins 1954: 249, figs 37–39.
Saemundssonia lari (O. Fabricius, 1780) *s. l.*; Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 22.
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *lari* (O. Fabricius, 1780); Price *et al*. 2003: 234.
Saemundssonia lari (O. Fabricius, 1780); González-Acuña *et al.* 2006a: 189.
Saemundssonia lari (O. Fabricius, 1780); González-Acuña *et al*. 2011: 301.
Saemundssonia lari; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 39.
Saemundssonia lari (O. Fabricius, 1780); González-Acuña *et al*. 2020b: 5, fig. 2d.
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *lari* (O. Fabricius, 1780) *sensu lato*; Palma 2017: 201.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay & Hopkins 1954: 249, pl. 11: fig. 5).
Type host: *Larus hyperboreus* Gunnerus, 1767.

Chilean hosts: *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823; *Larus pipixcan* Wagler, 1831.

Other hosts: Other 31 species of *Larus* (see Price *et al*. 2003: 234); *Gabianus pacificus* (Latham, 1802); *Pagophila eburnea* (Phipps, 1774); *Rissa brevirostris* (Bruch, 1853); *Rissa tridactyla* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Xema sabini* (Sabine, 1819).

Chilean localities: Santo Domingo (Valparaíso): Region V; Talcahuano: Region VIII; Río Lluta: Region XV.

Geographic distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006a); González-Acuña *et al*. (2011); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015); González-Acuña *et al*. (2020b).

Other significant references: Harrison (1937); Clay & Hopkins (1954); Timmermann (1957a: 42, figs 9, 12); Clay & Moreby (1967: 165, 169, figs 163–167); Pilgrim & Palma (1982); Palma (1996: 222); Price *et al*. (2003); Martín-Mateo (2009: 117, fig. 29); Palma & Peck (2013: 60); Palma (2010: 409); (Palma 2012: 44, fig. 14); Palma (2017).

Remarks: *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *lari* is a morphologically variable "head & neck" louse frequently collected from many species of gulls. Palma (2017: 202) discussed the *sensu lato* status of *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *lari*.

***Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *lockleyi* Clay, 1949** **New record**

Saemundssonia lockleyi Clay, 1949b: 11, figs 17, 24–25.

Saemundssonia lockleyi Clay, 1949; Clay & Moreby 1967: 165, 169, figs 170, 173–174.

Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *lockleyi* (O. Fabricius, 1780); Price *et al.* 2003: 235.

Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *lockleyi* (O. Fabricius, 1780); Palma 2017: 203.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.

Type host: *Sterna vittata georgiae* Reichenow, 1904.

Chilean host: *Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan, 1763.

Other hosts: *Chlidonias albostriatus* (G.R. Gray, 1845); *Onychoprion anaethetus* (Scopoli, 1786); *Sterna virgata* Cabanis, 1875. *Sterna vittata bethunei* Travers, 1896.

Chilean locality: Isla Gonzalo (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Clay & Moreby (1967); Price *et al*. (2003); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 127, 131). Pilgrim & Palma (1982: 23, 31); Palma (1996: 223); Palma (2010: 409); Palma (2017).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *lockleyi* from Chile, based on one sample from *Sterna paradisaea* held in MONZ.

***Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *platygaster jadwigae* Timmermann, 1969** **New record**

Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *platygaster jadwigae* Timmermann, 1969b: 242.

Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *platygaster jadwigae* Timmermann, 1969; Price *et al.* 2003: 236.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.

Type host: *Calidris alba* (Pallas, 1764).

Chilean host: *Calidris alba* (Pallas, 1764).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Isla Rocuant (Talcahuano): Region VIII.

Geographic distribution: All continents, except Antarctica.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant reference: Price *et al*. (2003).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *platygaster jadwigae* from Chile, based on one sample from *Calidris alba* held in MONZ.

***Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *pterodromae* Timmermann, 1959** **New record**

Saemundssonia pterodromae Timmermann, 1959b: 153, fig. 4.

Saemundssonia halobaenae Timmermann, 1965: 77.

Saemundssonia pterodromae Timmermann, 1959; Timmermann 1965: 78, fig. 16.

Saemundssonia pterodromae Timmermann, 1959; Palma & Pilgrim 1983: 149.
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *pterodromae* Timmermann, 1959; Price *et al*. 2003: 237.
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *pterodromae* Timmermann, 1959; Palma 2017: 206.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.

Type host: *Lugensa brevirostris* (Lesson, 1833).

Chilean host: *Halobaena caerulea* (Gmelin, 1789).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Cabo de Hornos [Cape Horn]: Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans; Southern Ocean.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Palma & Pilgrim (1983); Palma (1996: 225); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 409); Palma (2017).

Remarks: This is the first record of *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *pterodromae* from Chile, based on one sample from *Halobaena caerulea* held in MONZ.

***Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *sternae* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Pediculus sternae Linnaeus, 1758: 612.
Ricinus sternae (Linnaeus, 1758); Latreille 1804: 107.
Philopterus sternae Linnaeus, 1758 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 104 (qualified as "Identity uncertain").
Saemundssonia sternae (Linnaeus, 1758); Clay 1949b: 4, figs 1–6, 16, 22–23.
Saemundssonia sternae (Linnaeus, 1758); Clay & Hopkins 1950: 245.
Saemundssonia sternae (Linnaeus, 1758); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 336.
Saemundssonia sternae (Linnaeus, 1758); Clay & Moreby 1967: 164, figs 168–169, 171–172.
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *sternae* (Linnaeus, 1758); Price *et al*. 2003: 237.
Saemundssonia sternae (Linnaeus, 1758); González-Acuña *et al*. 2006a: 189.
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *sternae* (Linnaeus, 1758); Palma 2017: 208.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (see Clay 1949b: 10).

Type host: *Sterna hirundo hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758.

Chilean host: *Sterna hirundo* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Other hosts: *Sterna dougallii* Montagu, 1813; *Sterna striata* Gmelin, 1789; *Sterna vittata* Gmelin, 1789.

Chilean locality: Santo Domingo (Valparaíso): Region V.

Geographic distribution: Africa; Australasia; Eurasia; North America; Southern Ocean.

Chilean reference: González-Acuña *et al*. (2006a).

Other significant references: Clay (1949b); Clay & Hopkins (1950); Clay & Moreby (1967); Pilgrim & Palma (1982: 23); Palma (1996: 225); Price *et al*. (2003); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 127, 131); Martín-Mateo (2009: 117); Palma (2010: 409); Palma (2017).

Remarks: As most other species of this genus, *Saemundssonia* (*S.*) *sternae* is frequently found on the head and neck of its hosts (R.L. Palma, pers. observation).

***Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) species** **New record**

Chilean host: *Oceanites pincoyae* Harrison *et al.*, 2013.

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Seno Reloncaví: Region X.

Geographic distribution: Southern Chile.

Chilean reference: This catalogue.

Other significant references: None.

Remarks: This unidentified species of *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) from *Oceanites pincoyae* is based on a nymphal specimen from Chile held in MONZ.

Subgenus *Puffinoecus* Eichler, 1949

Puffinoecus Eichler, 1949a. *Boll. Soc. Entomol. Italiana* 79, 12. Type species: *Puffinoecus peusi* Eichler, 1949a
= *Saemundssonia* (*Puffinoecus*) *peusi* (Eichler, 1949) (by original designation).

***Saemundssonia* (*Puffinoecus*) *puellula* Timmermann, 1965** **New Record**

Saemundssonia puellula Timmermann, 1965: 82.
Saemundssonia puellula Timmermann, 1965; Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 11.
Puffinoecus nadleri Mey, 1989: 54, figs 1–3.
Saemundssonia (*Puffinoecus*) *puellula* Timmermann, 1965; Palma 1994: 67.
Puffinoecus puellulus (Timmermann, 1965); Martín-Mateo 1996: 59, figs 1e,f, 3g–5g, 6f, 8.
Saemundssonia (*Puffinoecus*) *puellula* Timmermann, 1965; Price *et al*. 2003: 237.
Saemundssonia (*Puffinoecus*) *puellula* Timmermann, 1965; Palma 2017: 193.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Puffinus pacificus cuneatus* Salvin, 1888.
Chilean host: *Puffinus creatopus* Coues, 1864.
Other hosts: *Puffinus gravis* (O'Reilly, 1818); *Puffinus pacificus pacificus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Chilean locality: Masatierra Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V.
Geographic distribution: Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Pilgrim & Palma (1982); Palma (1994); Mey (1989); Martín-Mateo (1996); Palma (1996: 227); Price *et al*. (2003). Palma (2010: 409); Palma (2017).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Saemundssonia* (*Puffinoecus*) *puellula* from Chile, based on one sample from *Puffinus creatopus* held in MONZ.

Note: Ruz & Toro (1968: 135) recorded males and females of *Saemundssonia* on *Sula variegata*, but this is most likely the result of a contamination from an unknown host, because no species of *Saemundssonia* are known to parasitise any species of *Sula* or any other member of the family Sulidae (see Price *et al.* 2003: 364).

Genus *Strigiphilus* Mjöberg, 1910

Strigiphilus Mjöberg, 1910. *Arkiv Zool.* 6 (13), 132. Type species: *Docophorus heterocerus* Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1861 = *Strigiphilus goniodicerus* Eichler, 1949c (by original designation).
Tytoniella Eichler, 1949. *Boll. Soc. Entomol. Italiana* 79, 13. Type species: *Docophorus rostratus* "Ntz i. Brm." = *Strigiphilus rostratus* (Burmeister, 1838) (by original designation).

***Strigiphilus aitkeni* Clay, 1966**

Strigiphilus aitkeni Clay, 1966a: 12, figs 5, 7, 9, 11–12; pl. 2.
Strigiphilus aitkeni Clay, 1966; Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 25.
Strigiphilus aitkeni Clay, 1966; Price *et al*. 2003: 239.
Strigiphilus (*Tytoniella*) *aitkeni* Clay, 1966; González-Acuña *et al.* 2006b: 302.
Strigiphilus (*Tytoniella*) *aitkeni* Clay, 1966; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 96, fig. 9A.
Strigiphilus aitkeni Clay, 1966; Palma 2017: 211.
Strigiphilus (*Tytoniella*) *aitkeni* Clay, 1966; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262, fig. 3-20.

Holotype ♂ in NHML.
Type host: *Tyto alba hellmayri* Griscom & Greenway, 1937.
Chilean host: *Tyto alba tuidara* (J.E. Gray, 1829).
Other hosts: *Tyto alba delicatula* (Gould, 1837); *Tyto alba javanica* (Gmelin, 1788); *Tyto capensis longimembris* (Jerdon, 1839); *Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826); *Tyto novaehollandiae castanops* (Gould, 1837).
Chilean localities: Lago Peñuelas: Region V; Santiago: Region RM; San Javier: Region VII; Concepción: Region VIII.
Geographic distribution: Asia; Australasia; North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al.* (2006b); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018); this catalogue.
Other significant references: Clay (1976: 540, 546); Palma (1996: 227); Price *et al*. (2003); Palma (2010: 409); Bush *et al*. (2012: 258–259); Palma (2017).
Remarks: Concepción is a new locality record for *Strigiphilus aitkeni* in Chile, based on a sample from *Tyto alba tuidara* held in MONZ.

***Strigiphilus chilensis* Carriker, 1966**

Strigiphilus chilensis Carriker, 1966: 95, fig. 34.
Strigiphilus chilensis Carriker, 1966; Clayton & Price 1984: 353, figs 20, 41.
Strigiphilus chilensis Carriker, 1966; Price *et al*. 2003: 239.
Strigiphilus chilensis Carriker, 1966; González-Acuña *et al.* 2006b: 302.
Strigiphilus chilensis Carriker, 1966; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 96, fig. 8.
Strigiphilus chilensis Carriker, 1966; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262, fig. 3-20.
Strigiphilus chilensis Carriker, 1966; Grandón-Ojeda *et al.* 2018: 164, figs 8–9.

Holotype ♀ in USNM (see Emerson 1967: 124).

Type host: "*Bubo virginianus nacurutu* (Vieillot, 1817)", in error for *Bubo magellanicus* (Lesson, 1828) (see Remarks below).

Chilean host: *Bubo magellanicus* (Lesson, 1828).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Putaendo: Region V; Las Condes (Santiago): Region RM; Concepción: Region VIII; Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: South America.

Chilean references: Carriker (1966); Clayton & Price (1984); González-Acuña *et al*. (2006b); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018); Grandón-Ojeda *et al.* (2018).

Other significant references: Emerson (1967); Price *et al.* (2003).

Remarks: The type locality of *Strigiphilus chilensis* is "Santiago, Chile", but the geographical distribution of *Bubo virginianus nacurutu* does not include Chile. Clayton & Price (1984) and Price *et al*. (2003) named the type host as given in the original description, but the remaining Chilean references also added the host *Bubo magellanicus* or only mentioned the latter host species. Considering that the only species of *Bubo* that occurs in Chile is *Bubo magellanicus* (see Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes 2004: 147), this species is the type host of *Strigiphilus chilensis*. At present, this louse species is known only from Chile, although the distribution of the type host extends to other countries. Grandón-Ojeda *et al.* (2018: 164) found 315 specimens of *S. chilensis* on 16 of 19 birds examined, a prevalence of 84.21%.

***Strigiphilus cursor* (Burmeister, 1838)**

Docophorus cursor Burmeister, 1838: 426.
Philopterus cursor Nitzsch, in Burmeister, 1838 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 92.
Strigiphilus cursor (Burmeister, 1838); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 339.
Strigiphilus cursor (Burmeister, 1838); Clay 1966b: 841, 843, fig. 15.
Strigiphilus cursor (Burmeister, 1838); Price *et al.* 2003: 239.
Strigiphilus cursor (Burmeister, 1838); González-Acuña *et al.* 2006b: 302.
Strigiphilus cursor (Burmeister, 1838); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 96, fig. 9B.
Strigiphilus cursor (Burmeister, 1838); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.
Strigiphilus cursor (Burmeister, 1838); Shimada & Yoshizawa 2020: 504, figs 7–11.
Philopterus cursor var *laticephalus* Uchida, 1949: 543; Shimada & Yoshizawa 2020: 505, figs 12–16 [in part].

Syntypes presumed lost (see Palma 2017: 28).

Type host: *Asio flammeus flammeus* (Pontoppidan, 1763).

Chilean host: *Asio flammeus suinda* (Vieillot, 1817).

Other host: *Strix aluco yamadae* Yamashina, 1936.

Chilean localities: La Ligua: Region V; Llolleo: Region V; Las Cabras (Cachapoal): Region VI; Carampangue: Region VIII; Malleco: Region IX; Temuco: Region IX; Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: North Africa; Eurasia; North and South America.

Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al.* (2006b); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Carriker (1966: 85); Clay (1966b); Price *et al.* (2003); Galloway & Lamb (2019: 610); Shimada & Yoshizawa (2020).

Remarks: Galloway & Lamb (2019) provided ecological data on *Strigiphilus cursor* collected from *Asio flammeus* in Manitoba, Canada.

***Strigiphilus microgenitalis* Carriker, 1966**

Strigiphilus microgenitalis Carriker, 1966: 92, figs 29–30.
Strigiphilus microgenitalis Carriker, 1966; Clayton & Price 1984: 359, figs 29, 50, 69.
Strigiphilus microgenitalis Carriker, 1966; Price *et al.* 2003: 240.
Strigiphilus microgenitalis Carriker, 1966; González-Acuña *et al.* 2006b: 302.
Strigiphilus microgenitalis Carriker, 1966; Orellana-León 2009: 12, 17, figs 2AB, 3B, 4AB.
Strigiphilus microgenitalis Carriker, 1966; Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 96.
Strigiphilus microgenitalis Carriker, 1966; González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262, fig. 3-20.

Holotype ♀ in USNM (see Emerson 1967: 124).
Type host: *Glaucidium brasilianum ridgwayi* Sharpe, 1875.
Chilean host: *Glaucidium nanum* (King, 1828).
Other hosts: *Glaucidium brasilianum brasilianum* (Gmelin, 1788); *Glaucidium brasilianum medianum* Todd, 1916; *Glaucidium brasilianum phaloenoides* (Daudin, 1800).
Chilean localities: Petorca: Region V; Quinta Normal: Region RM; Curacaví: Region RM; Pelequén: Region VI; Curicó: Region VII; Ñuble: Region XVI.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al.* (2006b); Orellana-León (2009); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).
Other significant references: Clayton & Price (1984); Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: Figure 3B in Orellana-León (2009: 18) is labelled as a male of *Kurodaia caputonis* but, in fact, it shows a male *Strigiphilus microgenitalis*. Also, figure 4B in Orellana-León (2009: 20) shows a nymph of S. *microgenitalis*, but it is labelled as *Kurodaia caputonis*.

***Strigiphilus speotyti* (Osborn, 1896)**

Docophorus speotyti Osborn, 1896: 222, fig. 144.
Philopterus speotyti Osborn, 1896 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 104. (as junior synonym of *Philopterus syrnii* Packard, 1873).
Strigiphilus speotyti (Osborn, 1896); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 340.
Strigiphilus speotyti speotyti (Osborn, 1896); Carriker 1966: 95, figs 36–37.
Strigiphilus speotyti speotyti (Osborn, 1896); Clayton & Price 1984: 351, figs 19, 40, 62, 74.
Strigiphilus speotyti (Osborn, 1896); Price *et al*. 2003: 240.
Strigiphilus speotyti (Osborn, 1896); González-Acuña *et al.* 2006b: 302.
Strigiphilus speotyti (Osborn, 1896); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 96.
Strigiphilus speotyti (Osborn, 1896); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Lectotype ♀ in OSUM (see Emerson 1960: 159, but see Remarks).
Type host: *Athene cunicularia hypugaea* (Bonaparte, 1825).
Chilean host: *Athene cunicularia* (Molina, 1782).
Other hosts: None.
Chilean locality: Puente Alto: Region RM.
Geographic distribution: North, Central and South America.
Chilean references: González-Acuña *et al.* (2006b); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).
Other significant references: Carriker (1966); Clayton & Price (1984); Price *et al*. (2003).
Remarks: As stated in the Methods and conventions above, we follow the taxonomy used by Price *et al.* (2003); therefore, we do not recognised any subspecies of *Strigiphilus speotyti*. Although the lectotype should have been deposited at OSUM, the curator of that collection said that it could not be located (L. Musetti pers. comm. Aug. 2021).

***Strigiphilus syrnii* (Packard, 1873)**

Docophorus syrnii Packard, 1873: 733, figs 62a,b.
Philopterus syrnii Packard, 1872 [sic]; Harrison 1916: 105.
Strigiphilus syrnii (Packard, 1873); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 340.

Strigiphilus syrnii (Packard, 1873); Clayton & Price 1984: 349, figs 15, 36, 58.
Strigiphilus syrnii (Packard, 1873); Clayton 1990: 260.
Strigiphilus syrnii (Packard, 1873); Price *et al*. 2003: 240.
Strigiphilus syrnii (Packard, 1873); González-Acuña *et al.* 2006b: 302.
Strigiphilus syrnii (Packard, 1873); Moreno & González-Acuña 2015: 96.
Strigiphilus syrnii (Packard, 1873); González-Acuña & Moreno 2018: 262.

Neotype ♂ in NHML (Clayton & Price 1984: 349).

Type host: *Strix nebulosa nebulosa* Forster, 1772.

Chilean host: *Strix rufipes* King, 1828.

Other hosts: *Bubo virginianus virginianus* (Gmelin, 1788); *Bubo virginianus occidentalis* Stone, 1896; *Bubo virginianus pallescens* Stone, 1897; *Bubo virginianus wapacuthu* (Gmelin, 1788); *Strix occidentalis* (Xantus de Vasey, 1860); *Strix varia* Barton, 1799.

Chilean localities: Angol: Region IX; Valdivia: Region XIV.

Geographic distribution: Eurasia; North, Central and South America.

Chilean references: Clayton (1990); González-Acuña *et al.* (2006b); Moreno & González-Acuña (2015); González-Acuña & Moreno (2018).

Other significant references: Clayton & Price (1984); Price *et al*. (2003); Galloway & Lamb (2019: 616).

Remarks: Galloway & Lamb (2019) provided ecological data on *Strigiphilus syrnii* collected from *Strix varia* and *Bubo virginianus* in Manitoba, Canada.

Genus *Struthiolipeurus* Cummings, 1916

Struthiolipeurus Cummings, 1916a. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1916, 679. Type species: *Lipeurus asymmetricus* Piaget, 1885 = *Struthiolipeurus struthionis* (Gervais, 1844) (by subsequent designation).

***Struthiolipeurus chilensis* Mey, 1998**

Struthiolipeurus chilensis Mey, 1998: 77, figs 7, 36, 41–42.
Struthiolipeurus chilensis Mey, 1998; Price *et al.* 2003: 242.

Holotype ♀ in USNM.

Type host: *Pterocnemia pennata pennata* (d'Orbigny, 1834).

Chilean host: *Pterocnemia pennata pennata* (d'Orbigny, 1834).

Other hosts: None.

Chilean locality: Magallanes: Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Argentinean and Chilean Patagonia.

Chilean reference: Mey (1998).

Other significant reference: Price *et al.* (2003).

Remarks: At present, *Struthiolipeurus chilensis* is known only from Chile, although the distribution of its host extends to Argentina.

Genus *Tinamotaecola* Carriker, 1944

Tinamotaecola Carriker, 1944a. *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 95, 86. Type species: *Tinamotaecola andinae* Carriker, 1944 (by original designation).

***Tinamotaecola andinae* Carriker, 1944**

Tinamotaecola andinae Carriker, 1944a: 87, figs 1d,e.
Tinamotaecola andinae Carriker, 1944; Hopkins & Clay 1952: 348.
Tinamotaecola andinae Carriker, 1944; Hellenthal *et al*. 2002: 137, figs 2, 5, 9.
Tinamotaecola andinae Carriker, 1944; Price *et al.* 2003: 244.
Tinamotaecola andinae Carriker, 1944; Cicchino *et al*. 2014: 351, figs 1–2, 14, 19, 20.
Tinamotaecola andinae; Beltrán-Saavedra 2015: 39.

Holotype ♂ in USNM (see Emerson 1967: 128).

Type host: *Tinamotis pentlandii* Vigors, 1837.

Chilean host: *Tinamotis pentlandii* Vigors, 1837.

Other host: *Chunga burmeisteri* Hartlaub, 1860 (in error, see Remarks below).
Chilean locality: Visviri (Tarapacá): Region I.
Geographic distribution: South America.
Chilean references: Hellenthal *et al*. (2002); Cicchino *et al*. (2014); Beltrán-Saavedra (2015).
Other significant reference: Price *et al.* (2003).
Remarks: Cicchino *et al*. (2014: 352) expressed doubt about *Chunga burmeisteri* being a natural and regular host of *Tinamotaecola andinae*, regarding this host-louse association as the likely result of a misidentification of the hosts or mislabelling of the samples examined by Hellenthal *et al.* (2002).

Genus *Trabeculus* Rudow, 1866

Trabeculus Rudow, 1866b. *Z. ges. NatWiss. 27*: 466. Type species: *Trabeculus schillingi* Rudow, 1866 (by monotypy).

Giebelia Kellogg, 1896a. *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 6*: 137. Type species: *Giebelia mirabilis* Kellogg, 1896a = *Trabeculus mirabilis* (Kellogg, 1896a) (by monotypy).

***Trabeculus hexakon* (Waterston, 1914)** **New Record**

Giebelia hexakon Waterston, 1914: 291, pl. 25: figs 7, 11, pl. 26: fig. 14.
Giebelia hexakon Waterston, 1914; Harrison 1916: 144.
Trabeculus hexacon (Waterston, 1914); Hopkins & Clay 1952: 349. Unjustified emendation.
Trabeculus hexakon (Waterston, 1914); Timmermann 1965: 128, fig. 68; pl. 2: figs 1–2.
Trabeculus hexacon (Waterston, 1914); Clay & Moreby 1967: 166, 168, figs 80, 152. Unjustified emendation.
Trabeculus hexakon (Waterston, 1914); Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 11.
Trabeculus hexakon (Waterston, 1914); Price *et al*. 2003: 244. In part.
Trabeculus hexakon (Waterston, 1914); Palma 2017: 215.

Syntypes ♂♀ in SAMS (see Palma 2017: 215).
Type host: *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus, 1758.
Chilean host: *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus, 1758.
Other hosts: *Procellaria cinerea* Gmelin, 1789; *Procellaria parkinsoni* G.R. Gray, 1862; *Procellaria westlandica* Falla, 1946.
Chilean locality: Valdivia: Region XIV.
Geographic distribution: Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.
Chilean reference: This catalogue.
Other significant references: Timmermann (1965); Clay & Moreby (1967); Pilgrim & Palma (1982); (Palma 1996: 229); Price *et al*. (2003); Page *et al.* (2004: 637, 650); Palma (2010: 409); Palma (2017).
Remarks: This is the first record of *Trabeculus hexakon* from Chile, based on a sample from *Procellaria aequinoctialis* held in MONZ.

Trabeculus hexakon* (Waterston, 1914) *sensu lato

"*Giebelia mirabilis* Kellogg" Thompson 1940: 642. *Misidentification*.
Giebelia hexakon Waterston, 1914; Kéler 1952: 205, figs 1–3.
Trabeculus hexakon (Waterston, 1914) *s. l.*; Pilgrim & Palma 1982: 8–9, 11–12.
Trabeculus hexakon (Waterston, 1914); Price *et al*. 2003: 244. In part.
Trabeculus hexakon (Waterston, 1914) *sensu lato*; Palma 2017: 216.

Chilean hosts: *Pterodroma defilippiana* (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869); *Pterodroma externa* (Salvin, 1875); *Puffinus creatopus* Coues, 1864; *Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin, 1789).
Other hosts: *Pterodroma axillaris* (Salvin, 1893); *Pterodroma cookii* (G.R. Gray, 1843); *Pterodroma incerta* (Schlegel, 1863); *Pterodroma longirostris* (Stejneger, 1888); *Pterodroma nigripennis* (Rothschild, 1893); *Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica* Imber & Jenkins, 1981; *Pterodroma pycrofti* Falla, 1933; *Puffinus carneipes* Gould, 1844; *Puffinus gravis* (O'Reilly, 1818); *Puffinus pacificus pacificus* (Gmelin, 1789); *Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus* Lesson, 1831; *Puffinus tenuirostris* (Temminck, 1835).
Chilean localities: Valparaíso: Region V; off Masafuera Island (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Masatierra Island

(Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Isla Santa Clara (Juan Fernández Islands): Region V; Yaldad (Chiloé): Region X; Isla Guamblin: Region XII; Isla Bartolomé (Diego Ramírez Islands): Region XII.

Geographic distribution: Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Chilean references: Thompson (1940); this catalogue.

Other significant references: Kéler (1952); Pilgrim & Palma (1982); Palma (1996: 229); Price *et al*. (2003); Page *et al.* (2004: 638, 650); Hänel & Palma (2007: 113, 128, 130); Martín-Mateo (2009: 139, fig. 31); Palma (2010: 409); Palma (2017).

Remarks: We follow Palma (2017: 216) in regarding the populations of *Trabeculus hexakon* from species of *Pterodroma* and *Puffinus* as *sensu lato* because they have subtle but clear and consistent differences from the populations of *Trabeculus hexakon* from the type host, *Procellaria aequinoctialis*, and the other species of *Procellaria*.

Valparaíso, Masafuera Island, Isla Santa Clara, Isla Guamblin, and Isla Bartolomé are all new locality records for *Trabeculus hexakon sensu lato* in Chile, based on seven samples from *Pterodroma defilippiana*, *Pterodroma externa*, *Puffinus creatopus* and *Puffinus griseus* held in MONZ. Yaldad is also a new locality record for this louse in Chile, based on a sample from *Puffinus griseus* held in NHML (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017).

Genus *Tyranniphilopterus* Mey

Tyranniphilopterus Mey, 2004. *Ornithol. Anz.* 43, 178. Type species: *Tyranniphilopterus venezuelensis* Mey, 2004 (by original designation).

***Tyranniphilopterus delicatulus* Mey, 2004**

Tyranniphilopterus delicatulus Mey, 2004: 181, fig. 27.

Tyranniphilopterus delicatulus Mey, 2004; Fuentes *et al.* 2015: 279, fig. 6.

Tyranniphilopterus delicatulus Mey, 2004; Cortés-Correa 2017: 17, 20, 36, 60, figs 6A,B.

Holotype ♀ in NHMR.

Type host: "*Elaenia albiceps modesta* Tschudi, 1844", in error for *Elaenia albiceps chilensis* Hellmayr, 1927 (see Remarks below)

Chilean host: *Elaenia albiceps chilensis* Hellmayr, 1927.

Other hosts: None.

Chilean localities: Parque Nacional La Campana: Region V; Santa Cruz: Region VI; Altos de Lircay National Reserve: Region VII; Parque Inglés: Region VII; Chillán: Region XVI.

Geographic distribution: Southern South America.

Chilean references: Mey (2004); Fuentes *et al.* (2015); Cortés-Correa (2017).

Other significant references: None.

Remarks: *Elaenia albiceps modesta* is present in Chile, but only in the far north (Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes 2004: 174). Considering that the type locality of *Tyranniphilopterus delicatulus* is in central Chile (Region VI), the correct type host is *Elaenia albiceps chilensis*. At present, this louse species is known only from Chile, although the distribution of the type host extends to Argentina.

HOST-LOUSE LIST

Louse taxa are listed under each host taxon in alphabetical order according to genera. Vernacular names of hosts are given in English and Spanish.

♦ Denotes louse species or subspecies that are **known only** from Chile.

♣ Denotes louse species or subspecies that are **new records** from Chile.

* Denotes louse species or subspecies that have been **introduced** to Chile by human agency with their hosts.

AVES

STRUTHIONIFORMES

RHEIDAE **Rheas—Ñandúes**

***Pterocnemia pennata pennata* (d'Orbigny, 1834)** **Lesser rhea—Ñand andino**
- ♦ *Meinertzhageniella schubarti* Eichler, 1941
- ♦ *Struthiolipeurus chilensis* Mey, 1998

TINAMIFORMES
TINAMIDAE **Tinamous—Perdices**

***Nothoprocta perdicaria* (Kittlitz, 1830)** **Chilean tinamou—Perdiz chilena**
- ♦ *Heptapsogaster subminutus* (Carriker, 1961)
  Heptapsogaster teres (Clay, 1937)
  Heptapsogaster testudo Clay, 1937
  Menacanthus nothoproctae Carriker, 1944

***Tinamotis pentlandii* Vigors, 1837** **Puna tinamou—Perdiz de la Puna**
  Tinamotaecola andinae Carriker, 1944

GALLIFORMES
ODONTOPHORIDAE **Quails—Codornices**

***Callipepla californica* (Shaw, 1798)** **Californian quail—Codorniz**
- * *Goniodes stefani* Clay & Hopkins, 1955
- * *Oxylipeurus ellipticus* (Kéler, 1958)

PHASIANIDAE **Poultry—Aves de corral**

***Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758** **Ring-necked pheasant—Faisán**
- * *Goniocotes chrysocephalus* Giebel, 1874
- * *Oxylipeurus mesopelios colchicus* Clay, 1938

***Chrysolophus pictus* Linnaeus, 1758** **Golden pheasant—Faisán dorado**
- * *Lipeurus caponis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

***Gallus gallus domesticus* Brisson, 1760** **Domestic chicken—Gallina**
- * *Chelopistes meleagridis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- * *Cuclotogaster heterographus* (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866)
- * *Goniocotes gallinae* (De Geer, 1778)
- * *Goniocotes rectangulatus* Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866
- * *Goniodes dissimilis* (Denny, 1842)
- * *Goniodes gigas* (Taschenberg, 1879)
- * *Lipeurus caponis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- * *Menacanthus pallidulus* (Neumann, 1912)
- * *Menacanthus stramineus* (Nitzsch, 1818)
- * *Menopon gallinae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

***Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus, 1758** **Turkey—Pavo**
- * *Menacanthus stramineus* (Nitzsch, 1818)

***Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758** **Peafowl—Pavo real**
- * *Amyrsidea* (*Argimenopon*) *minuta* Emerson, 1961
- * *Goniodes pavonis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

ANSERIFORMES
ANATIDAE — **Ducks, Swans, Geese—Patos, Cisnes, gansos**

***Cygnus melancoryphus* (Molina, 1782)** — **Black-necked swan—Cisne de cuello negro**
Anatoecus icterodes (Nitzsch, 1818) *sensu lato*
Anatoecus penicillatus Kéler, 1960
Holomenopon brevithoracicum (Piaget, 1880)
Ornithobius pricei Arnold, 2005

***Chloephaga melanoptera* (Eyton, 1838)** — **Andean goose—Piuquén**
Holomenopon tadornae (Gervais, 1844)

***Chloephaga picta* (Gmelin, 1789)** — **Magellan goose—Caiquén**
Anaticola marginellus (Piaget, 1885)
Anatoecus dentatus (Scopoli, 1763) *sensu lato*
Anatoecus icterodes (Nitzsch, 1818) *sensu lato*
Holomenopon brevithoracicum (Piaget, 1880)

***Anas georgica* Gmelin, 1789** — **Brown pintail—Pato jergón grande**
Anaticola crassicornis (Scopoli, 1763
Anatoecus icterodes (Nitzsch, 1818) *sensu lato*
Trinoton querquedulae (Linnaeus, 1758)

***Anser anser* (Linnaeus, 1758)** — **Domestic goose—Ganso**
* *Anaticola anseris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
* *Trinoton anserinum* (J.C. Fabricius, 1805)

PODICIPEDIFORMES
PODICIPEDIDAE — **Grebes—Zambullidores**

***Rollandia rolland chilensis* (Lesson, 1828)** — **Chilean grebe—Pimpollo**
Pseudomenopon dolium (Rudow, 1869)

***Podiceps major* (Boddaert, 1783)** — **Great grebe—Huala**
Aquanirmus major Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2009

***Podiceps occipitalis* Garnot, 1826** — **Silvery grebe—Blanquillo**
Aquanirmus rollandii Castro & Cicchino, 2000
Pseudomenopon dolium (Rudow, 1869)

SPHENISCIFORMES
SPHENISCIDAE — **Penguins—Pingüinos**

***Pygoscelis papua ellsworthi* Murphy, 1947** — **Gentoo penguin—Pingüino papúa**
Austrogoniodes gressitti Clay, 1967

***Pygoscelis antarctica* (J.R. Forster, 1781)** — **Chinstrap penguin—Pingüino antártico**
Austrogoniodes gressitti Clay, 1967

***Eudyptes chrysocome* (J.R. Forster, 1781)**
Rockhopper penguin—Pingüino de penacho amarillo
♣ *Austrogoniodes cristati* Kéler, 1952

♣ *Austrogoniodes macquariensis* Harrison, 1937 *sensu lato*

Eudyptes chrysolophus **(J.F. Brandt, 1837)** **Macaroni penguin—Pingüino macaroni**
♣ *Austrogoniodes macquariensis* Harrison, 1937 *sensu lato*

Spheniscus humboldti **Meyen, 1834** **Humboldt penguin—Pingüino de Humboldt**
Austrogoniodes bifasciatus (Piaget, 1885)

Spheniscus magellanicus **(J.R. Forster, 1781)** **Magellanic penguin—Pingüino de Magallanes**
Austrogoniodes bifasciatus (Piaget, 1885)

PROCELLARIIFORMES
DIOMEDEIDAE **Albatrosses—Albatros**

Diomedea epomophora **Lesson, 1825** **Royal albatross—Albatros real**
Austromenopon affine (Piaget, 1890)
Docophoroides brevis (Dufour, 1835)

Diomedea exulans **Linnaeus, 1825** **Wandering albatross—Albatros errante**
Docophoroides brevis (Dufour, 1835)
Harrisoniella hopkinsi Eichler, 1952

Thalassarche melanophris **(Temminck, 1828)** **Black-browed albatross—Albatros de ceja negra**
♣ *Docophoroides simplex* (Waterston, 1914)
Harrisoniella ferox (Giebel, 1867)
Paraclisis diomedeae (J.C. Fabricius, 1775)
Perineus circumfasciatus Kéler, 1957

Thalassarche chrysostoma **(J.R. Forster, 1785)** **Grey-headed albatross—Albatros de cabeza gris**
Perineus circumfasciatus Kéler, 1957

PROCELLARIIDAE **Petrels—Petreles**

Macronectes giganteus **(Gmelin, 1789)** **Southern giant petrel—Petrel gigante antártico**
Austromenopon ossifragae (Eichler, 1949)
♣ *Docophoroides murphyi* (Kellogg, 1914)
Paraclisis obscura (Rudow, 1869)
Perineus macronecti Palma & Pilgrim, 1988

Fulmarus glacialoides **(Smith, 1840)** **Antarctic fulmar—Petrel plateado**
Ancistrona vagelli (J.C. Fabricius, 1787)
Austromenopon brevifimbriatum (Piaget, 1880)
Perineus nigrolimbatus (Giebel, 1874)
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *bicolor* (Rudow, 1870)

Daption capense **(Linnaeus, 1758)** **Cape pigeon—Petrel moteado**
Austromenopon brevifimbriatum (Piaget, 1880)
♣ *Pseudonirmus gurlti* (Taschenberg, 1882)

Pterodroma defilippiana **(Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869)**
Masatierra petrel—Fardela blanca de Más a Tierra
Halipeurus leucophryna Timmermann, 1960
♣ *Trabeculus hexakon* (Waterston, 1914) *sensu lato*

***Pterodroma longirostris* (Stejneger, 1888)** **Stejneger's petrel—Fardela de Más Afuera**
Halipeurus leucophryna Timmermann, 1960

***Pterodroma neglecta juana* Mathews, 1936** **Kermadec petrel—Fardela negra de Juan Fernández**
Ancistrona vagelli (J.C. Fabricius, 1787)
Halipeurus kermadecensis (Johnston & Harrison, 1912)
Trabeculus hexakon (Waterston, 1914) *sensu lato*

***Pterodroma externa* (Salvin, 1875)** **Juan Fernández petrel—Fardela blanca de Juan Fernández**
Ancistrona vagelli (J.C. Fabricius, 1787)
Halipeurus kermadecensis (Johnston & Harrison, 1912)
Naubates (*Guenterion*) *damma* Timmermann, 1961
Trabeculus hexakon (Waterston, 1914) *sensu lato*

***Pterodroma cervicalis* (Salvin, 1891)** **White-naped petrel—Fardela de cuello blanco**
Naubates (*Guenterion*) *damma* Timmermann, 1961

***Pterodroma phaeopygia phaeopygia* (Salvin, 1876)** **Galápagos petrel—Fardela gris parda**
Halipeurus noctivagus Timmermann, 1960

***Halobaena caerulea* (Gmelin, 1789)** **Blue petrel—Petrel azulado**
Naubates (*Guenterion*) *clypeatus* (Giebel, 1874)
♣ *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *pterodromae* Timmermann, 1959

***Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews, 1912)** **Slender-billed prion—Petrel de pico delgado**
Austromenopon stammeri Timmermann, 1963
Naubates (*Guenterion*) *prioni* (Enderlein, 1908)
♣ *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *desolata* Timmermann, 1959

***Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus, 1758** **White-chinned petrel—Fardela negra grande**
Naubates (*Naubates*) *fuliginosus* (Taschenberg, 1882)
♣ *Trabeculus hexakon* (Waterston, 1914)

***Puffinus bulleri* Salvin, 1888** **Buller's shearwater—Fardela de dorso gris**
Halipeurus thompsoni Edwards, 1961

***Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin, 1789** **Sooty shearwater—Fardela negra**
Ancistrona vagelli (J.C. Fabricius, 1787)
Austromenopon paululum (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)
Halipeurus diversus (Kellogg, 1896)
♣ *Trabeculus hexakon* (Waterston, 1914) *sensu lato*

***Puffinus creatopus* Coues, 1864** **Pink-footed shearwater—Fardela blanca**
Ancistrona vagelli (J.C. Fabricius, 1787)
Austromenopon paululum (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)
Halipeurus gravis priapulus Timmermann, 1961
♣ *Saemundssonia* (*Puffinoecus*) *puellula* Timmermann, 1965
Trabeculus hexakon (Waterston, 1914) *sensu lato*

HYDROBATIDAE **Storm petrels—Petreles de las tormentas**

***Fregetta grallaria* (Vieillot, 1817)** **White-bellied storm petrel—Golondrina de mar de vientre blanco**
Austromenopon enigki Timmermann, 1963

Halipeurus pelagicus (Denny, 1842)

***Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus* (Kuhl, 1820)** — **Wilson's storm petrel—Golondrina de mar común**
Halipeurus pelagicus (Denny, 1842)

***Oceanites gracilis gracilis* (Elliot, 1859)** — **Elliot's storm petrel—Golondrina de mar chica**
Halipeurus pelagicus (Denny, 1842)

***Oceanites pincoyae* Harrison *et al*., 2013** — **Pincoya storm petrel—Golondrina de mar pincoya**
Austromenopon enigki Timmermann, 1963
Philoceanus robertsi (Clay, 1940)
♣ *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) species

***Pelagodroma marina* (Latham, 1790)** — **White-faced storm petrel—Golondrina de mar de cara blanca**
Halipeurus pelagodromae Palma, 2011

***Oceanodroma tethys kelsalli* (Lowe, 1925)** — **Peruvian storm petrel—Golondrina de mar peruana**
Halipeurus pelagicus (Denny, 1842)
♣ *Philoceanus becki* Kellogg, 1903

***Oceanodroma markhami* (Salvin, 1883)** — **Markham's storm petrel—Golondrina de mar negra**
Halipeurus pelagicus (Denny, 1842)
♣ *Philoceanus amadoni* Timmermann, 1961

PELECANOIDIDAE — **Diving petrels—Petreles buceadores**

***Pelecanoides garnotii* (Lesson, 1828)** — **Peruvian diving petrel—Yunco**
♣ *Austromenopon elliotti* Timmermann, 1954
Halipeurus falsus falsus Eichler, 1949

***Pelecanoides urinatrix* (Gmelin, 1789)** — **Common diving petrel—Yunco de los canales**
♣ *Austromenopon elliotti* Timmermann, 1954
♣ *Pelmatocerandra setosa* (Giebel, 1876)

***Pelecanoides magellani* (Mathews, 1912)** — **Magellanic diving petrel—Yunco de Magallanes**
Pelmatocerandra flinti Emerson & Price, 1971

PELECANIFORMES
PELECANIDAE — **Pelicans—Pelícanos**

***Pelecanus thagus* Molina, 1782** — **Peruvian pelican—Pelícano peruano**
Colpocephalum occidentalis Price, 1967
Pectinopygus occidentalis Thompson, 1948
Piagetiella chilensis (Grosse, 1885)

SULIDAE — **Boobies—Piqueros**

***Sula variegata* (Tschudi, 1843)** — **Peruvian booby—Piquero peruano**
Eidmanniella albescens (Piaget, 1880)
Pectinopygus annulatus Piaget, 1880

PHALACROCORACIDAE — **Cormorants—Cormoranes**

***Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (Gmelin, 1789)** **Neotropic cormorant—Yeco**
Eidmanniella eurygaster (Nitzsch [*in* Giebel], 1866)
Pectinopygus gyroceras (Nitzsch [In Giebel] 1866)
♣ *Piagetiella vigua* (Eichler, 1943)

***Phalacracorax magellanicus* (Gmelin, 1789)** **Magellan cormorant—Cormorán de las rocas**
♦ *Pectinopygus magellanicus* Timmermann, 1967

***Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* (Lesson, 1837)** **Guanay cormorant—Guanay**
Eidmanniella pellucida (Rudow, 1869)
Pectinopygus grubeni Timmermann, 1967
Piagetiella transitans (Ewing, 1930)

***Phalacrocorax gaimardi* (Lesson & Garnot, 1828)** **Red-legged cormorant—Lile**
Eidmanniella pellucida (Rudow, 1869)
♣ *Pectinopygus timmermanni* Clay, 1973
Piagetiella caputincisum Eichler, 1950

***Phalacrocorax atriceps* King, 1828** **Imperial cormorant—Cormorán imperial**
Eidmanniella pellucida (Rudow, 1869)
♣ *Pectinopygus turbinatus* (Piaget, 1890)

CICONIIFORMES
ARDEIDAE **Herons—Garzas**

***Bubulcus ibis ibis* (Linnaeus, 1758)** **Cattle egret—Garza boyera**
♣ *Ardeicola expallidus* Blagoveshtchensky, 1940

THRESKIORNITHIDAE **Ibises—Bandurrias**

***Theristicus melanopis* (Gmelin, 1789)** **Black-faced ibis—Bandurria**
Ardeicola melanopis Hajela & Tandan, 1970
Colpocephalum trispinum Piaget, 1885
Ibidoecus fissisignatus (Kellogg & Paine, 1911)
Plegadiphilus mamillatus (Piaget, 1885)

CATHARTIDAE **American vultures—Jotes, Cóndores**

***Cathartes aura jota* (Molina, 1782)** **Turkey vulture—Jote de cabeza colorada**
Colpocephalum kelloggi Osborn, 1902
Falcolipeurus marginalis (Osborn, 1902)
Laemobothrion (*Laemobothrion*) *glutinans* Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1861

***Coragyps atratus foetens* Lichstenstein, 1817** **Black vulture—Jote de cabeza negra**
Colpocephalum foetens (Eichler, 1954)
Colpocephalum kelloggi Osborn, 1902
Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *alternatus* (Osborn, 1902)
Falcolipeurus marginalis (Osborn, 1902)

***Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, 1758** **Andean condor—Cóndor**
Colpocephalum trichosum Harrison, 1916
Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *punctatus* (Gervais, 1849) *Incertae sedis*

Cuculiphilus (*Falcophilus*) *zonatus* (Piaget, 1885)
♣ *Falcolipeurus assessor* (Giebel, 1874)

PHOENICOPTERIFORMES
PHOENICOPTERIDAE **Flamingoes—Flamencos**

***Phoenicopterus chilensis* Molina, 1782** **Chilean flamingo—Flamenco chileno**
Anaticola phoenicopteri (Coinde, 1859)
Anatoecus pygaspis (Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1866)
Colpocephalum heterosoma Piaget, 1880

FALCONIFORMES
ACCIPITRIDAE **Hawks, Harriers, Kites—Gavilanes, Aguiluchos**

***Elanus leucurus* (Vieillot, 1818)** **White-tailed kite—Bailarín**
Degeeriella elani Tendeiro, 1955

***Circus cinereus* (Vieillot, 1816)** **Cinereus harrier—Vari**
Degeeriella leucopleura (Nitzsch [in Giebel], 1874)

***Accipiter chilensis* Philippi & Landbeck, 1864** **Chilean hawk—Peuquito**
Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842
Degeeriella epustulata (Carriker, 1903)

***Geranoaetus melanoleucus* Vieillot, 1819** **Black chested buzzard—Aguila chilena**
Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842
Degeeriella fulva (Giebel, 1874)

***Parabuteo unicinctus* (Temminck, 1824)** **Harris's hawk—Peuco**
Craspedorrhynchus species
Degeeriella emersoni Clay, 1958

***Buteo polyosoma* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)** **Red-backed hawk—Aguilucho común**
Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842
Craspedorrhynchus species
Degeeriella fulva (Giebel, 1874)

***Buteo ventralis* Gould, 1837** **Rufous-tailed hawk—Aguilucho de cola rojiza**
Colpocephalum turbinatum Denny, 1842
Degeeriella fulva (Giebel, 1874)

"Pillo" (see Remarks above)
Laemobothrion (*Laemobothrion*) *maximum* (Scopoli, 1763)

FALCONIDAE **Falcons, Caracaras, kestrels—Halcones, Caranchos, Tiuques**

***Phalcoboenus megalopterus* (Meyen, 1834)** **Mountain caracara—Carancho cordillearno**
Acutifrons megalopterus Carriker, 1956
Colpocephalum megalopteri Price, 1967

***Phalcoboenus albogularis* (Gould, 1837)** **White-throated caracara—Carancho cordillearno del sur**
Colpocephalum phalcoboeni Price, 1964

***Phalcoboenus australis* (Gmelin, 1788)** **Striated caracara—Carancho negro**
♣ *Colpocephalum strangei* Price, 1966

***Caracara plancus plancus* (Miller, 1777)** **Southern crested caracara—Traro**
Acutifrons connectens Carriker, 1956
Acutifrons titschacki (Eichler, 1954)
Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880
Falcolipeurus josephi Tandan & Dhanda, 1963

***Milvago chimango chimango* (Vieillot 1816)** **Chimango Caracara—Tiuque**
♦ *Caracaricola chimangophilus* Mey & González-Acuña, 2000
Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880
Kurodaia (*Kurodaia*) *fulvofasciata* Piaget, 1880

***Milvago chimango temucoensis* (Sclater, 1918)** **Chimango Caracara—Tiuque**
Acutifrons chimango Eichler, 1948
Colpocephalum maculatum Piaget, 1880

***Falco sparverius cinnamonimus* Swainson, 1838** **American kestrel—Cernícalo americano**
Colpocephalum subzerafae Tendeiro, 1988
Degeeriella rufa carruthi Emerson, 1953
Laemobothrion (*Laemobothrion*) *tinnunculi* (Linnaeus, 1758)

***Falco femoralis* Temminck, 1822** **Aplomado falcon—Halcón perdiguero**
Degeeriella rufa rufa (Burmeister, 1838)

***Falco peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771** **Peregrine falcon—Halcón peregrino**
Colpocephalum zerafae Ansari, 1955
Degeeriella rufa rufa (Burmeister, 1838)

GRUIFORMES
RALLIDAE **Rails, Coots—Taguas**

***Pardirallus sanguinolentus landbecki* (Hellmayr, 1932)** **Plumbeous rail—Pidén**
Fulicoffula species
Pseudomenopon meinertzhageni Price, 1974
Rallicola (*Rallicola*) *andinus* Carriker, 1949

***Gallinula melanops crassirostris* (J.E. Gray, 1829)** **Spot-flanked gallinule—Tagüita**
♣ *Rallicola* (*Rallicola*) species

***Fulica armillata* Vieillot, 1817** **Red-gartered coot—Tagua**
Pseudomenopon pilosum (Scopoli, 1763)
Rallicola (*Rallicola*) *wernecki* Emerson, 1955

***Fulica cornuta* Bonaparte, 1853** **Horned coot—Tagua cornuda**
Pseudomenopon pilosum (Scopoli, 1763)

CHARADRIIFORMES
CHARADRIIDAE — **Lapwings, Plovers—Queltehues, Chorlos**

***Vanellus chilensis chilensis* (Molina, 1782)** — **Southern lapwing—Queltehue**
Actornithophilus gracilis (Piaget, 1880)
Austromenopon aegialitidis (Durrant, 1906) *sensu lato*
Quadraceps guimaraesi Timmerman, 1954

***Charadrius falklandicus* Latham, 1790** — **Two-banded plover—Chorlo de doble collar**
♣ *Actornithophilus ochraceus* (Nitzsch, 1818) *sensu lato*
♣ *Quadraceps macrocephalus* (Waterston, 1914)

***Oreopholus ruficollis* (Wagler, 1829)** — **Tawny-throated dotterel—Chorlo de campo**
♦ *Quadraceps ruficollis* Emerson & Price, 1985

SCOLOPACIDAE — **Godwits, Sandpipers—Zarapitos, Playeros**

***Limosa haemastica* (Linnaeus, 1758)** — **Hudsonain godwit—Zarapito de pico recto**
♣ *Carduiceps cingulatus cingulatus* (Denny, 1842)

***Calidris alba* (Pallas, 1764)** — **Sanderling—Playero blanco**
♣ *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *platygaster jadwigae* Timmermann, 1969

THINOCORIDAE — **Seedsnipes—Perdicitas**

***Attagis malouinus malouinus* (Boddaert, 1783)** — **White-bellied seedsnipe—Perdicita cordillerana austral**
♦ *Quadraceps meinertzhageni* Timmermann, 1952

***Thinocorus rumicivorus* Eschscholtz, 1829** — **Least seedsnipe—Perdicita**
Quadraceps crassipedalis Harrison, 1916

STERCORARIIDAE — **Skuas—Salteadores**

***Stercorarius chilensis* (Bonaparte, 1857)** — **Chilean skua—Salteador chileno**
♣ *Austromenopon fuscofasciatum* (Piaget, 1880)
Haffneria grandis (Piaget, 1880)
Quadraceps normifer alpha (Kellogg, 1914)

***Stercorarius maccormicki* Saunders, 1893** — **Antarctic skua—Salteador polar**
Haffneria grandis (Piaget, 1880)

LARIDAE — **Gulls, Terns—Gaviotas, Gaviotines**

***Leucophaeus scoresbii* (Traill, 1823)** — **Dolphin gull—Gaviota austral**
Quadraceps ornatus antarcticus Timmermann, 1952

***Larus modestus* Tschudi, 1843** — **Grey gull—Gaviota garuma**
Quadraceps punctatus lingulatus (Waterston, 1914)

***Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823** — **Kelp gull—Gaviota dominicana**
Actornithophilus piceus lari (Packard, 1870)
Austromenopon transversum (Denny, 1842)

Quadraceps ornatus fuscolaminulatus (Enderlein, 1908)
Quadraceps punctatus sublingulatus Timmermann, 1952
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *lari* (O. Fabricius, 1780) *sensu lato*

***Larus pipixcan* Wagler, 1831** **Franklin's gull—Gaviota de Franklin**
Actornithophilus piceus lari (Packard, 1870)
Austromenopon transversum (Denny, 1842)
Quadraceps punctatus lingulatus (Waterston, 1914)
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *lari* (O. Fabricius, 1780) *sensu lato*

***Sterna hirundinacea* Lesson, 1831** **South American tern—Gaviotín sudamericano**
Quadraceps sellatus sellatus (Burmeister, 1838)

***Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758** **Common tern—Gaviotín boreal**
Quadraceps sellatus sellatus (Burmeister, 1838)
Saemundssonia (*Saemundssonia*) *sternae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

***Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan, 1763** **Arctic tern—Gaviotín artico**
♣ *Quadraceps sellatus houri* Hopkins, 1949
♣ *Saemundssonia* (*Saemundssonia*) *lockleyi* Clay, 1949

RYNCHOPIDAE **Skimmers—Rayadores**

***Rynchops niger intercedens* Saunders, 1895** **Black skimmer—Rayador**
♣ *Quadraceps elongatus* (Piaget, 1885)

COLUMBIFORMES
COLUMBIDAE **Pigeons, Doves—Palomas, Torcazas, Tórtolas**

***Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789** **Rock dove—Paloma común**
* *Campanulotes bidentatus compar* (Burmeister, 1838)
* *Colpocephalum turbinatum* Denny, 1842
* *Columbicola columbae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

***Columba araucana* Lesson, 1827** **Chilean pigeon—Torcaza**
Columbicola adamsi Clayton & Price, 1999

***Zenaida auriculata auriculata* (des Murs, 1847)** **Eared dove—Tórtola**
Bonomiella zenaidae Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2012
Columbicola baculoides (Paine, 1914)
Columbicola macrourae (Wilson, 1941)
Hohorstiella species
Physconelloides zenaidurae (McGregor, 1917)

***Metriopelia melanoptera* (Molina, 1782)** **Black-winged ground dove—Tórtola cordillerana**
Columbicola drowni Clayton & Price, 1999
Physconelloides emersoni Tendeiro, 1987

***Metriopelia aymara* (Prévost, 1840)** **Golden-spotted ground dove—Tórtolita de la Puna**
Columbicola altamimiae Clayton & Price, 1999

PSITTACIFORMES
PSITTACIDAE — **Parrots, Parakeets—Cotorras, Tricahue, Choroy**

***Cyanoliseus patagonus bloxami* Olson, 1995** — **Burrowing parrot—Tricahue**
Heteromenopon (*Heteromenopon*) *macrurum* (Eichler 1952)
Paragoniocotes meridionalis Guimarães, 1975
Psittacobrosus patagoni Price & Beer, 1968

***Enicognathus ferrugineus* (Müller, 1776)** — **Austral parakeet—Cachaña**
Heteromenopon (*Heteromenopon*) *macrurum* (Eichler 1952)
♦ *Paragoniocotes enicognathidis* Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2009
Psittacobrosus patagoni Price & Beer, 1968

***Enicognathus leptorhynchus* (King, 1831)** — **Slender-billed parakeet—Choroy**
Heteromenopon (*Heteromenopon*) *macrurum* (Eichler 1952)
♦ *Paragoniocotes enicognathidis* Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2009
Psittacobrosus patagoni Price & Beer, 1968

***Myiopsitta monachus* (Boddaert, 1873)** — **Monk parakeet—Cotorra gris argentina**
Paragoniocotes fulvofasciatus (Picaglia, 1885)

STRIGIFORMES
TYTONIDAE — **Barn owls—Lechuzas**

***Tyto alba tuidara* (J.E. Gray, 1829)** — **Barn owl—Lechuza**
Kurodaia (*Conciella*) *subpachygaster* (Piaget, 1880)
Strigiphilus aitkeni Clay, 1966

STRIGIDAE — **Owls—Concón, Chunchos, Pequén, Nuco**

***Bubo magellanicus* (Lesson, 1828)** — **Magellanic horned owl—Tucúquere**
♦ *Strigiphilus chilensis* Carriker, 1966

***Strix rufipes* King, 1828** — **Rufous-legged owl—Concón**
Strigiphilus syrnii (Packard, 1873)

***Glaucidium nanum* (King, 1828)** — **Austral pygmy owl—Chuncho**
♣ *Colpocephalum brachysomum* Kellogg & Chapman, 1902
Kurodaia (*Conciella*) *caputonis* (Carriker, 1966)
Strigiphilus microgenitalis Carriker, 1966

***Athene cunicularia* (Molina, 1782)** — **Burrowing owl—Pequén**
Strigiphilus speotyti (Osborn, 1896)

***Asio flammeus* (Pantoppidan, 1763)** — **Short-eared owl—Nuco**
Strigiphilus cursor (Burmeister, 1838)

APODIFORMES
TROCHILIDAE — **Hummingbirds—Picaflores**

***Oreotrochilus estella* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)** — **Andean hillstar—Picaflor de la Puna**
Trochiloecetes species

***Sephanoides sephaniodes* (Lesson & Garnot, 1827)** **Green-backed firecrown—Picaflor**
Leremenopon species

PICIFORMES
PICIDAE **Woodpeckers—Pájaros carpinteros**

***Picoides lignarius* (Molina, 1782)** **Striped woodpecker—Carpinterito**
Menacanthus pici (Denny, 1842)

***Colaptes pitius* (Molina, 1782)** **Chilean flicker—Pitío**
Menacanthus pici (Denny, 1842)
Penenirmus auritus (Scopoli, 1763)

***Campephilus magellanicus* (King, 1828)** **Magellanic woodpecker—Carpintero negro**
Menacanthus campephili Price & Emerson, 1975
Penenirmus campephili Eichler, 1953

PASSERIFORMES
FURNARIIDAE **Miners, Cinclodes—Mineros, Churretes, Canasteros**

***Geositta rufipennis fasciata* (Philippi & Landbeck, 1864)** **Rufous-banded miner—Minero cordillerano**
Picicola cunicularіae Cicchino, 1981

***Cinclodes fuscus fuscus* (Vieillot, 1818)** **Bar-winged cinclodes—Churrete acanelado**
Machaerilaemus maestus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)

***Cinclodes oustaleti oustaleti* Scott, 1900** **Grey-flanked cinclodes—Churrete chico**
Picicola fuscus Cicchino & Emerson, 1982

***Cinclodes nigrofumosus* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)** **Seaside cinclodes—Churrete costero**
Picicola fuscus Cicchino & Emerson, 1982

***Cinclodes antarcticus antarcticus* (Garnot, 1826)** **Blackish cinclodes—Churrete austral**
Picicola fuscus Cicchino & Emerson, 1982

***Phleocryptes melanops melanops* (Vieillot, 1817)** **Wren-like rushbird—Trabajador**
Rallicola (*Rallicola*) *titicacae* (Carriker, 1944)

***Leptasthenura aegithaloides* (Kittlitz, 1830)** **Plain-mantled tit-spinetail—Tijeral**
Machaerilaemus laticapitus Price, Hellenthal, & Dalgleish, 2002

***Asthenes pyrrholeuca* (Vieillot, 1817)** **Sharp-billed canastero—Canastero cola larga**
Machaerilaemus laticorpus (Carriker, 1903)

***Pygarrhichas albogularis* (King, 1831)** **White-throated treerunner—Comesebo grande**
Picicola foedus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)

TYRANNIDAE **Elaenias, Tyrants—Fio-fio, Dormilonas**

***Elaenia albiceps chilensis* Hellmayr, 1927** **White-crested elaenia—Fio-fio**
Menacanthus cfr. *distinctus* (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)
Ricinus cfr. *invadens* (Kellogg, 1899)

♦ *Tyranniphilopterus delicatulus* Mey, 2004

***Muscisaxicola maculirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837**
Spot-billed ground tyrant—Dormilona chica
Machaerilaemus maestus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)

***Muscisaxicola rufivertex* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837**
Rufous-naped ground tyrant—Dormilona de nuca rojiza
Machaerilaemus maestus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)

***Muscisaxicola capistrata* (Burmeister, 1860)** **Cinnamon-bellied ground tyrant—Dormilona rufa**
♣ *Picicola* species

***Xolmis pyrope* (Kittlitz, 1830)** **Fired-eyed diucon—Diucón**
Picicola foedus (Kellogg & Chapman, 1899)

TURDIDAE **Thrushes—Zorzales**

***Turdus falcklandii magellanicus* King, 1831** **Austral thrush—Zorzal**
Guimaraesiella magellanica (Cicchino, 1986)
Menacanthus eurysternus (Burmeister, 1838)
♦ *Myrsidea danielalfonsoi* Sychra & Palma, 2021
Philopterus species 5

MIMIDAE **Mockingbirds—Tencas**

***Mimus thenca* (Molina, 1782)** **Chilean mockingbird—Tenca**
Brueelia rotundifrons Cicchino, 1981

THRAUPIDAE **Tanagers—Naranjeros, Comesebos**

***Thraupis bonariensis* (Gmelin, 1789)** **Blue and yellow tanager—Naranjero**
Brueelia species 4

***Conirostrum tamarugense* Johnson & Millie, 1972** **Tamarugo conebill—Comesebo del tamarugal**
Brueelia species 1

EMBERIZIDAE **Finches—Chincol, Diucas**

***Zonotrichia capensis* (Müller, 1776)** **Rufous-collared sparrow—Chincol**
Philopterus species

***Phrygilus gayi* (Gervais, 1834)** **Grey-hooded sierra-finch—Cometocino de Gay**
♦ *Brueelia coquimbana* Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2008

***Phrygilus fruticeti* (Kittlitz, 1833)** **Mourning sierra-finch—Yal**
♦ *Brueelia yal* Cicchino & González-Acuña, 2008
Philopterus species 3

***Phrygilus plebejus* (Tschudi, 1844)** **Ash-breasted sierra-finch—Plebeyo**
Brueelia species 3
Ricinus australis (Kellogg, 1896)

***Phrygilus alaudinus* (Kittlitz, 1833)** **Band-tailed sierra-finch—Platero**
Brueelia species 2
Philopterus species 2

***Diuca diuca diuca* (Molina, 1782)** **Common diuca-finch—Diuca**
♦ *Brueelia diucae* Cicchino & González-Acuña. 2009
Philopterus species 1

***Xenospingus concolor* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)** **Slender-billed finch—Pizarrita**
Brueelia species 5
Ricinus species

ICTERIDAE **Cowbirds, Blackbirds—Tordos, Loicas**

***Curaeus curaeus curaeus* (Molina, 1782)** **Austral blackbird—Tordo**
Brueelia marcoi Cicchino & Castro, 1996
Machaerilaemus laticorpus (Carriker, 1903)

***Chrysomus thilius thilius* (Molina, 1782)** **Yellow-winged blackbird—Trile**
Myrsidea psittaci Carriker, 1955

***Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis* (Gmelin, 1789)** **Shiny cowbird—Mirlo**
Brueelia bonariensis Cicchino & Castro, 1996

***Sturnella loyca loyca* (Molina, 1782)** **Long-tailed meadowlark—Loica**
Brueelia boae Cicchino & Castro, 1996
Menacanthus leistidis Cicchino, 1984
Menacanthus sturnellae Price, 1977

FRINGILLIDAE **Siskins—Jilgueros**

***Carduelis barbata* (Molina, 1782)** **Black-chinned siskin—Jilguero**
Myrsidea quadrifasciata argentina (Kellogg, 1906)
Philopterus roehreri (Eichler & Freund, 1956)
Ricinus carolynae Nelson, 1972

HIRUNDINIDAE **Swallows—Golondrinas**

***Tachycineta leucopyga* (Meyen, 1834)** **Chilean swallow—Golondrina chilena**
Acronirmus longus (Kellogg, 1896)

PASSERIDAE **Sparrows—Gorriones**

***Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)** **House sparrow—Gorrión**
* *Brueelia cyclothorax* (Burmeister, 1838)
* *Menacanthus eurysternus* (Burmeister, 1838)
* *Myrsidea quadrifasciata quadrifasciata* (Piaget, 1880)

Discussion

Considering that from a total of about 440 species of birds recorded from Chile (Martínez-Piña & González-Cifuentes 2004), only 155 species (35%) have been recorded as hosts of lice (see Host-louse list), the 245 louse species and subspecies listed in this catalogue from Chilean birds represent only a fraction of the actual louse fauna of this country. Although the lice from some groups of birds have been studied in more detail, *e.g.* diurnal and nocturnal raptors (see Moreno & González-Acuña 2015), birds of other groups have not been studied at all—*e.g*. cuckoos and nightjars—or only a small fraction of the fauna has been searched for lice—*e.g*. herons and perching birds. Taking a conservative estimate of two louse species per bird species, over 500 species of lice still unrecorded may be found on Chilean birds.

Present knowledge of the Chilean feather louse fauna is not only limited, but also uneven in regard to host diversity. Notwithstanding the greater number of species of perching birds (Passeriformes) than any other group, with 180 (41%) species in the Chilean fauna, only 36 (14.8%) species of lice have been recorded from 32 (7.3%) species of perching birds. Conversely, 55 (22.5%) species of lice have been recorded from 35 (8%) species of seabirds (albatrosses, petrels and penguins), from a total of 67 (15%) seabird species.

The level of endemism of bird species in Chile bird is extremely low: no more than 12 species of birds are endemic, from a total of about 440. Furthermore, among insects, feather lice belong to one of the less endemic groups, because most genera are represented in all continents (*e.g.* New Zealand, Palma 2017: 20). Although we know only about a third of the estimated total Chilean louse fauna, the level of endemism is amost nil, as the only species which may prove to be endemic is *Heptapsogaster subminutus* (see above). Furthermore, one louse genus (*Caracaricola*), and 13 species are currently known only from Chile (see Host-louse list). However, considering that the geographical distribution of their hosts extends to neighbouring countries (except for *Nothoprocta perdicaria*), future louse collections from those countries may prove that the lice are not, in fact, unique to Chile. Louse species introduced to Chile by human agency with domestic birds also represent a small fraction of the total number of species listed here (Table 1).

Records of lice from migratory birds in Chile are extremely scarce. For example, no species of *Lunaceps* Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1939, and only one of *Carduiceps* have been hitherto recorded. Species of these two genera are found predominantly on migratory birds such as plovers, sandpipers, waders, godwits and other shorebirds. Many new species records of lice will be found in Chile, if migratory birds are included in parasitological research.

An analysis of louse species records from each of the 16 administrative regions of Chile (Fig. 1) shows a greater number of records in three areas: Valparaíso (Region V) in the north, Ñuble and Biobío (Regions XVI and VIII respectively) in the centre, and Magallanes (Region XII) in the south. This uneven geographical distribution of louse records does not represent the true and natural occurrence of louse species; it is the result of more intensive collecting in those regions. Most of the records from the Valparaíso Region are from the Juan Fernández Islands (see *e.g.* Thompson 1940) and from the coast of Valparaíso (see *e.g.* Carriker 1964). Records from the central Regions of Ñuble and Biobío are the result of over 20 years of research by staff and students of the Universidad de Concepción (see papers by González-Acuña *et al*.). The great number of records from the Region of Magallanes is mainly due to intensive collecting from seabirds in the Diego Ramírez Islands, the Antarctic continent, and the Chilean section of Tierra del Fuego.

Future research on Chilean feather lice should be concentrated on large but little-studied bird groups, especially perching birds (Passeriformes), herons and ibises (Ciconiiformes), gulls, terns and shorebirds (Charadriiformes), ducks, geese and swans (Anseriformes), rails (Gruiformes) and hummingbirds (Apodiformes). In addition, smaller host groups such as cuckoos (Cuculiformes) and nightjars (Caprimulgiformes) should also be searched for lice, as there are no records from them yet. Also, there is a great need of research on the ecological aspects of feather lice in Chile, such as long term studies of infestation parameters, seasonal patterns of infestation, and interspecific relationships, both among the lice and between hosts and their lice.

Acknowledgements

With great sadness, I acknowledge the untimely death of my friend and colleague Daniel González-Acuña in December 2020, while we were jointly preparing this catalogue, which is dedicated to his memory (see Muñoz-Leal

et al. 2021). I am indebted to Louise Allan and Vincent S. Smith (Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom) for providing a complete list of the Chilean lice held at the NHML and useful advice. I very much appreciate the assistance received from Lucila del Carmen Moreno-Salas (Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas, Universidad de Concepción, Concepción, Chile) who provided relevant literature referred to in this catalogue, and for her continuous support after Daniel's death. I am indebted to Terry D. Galloway (Department of Entomology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada) for his review of an early draft of this catalogue with useful comments and additions.

I wish to express the great value of the NHML database of Phthiraptera (Shchedrina *et al*. 2017) which allowed me, not only to check which samples of Chilean species are held in that museum but, also, to read their label data and observe all the specimens through photos, which allowed me to even identify one species as a new record for Chile. In many cases, digitisation and imaging of collection specimens save time, reduce the need to travel—especially under pandemic conditions—and reduce the need of sending material on loan that, in turn, minimises the risk of loss or damage of delicate items.

References

Abrahamovich, A.H., Lucía, M., Díaz, N.B., Rossi-Batiz, M.F. & Castro, D. del C. (2006) Types of lice (Insecta, Phthiraptera) housed in the Museo de La Plata, Argentina. *Zootaxa*, 1344, 43–58.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1344.1.4

Adams, R.J., Price, R.D. & Clayton, D.H. (2005) Taxonomic revision of Old World members of the feather louse genus *Columbicola* (Phthiraptera: Ischnocera), including descriptions of eight new species. *Journal of Natural History*, 39 (41), 3545–3618.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930500393368

Alcaíno, H. & Gorma, T. (1999) Parásitos de los animales domésticos en Chile. *Parasitología al Día*, 23, 1–18.
https://doi.org/10.4067/S0716-07201999000100006

Ansari, M.A.R. (1947) Mallophaga (Ischnocera) infesting birds in the Punjab (India). *Proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences of India*, 13 (6), 253–303.

Ansari, M.A.R. (1955) Studies on the amblyceron [sic] Mallophaga infesting birds in Pakistan. *Proceedings of the Seventh Pakistan Science Conference, Agriculture*, 1955, 51–57.

Ansari, M.A.R. (1956) Studies on phthirapteran parasites (Mallophaga) infesting birds in the Panjab. *The Indian Journal of Entomology*, 17 (3), 394–400.

Ansari, M.A.R. (1957) Studies on the amblyceran Mallophaga infesting birds in the Panjab. *The Indian Journal of Entomology*, 18 (4), 427–439.

Arnold, D.C. (2005) Review of the genus *Ornithobius* (Phthiraptera: Ischnocera: Philopteridae), with descriptions of two new species. *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society*, 78 (2), 158–166.
https://doi.org/10.2317/0403.09.1

Arriagada, P., Cicchino, A., Mironov, S., Ardiles, K., Doussang, D. & González-Acuña, D. (2010) Parasitismo externo y gastrointestinal en torcaza *Columba araucana* Lesson, 1827 (Aves, Columbidae) de la Comuna de Pinto, Provincia de Ñuble, Chile. *Revista Ibero-latinoamericana de Parasitología*, 69 (2), 158–162.

Artigas, J.N. (1994) Orden Phthiraptera. *In*: *Entomología Económica. Insectos de interés agrícola, forestal, médico veterinario* (*Nativos, introducidos y susceptibles de ser introducidos*). *Vol. 1*. Ediciones Universidad de Concepción, Concepción, pp. 935–963.

Balát, F. (1958) Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Mallophagenfauna der bulgarischen Vögel. *Práce Brněnské Základny Československé Akademie Věd*, 3, 397–421.

Banks, J.C. & Palma, R.L. (2003) A new species and new host records of *Austrogoniodes* (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Philopteridae) from penguins (Aves: Sphenisciformes). *New Zealand Journal of Zoology*, 30, 69–75.
https://doi.org/10.1080/03014223.2003.9518325

Banks, J.C., Palma, R.L. & Paterson, A.M. (2006) Cophylogenetic relationships between penguins and their chewing lice**.** *Journal of Evolutionary Biology*, 19, 156–166.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1420-9101.2005.00983.x

Banks, J.C. & Paterson, A.M. (2004) A penguin-chewing louse (Insecta: Phthiraptera) phylogeny derived from morphology. *Invertebrate Systematics*, 18 (1), 89–100.
https://doi.org/10.1071/IS03022

Bartlett, C.M. & Anderson, R.C. (1987) *Pelecitus fulicaeatrae* (Nematoda, Filarioidea) of coots (Gruiformes) and grebes (Podicipediformes): skin-inhabiting microfilariae and development in Mallophaga. *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, 65 (11), 2803–2812.
https://doi.org/10.1139/z87-423

Bedford, G.A.H. (1929) Anoplura (Siphunculata and Mallophaga) from South African hosts. *15th Annual report of the Director*

of Veterinary Services, *Union of South Africa*, 1929, 501–549.
Bedford, G.A.H. (1930) New genera and species of Mallophaga from South African hosts. *16th Report of the Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry*, *Union of South Africa*, 1930, 153–173.
Bedford, G.A.H. (1931) New genera and species of Mallophaga. *17th Report of the Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry, Union of South Africa*, 17, 283–297.
Bedford, G.A.H. (1939) Notes on Menoponidae (Mallophaga) with descriptions of new genera and species. *Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Science and Animal Industry*, 12 (1), 121–152.
Beltrán-Saavedra, L.F. (2015) *Caracterizando patrones ecológicos en la estructura parasitaria: influencia ecorregional y hospedadora en un modelo Phthiraptera—Aves del norte de Chile*. Thesis, Master in Science (Zoology). Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas, Universidad de Concepción, Concepción, Concepción Province, Bío Bío Region, 63 pp.
Blagoveshtchensky, D.I. (1940) Mallophaga from birds of the Talysh lowlands. *Parazitologiceskij Sbornik* (*Moscow & Leningrad*) *[Magasin de Parasitologie de l'institut Zoologique de l'Académie des Sciences de l'URSS]*, 8, 25–90. [in Russian, with English summary]
Briceño, C., Surot, D., González-Acuña, D., Martínez, F.J. & Fredes, F. (2017) Parasitic survey on introduced monk parakeets (*Myiopsitta monachus*) in Santiago, Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 26 (2), 129–135.
https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-29612017023
Brown, N.S. & Wilson, G.I. (1975) A comparison of the ectoparasites of the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) from North America and Europe. *The American Midland Naturalist*, 94 (1), 154–165.
https://doi.org/10.2307/2424546
Brum, J.G.W., Coimbra, M.A., Albano, A.P. & Paulsen, R.M.M. (2005) Parasitos de animais silvestres no Rio Grande do Sul: I—Piolhos de alguns Anseriformes. *Arquivos do Instituto Biologico São Paulo*, 72 (2), 261–262.
Burmeister, H. (1838) Mallophaga. *In*: *Handbuch der Entomologie*, Berlin: Enslin, 2 (1), 418–443.
Bush, S.E., Villa, S.M., Boves, T.J., Brewer, D. & Belthoff, J.B. (2012) Influence of bill and foot morphology on the ectoparasites of barn owls. *Journal of Parasitology*, 98 (2), 256–261.
https://doi.org/10.1645/GE-2888.1
Camousseight, A. (1980) Catálogo de los tipos de Insecta depositados en la colección del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (Santiago, Chile). *Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Publicación Ocasional* 32, 1–45.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1903) Mallophaga from birds of Costa Rica, Central America. *University Studies, University of Nebraska*, 3 (2), 123–197.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1936) Studies in Neotropical Mallophaga, Part I.—Lice of the Tinamous. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 88, 45–218, 32 pls.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1944a) Studies in Neotropical Mallophaga (III) [Tinamidae No. 2]. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 95 (3180), 81–233.
https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.95-3180.81
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1944b) Studies in Neotropical Mallophaga—No IV. New genera and species. *Boletín de Entomología Venezolana*, 3 (2), 65–104.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1945) Studies in Neotropical Mallophaga (V). The lipeuroid forms of the New World "Galliformes". Part 2. *Revista Brasileira de Biologia*, 5 (1), 91–112.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1949) Neotropical Mallophaga miscellany V. New genera and species. *Revista Brasileira de Biologia*, 9 (3), 297–313.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1954) Studies in Neotropical Mallophaga (XIII)—The Menoponidae of the Neotropical Psittacidae. *Revista Brasileira de Entomologia* (São Paulo), 2, 145–173.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1955) A corrected list of the Venezuelan Mallophaga published by E.W. Stafford, l943. *Boletín de Entomología Venezolana*, 11 (1–2), 31–54.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1956a) Neotropical Mallophaga miscellany, No. 9. A new genus and species. *Revista Brasileira de Entomologia, São Paulo*, 5, 111–146.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1956b) Report on a collection of Mallophaga, largely Mexican (Part II). *Florida Entomologist*, 39 (1, 3), 19–43 + 69–84 + 119–132.
https://doi.org/10.2307/3492427
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1957) Notes on some of the Vernon L. Kellogg types of Mallophaga. *Microentomology*, 22 (5), 95–110.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1958) Neotropical Mallophaga miscellany No. 7. New Mallophaga from the Antarctic. *Acta Zoológica Lilloana*, 15, 183–188.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1961) Studies in Neotropical Mallophaga XII (Part 7): Lice of the tinamous. *Revista Brasileira de Biologia*, 21 (4), 373–384.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1963) On some Mallophaga from Trinidad, W.I. and British Guiana in the collections of the British Museum (Natural History). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 13, 5, 449–483.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222936208651273
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1964) Descriptions of new and little known species of Mallophaga (Insecta) from maritime hosts of Chile, South America. *Publicaciones del Centro de Estudios Entomológicos*, 6, 1–26.
Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1966) New species and records of Mallophaga (Insecta) from Neotropical owls (Strigiformes). *American*

Midland Naturalist, 76 (1), 74–99.
https://doi.org/10.2307/2423236

Carriker, M.A. Jr. (1967) The mallophagan genus *Menacanthus* (Insecta, Menoponidae) parasitic on the woodpeckers (Aves: Picidae). *In*: Emerson, K.C. (Ed.), Carriker on Mallophaga. Posthumous papers, catalog of forms described as new, and bibliography. Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. 1879–1965. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum*, 248, pp. 1–21.
https://doi.org/10.5479/si.03629236.248.1

Castro, D. del C. & Cicchino, A.C. (1978) Contribución al conocimiento de los malófagos argentinos III. Sobre algunos Menoponidae de la avifauna bonaerense: *Menacanthus eurysternus* (Burmeister) y *Menacanthus pici* (Denny) (Insecta: Mallophaga). *Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina*, 37 (1–4), 77–83.

Castro, D. del C. & Cicchino, A.C. (1987) [1985] Resultados de una colecta de Mallophaga (Insecta) del Lago Pellegrini, Provincia de Río Negro, Argentina. *Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina*, 44 (3–4), 371–376.

Castro, D. del C. & Cicchino, A.C. (1996) Algunas Menoponidae (Insecta—Phthiraptera) de aves bonaerenses. *Revista de la Asociación de Ciencias Naturales del Litoral*, 27 (2), 137–140.

Castro, D. del C. & Cicchino, A.C. (2000) A new species of *Aquanirmus* Clay and Meinertzhagen, 1939 (Phthiraptera, Philopteridae) parasitic on *Rollandia rolland chilensis* (Lesson, 1928) (Aves, Podicipitidae), with remarks on the external chorionic morphology of the eggs. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia, São Paulo*, 41 (14), 213–221.

Cicchino, A.C. (1979) Contribución al estudio de los malófagos argentinos IV. Consideraciones sobre *Acutifrons chimango* Eichler 1948 y *Acutifrons connectens* Carriker 1956 (Mallophaga: Philopteridae). *Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina*, 38 (1–4), 29–36.

Cicchino, A.C. (1980) Contribución al conocimiento de los malófagos argentinos. VII. Las especies de *Rallicola* Johnston & Harrison (Mallophaga, Philopteridae) parásitas del género *Fulica* (Aves, Rallidae) en la provincia de Buenos Aires. *Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina, 39 (3–4), 167–172.*

Cicchino, A.C. (1981a) Contribución al conocimiento de los malófagos argentinos. X. Cuatro nuevas especies del género *Brueelia* Kéler, 1936 parásitas de Furnariidae (Aves: Passeriformes). *Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina*, 40 (1), 31–40.

Cicchino, A.C. (1981b) Contribución al conocimiento de los malófagos argentinos. XI. Dos nuevas especies del subgénero *Picicola* (*Tyrannicola*) Carriker, 1956, parásitas de Furnariidae (Aves: Passeriformes). *Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina*, 40, 279–283.

Cicchino, A.C. (1984) Una nueva especie del género *Menacanthus* Neumann (Mallophaga, Menoponidae) parásita de *Sturnella militaris superciliaris* (Bonaparte) (Aves, Passeriformes, Emberizidae, Icterinae). *Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina*, 43 (1–4), 327–328.

Cicchino, A.C. (1986a) Notas sinonimias [sic] y hospedatorias referentes a las especies del género *Brueelia* Kéler 1936 (Phthiraptera Philopteridae) que parasitan Passeriformes de la familia Mimidae (Aves). *Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina*, 44 (1), 74–76.

Cicchino, A.C. (1986b) Contribución al conocimiento de los malófagos argentinos. XIX. Cuatro nuevas especies del género *Brueelia* Kéler 1936 (Philopteridae) parásitas de especies de *Turdus* Linne 1758 (Aves, Passeriformes, Muscicapidae, Turdinae). *Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina*, 44 (1), 91–102.

Cicchino, A.C. (2011) *Piojos* (*Insecta: Psocodea: Phthiraptera*) *parásitos de Gruiformes y Podicipediformes* (*Aves*) *en la Argentina. Una aproximación sistemática, bioecológica y evolutiva*. Thesis, Doctor in Science. Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Mar del Plata, 381 pp.

Cicchino, A. & Castro, D. del C. (1977) Contribución al estudio de los malófagos argentinos I. *Heteromenopon* (*Heteromenopon*) *subpilosus*, n. sp., parásito de *Cyanoliseus patagonus patagonus* (Vieillot) (Insecta, Mallophaga). *Neotrópica*, 23 (69), 85–87.

Cicchino, A. & Castro, D. del C. (1996) Revisión preliminar de las especies del género *Brueelia* Kéler, 1936 (Phthiraptera, Philopteridae) parásitas de Icterinae (Aves, Passeriformes, Fringillidae). *Graellsia, Revista de Zoología*, 52, 3–30.
https://doi.org/10.3989/graellsia.1996.v52.i0.373

Cicchino, A. & Castro, D. del C. (1998a). Capítulo 8. Amblycera. *In*: Morrone, J.J. & Coscarón, S. (Eds.), *Biodiversidad de Artrópodos Argentinos*. Ediciones Sur, La Plata, pp. 84–104.

Cicchino, A. & Castro, D. del C. (1998b). Capítulo 9. Ischnocera. *In*: Morrone, J.J. & Coscarón, S. (Eds.), *Biodiversidad de Artrópodos Argentinos*. Ediciones Sur, La Plata, pp. 104–124.

Cicchino, A. & Emerson, K.C. (1982) Contribución al conocimiento de los malófagos argentinos IX. Sobre dos especies del subgénero *Picicola* (*Tyrannicola*) Carriker, 1956: *P*. (*T*.) *foedus* Kellogg & Chapman, 1899 y *P.* (*T*.) fusca sp. nov. (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae). *Neotrópica*, 28 (79), 51–59.

Cicchino, A. & Emerson, K.C. (1983) Contribución al conocimiento de los malófagos argentinos. XIV. Philopteridae (Mallophaga Ischnocera). Nuevos o poco conocidos parásitos de Rallidae (Aves Gruiformes). *Neotrópica*, 29, 157–172.

Cicchino, A. & González-Acuña, D. (2008) Two new species of *Brueelia* (Phthiraptera: Philopteridas [sic] s. l.) parasitic on two species of *Phrygilus* (Aves: Emberizidae) from Chile. *Neotropical Entomology [Systematics, Morphology and Physiology]*, 37 (3), 301–304.
https://doi.org/10.1590/S1519-566X2008000300009

Cicchino, A. & González-Acuña, D. (2009a) A new species of *Aquanirmus* Clay & Meinertzhagen (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae)

parasitic on the great grebe, *Podiceps major* (Aves: Podicipedidae), in Argentina and Chile. *Neotropical Entomology [Systematics, Morphology and Physiology]*, 38 (3), 384–388.
https://doi.org/10.1590/S1519-566X2009000300014
Cicchino, A. & González-Acuña, D. (2009b) Chewing lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera) from parrots and parakeets of the genera *Cyanoliseus* and *Enicognathus* in Chile and Argentina, with descriptions [sic] of a new species. *Zootaxa*, 2117 (1), 37–42.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.2117.1.3
Cicchino, A. & González-Acuña, D. (2009c) A new species of *Brueelia* Kéler (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae) parasitic on the common diuca-finch, *Diuca diuca diuca* (Aves: Emberizidae) in Chile. *Neotropical Entomology [Systematics, Morphology and Physiology]*, 38 (4), 504–507.
https://doi.org/10.1590/S1519-566X2009000400011
Cicchino, A.C, & González-Acuña, D.A. (2012) Species in the genus *Bonomiella* Conci, 1942 (Phthiraptera: Menoponidae) from Argentina and Chile. *Zootaxa*, 3427 (1), 47–56.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3427.1.4
Cicchino, A. & Valim, M.P. (2015) Notes on taxonomy and distribution of *Myrsidea serini* (Séguy, 1944) (Phthiraptera: Amblycera: Menoponidae) on southern South American passerine birds (Aves: Passeriformes). *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia, São Paulo*, 55 (16), 231–243.
https://doi.org/10.1590/0031-1049.2015.55.16
Cicchino, A., Valim, M.P. & González-Acuña, D. (2014) A review of the louse genus *Tinamotaecola* (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Philopteridae *sensu lato*), with description of a new species. *Zootaxa*, 3835 (3), 349–363.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3835.3.4
Clay, T. (1936) Two new genera of Mallophaga. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1935, 615–618.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1935.tb01684.x
Clay, T. (1937) Mallophaga from the Tinamidae. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, Series B, 107, 133–159.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1937.tb00826.x
Clay, T. (1938) A revision of the genera and species of Mallophaga occurring on gallinaceous hosts. Part I. *Lipeurus* and related genera. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1938, 109–204, 14 pls.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1938.tb00026.x
Clay, T. (1940a) Anoplura. *British Graham Land Expedition*, *1934–37*, *Scientific Reports*, 1 (5), 295–318, 1 pl.
Clay, T. (1940b) A revision of the genera and species of Mallophaga occurring on gallinaceous hosts. Part II. *Goniodes*. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, Series B, 110, 1–120.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1940.tb00027.x
Clay, T. (1941) A new genus and species of Mallophaga. *Parasitology*, 33 (1), 119–129.
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0031182000024318
Clay, T. (1949a) Systematic notes on the Piaget collections of Mallophaga.—Pt I. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 2, 811–838 + 895–921.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222934908654034
Clay, T. (1949b) Species of the genus *Saemundssonia* (Mallophaga) from the Sterninae. *American Museum Novitates*, 1409, 1–25.
Clay, T. (1951a) Systematic notes on the Piaget collections of Mallophaga.—Pt II. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 4, 173–182.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935108654139
Clay, T. (1951b) Systematic notes on the Piaget collections of Mallophaga.—Pt III. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 4, 1159–1168, pl. 20.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935108654246
Clay, T. (1953) Systematic notes on the Piaget collections of Mallophaga.—Pt IV. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 6, 641–657.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935308654467
Clay, T. (1958a) Revisions of Mallophaga genera. *Degeeriella* from the Falconiformes. *Bulletin of the British Museum* (*Natural History*) *Entomology*, 7 (4), 121–207, 9 pls.
Clay, T. (1958b) A note on some Antarctic Mallophaga. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 13, 1, 250–256, 1 pl.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935808650945
Clay, T. (1959) Key to the species of *Austromenopon* Bedford (Mallophaga) parasitic on the Charadriiformes. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London*, Series B, 28 (11–12), 157–168.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-3113.1959.tb00122.x
Clay, T. (1961) Three new species of Mallophaga (Insecta)—A new species of *Pectinopygus* Mjöberg, 1910 (Philopteridae). *Bulletin of the British Museum* (*Natural History*), Entomology, 11 (2), 53–58, pl. 1.
Clay, T. (1962) A key to the species of *Actornithophilus* Ferris with notes and descriptions of new species. *Bulletin of the British Museum* (*Natural History*) *Entomology*, 11 (5), 189–244, 8 pls.
Clay, T. (1966a) The species of *Strigiphilus* (Mallophaga: Philopteridae) parasitic on the barn owls, *Tyto* (Tytonidae). *Journal of the Entomological Society of Queensland*, 5, 10–17.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1440-6055.1966.tb00671.x

Clay, T. (1966b) A new species of *Strigiphilus* (Philopteridae: Mallophaga). *Pacific Insects*, 8 (4), 835–847.
Clay, T. (1967) Mallophaga (biting lice) and Anoplura (sucking lice). Part I: *Austrogoniodes* (Mallophaga) parasitic on penguins (Sphenisciformes). *In*: Gressitt, J.L. (Ed.), *Antarctic Research Series*. *Vol. 10*. *Entomology of Antarctica*. American Geophysical Union, Washington D.C., pp. 149–155 + 170–176.
https://doi.org/10.1029/AR010p0149
Clay, T. (1968) Contributions towards a revision of *Myrsidea* (Menoponidae: Mallophaga) III. *Bulletin of the British Museum* (*Natural History*) *Entomology*, 21 (4), 203–243, 4 pls.
Clay, T. (1973) The species groups of *Pectinopygus* (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae). *Bulletin of the British Museum* (*Natural History*) *Entomology*, 29 (4), 200–224, 3 pls.
Clay, T. (1974) The Phthiraptera (Insecta) parasitic on flamingoes (Phoenicopteridae: Aves). *Journal of Zoology, London*, 172, 483–490.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1974.tb04380.x
Clay, T. (1976) Geographical distribution of the avian lice (Phthiraptera): A review. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 71 (3), 536–547.
Clay, T. & Hopkins, G.H.E. (1950) The early literature on Mallophaga. Part I. 1758–62. *Bulletin of the British Museum* (*Natural History*) *Entomology*, 1 (3), 221–272, 2 pls.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.27230
Clay, T. & Hopkins, G.H.E. (1951) The early literature on Mallophaga. Part II, 1763–1775. *Bulletin of the British Museum* (*Natural History*) *Entomology*, 2 (1), 1–37, 3 pls.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.27750
Clay, T. & Hopkins, G.H.E. (1954) The early literature on Mallophaga. (Part III, 1776–1786). *Bulletin of the British Museum* (*Natural History*) *Entomology*, 3 (6), 221–266, 3 pls.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.1053
Clay, T. & Hopkins, G.H.E. (1955) Notes on the Rudow Collection of Mallophaga at Hamburg. *Mitteilungen aus dem Hamburgischen Zoologischen Museum und Institut* 53, 49–73.
Clay, T. & Hopkins, G.H.E. (1960) The early literature on Mallophaga. (Part IV, 1787–1818). *Bulletin of the British Museum* (*Natural History*) *Entomology*, 9 (1), 1–61, 6 pls.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.27551
Clay, T. & Hopkins, G.H.E. (1961) *Harrisoniella* Bedford, 1928 [sic]: proposed designation of a type-species under the plenary powers (Insecta, Mallophaga). *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, 18 (3), 195–198.
Clay, T. & Meinertzhagen, R. (1938a) Two new genera of Mallophaga. *The Entomologist*, 71, 73–76.
Clay, T. & Meinertzhagen, R. (1938b) New genera and species of Mallophaga. *The Entomologist*, 71, 275–279.
Clay, T. & Meinertzhagen, R. (1939a) New genera and species of Mallophaga. *The Entomologist*, 72, 161–168.
Clay, T. & Meinertzhagen, R. (1939b) Three new genera of Mallophaga from Charadriiformes. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 11, 4, 450–454.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222933908527008
Clay, T. & Moreby, C. (1967) Mallophaga (biting lice) and Anoplura (sucking lice). Part II: Keys and locality lists of Mallophaga and Anoplura. *In*: Gressitt, J.L. (Ed.), *Antarctic Research Series*. *Vol. 10*. *Entomology of Antarctica*. American Geophysical Union, Washington D.C., pp. 157–169 + 177–196.
https://doi.org/10.1029/AR010p0157
Clayton, D.H. (1990) Host specificity of *Strigiphilus* owl lice (Ischnocera: Philopteridae), with the description of new species and host associations. *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 27 (3), 257–265.
https://doi.org/10.1093/jmedent/27.3.257
Clayton, D.H., Adams, R.J. & Bush, S.E. (2008) Phthiraptera, the chewing lice. Chapter 29. *In*: Atkinson, C.T., Thomas, N.J. & Hunter, D.B. (Eds.), *Parasitic diseases of wild birds*. Wiley-Blackwell, Ames, Iowa, pp. 515–526.
https://doi.org/10.1002/9780813804620.ch29
Clayton, D.H. & Price, R.D. (1984) Taxonomy of the *Strigiphilus cursitans* Group (Ischnocera: Philopteridae) parasites of owls (Strigiformes). *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 77 (4), 340–363.
https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/77.4.340
Clayton, D.H. & Price, R.D. (1999) Taxonomy of New World *Columbicola* (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae) from the Columbiformes (Aves), with descriptions of five new species. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 92 (5), 675–685.
https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/92.5.675
Cohen, B.L., Baker, A.J., Blechschmidt, K., Dittmann, D.L., Furness, R.W., Gerwin, J.A., Helbig, A.J., De Korte, J., Marshall, H.D., Palma, R.L., Peter, H.-U., Ramli, R., Siebold, I., Willcox, M.S., Wilson, R.H. & Zink, R.M. (1997) Enigmatic phylogeny of skuas (Aves: Stercorariidae). *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London* (*B*), 264, 181–190.
https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.1997.0026
Coinde, J.P. (1859) Notes pour servir l'histoire des épizoiques. Description de quelques espèces nouvelles appartenant aux genres: *Docophorus*, *Nirmus*, *Lipeurus*, etc. *Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* 32 (4), 418–427.
Conci, C. (1942) Un nuovo genere di Somaphantidae, ascrivibile ad una nuova sottofamiglia (Mallophaga—Liotheida). *Studi Trentini di Scienze Naturali*, 23 (2), 123–126.
Cortés-Correa, V.A. (2017) *Efectos de la densidad poblacional de aves Passeriformes sobre la carga ectoparasitaria en re-*

manentes de bosque maulino. Thesis, Veterinary Medicine, Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias y Pecuarias, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, 61 pp.
Cummings, B.F. (1914) Descriptions of five new species of Anoplura and Mallophaga. *Bulletin of Entomological Research*, 5 (2), 155–177.
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007485300034039
Cummings, B.F. (1916a) Studies on the Anoplura and Mallophaga, being a report upon a collection from the mammals and birds in the Society's Gardens.—Part II. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1916, 643–693.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1916.tb02041.x
Cummings, B.F. (1916b) New species of lice. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (*Series 8*), 17, 90–107.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931608693752
Dalgleish, R.C. (1972) The *Penenirmus* (Mallophaga: Ischnocera) of the Picidae (Aves: Piciformes). *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 80, 83–104.
Dalgleish, R.C. & Price, R.D. (2003) A new genus and four new species of chewing lice (Phthiraptera: Amblycera: Menoponidae) from hummingbirds (Apodiformes: Trochilidae). *Occasional Papers of the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology*, 7, 1–9.
Dantas-Torres, F. & Vieira, G. (2011) First Record of *Aquanirmus major* Cicchino & González Acuña (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae) on the great grebe, *Podiceps major* Boddaert (Aves: Podicipedidae) in Brazil. *Neotropical Entomology*, 40 (1), 148–149.
https://doi.org/10.1590/S1519-566X2011000100024
De Geer, C. (1778) Des Ricins. *In*: *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des insectes*. *Vol. 7*. Pierre Hesselberg, Stockholm, pp. 69–82, pl. 4.
Denny, H. (1842) *Monographia Anoplurorum Britanniae or*, *an essay on the British species of parasitic insects belonging to the order of Anoplura of Leach*, *with the modern divisions of the genera according to the views of Leach*, *Nitzsch*, *and Burmeister*, *with highly magnified figures of each species*. Henry G. Bohn, London, xxiv + 262 pp., 26 pls.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.137104
Denny, H. (1852) List of British Anoplura. *In*: Gray, J.E. (Ed.), *List of specimens of British animals in the collection of the British Museum*. *Anoplura, or parasitic insects*, 11, pp. 1–51
Derylo, A. (1970) Mallophaga as a reservoir of *Pasteurella multocida*. *Acta Parasitologica Polonica*, 17 (35), 301–313.
Derylo, A. (1977) Badania nad rola wszołow *Eomenacanthus stramineus* (Nitzsch) w przenoszeniu toksoplazmozy u kur. *Wiadomosci Parazytologiczne*, 23, 131–134.
Dufour, L. (1835) Description et iconographe de trois espèces du genre *Philopterus*, parasites de l'albatros. *Annales de la Societé Entomologique de France*, 4, 669–681, 1 pl.
Durden, L. & Musser, G.G. (1994) The sucking lice (Insecta, Anoplura) of the world: a taxonomic checklist with records of mammalian hosts and geographical distributions. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 218, 1–90.
Durrant, E.P. (1906) Descriptions of new Mallophaga. *The Ohio Naturalist*, 6 (7), 528–530.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1949-8594.1906.tb02873.x
Edwards, R.L. (1961) Studies of the Philopteridae (Mallophaga) from the birds of the order Procellariformes [sic]. 1. The genus *Halipeurus*. *The Journal of Parasitology*, 47 (1), 125–157.
https://doi.org/10.2307/3274995
Edwards, R.L. (1965) Revision of the genus *Aquanirmus* (Mallophaga: Philopteridae), parasitic on grebes (Podicipidae). *The Canadian Entomologist*, 97 (9), 920–935.
https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent97920-9
Eichler, W. (1940a) Notulae Mallophagologicae. III. Die Unterfamilie Menacanthinae nov. subfam. *Zentralblatt für Bakteriologie*, *Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten*, 145, 361–365.
Eichler, W. (1940b) Notulae Mallophagologicae. IV. Neue Gattungen und höhere Einheiten von Kletterfederlingen. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 130 (5–6), 97–103.
Eichler, W. (1941a) Zur Klassifikation der lauskerfe (Phthiraptera Haeckel: Rhynchophthirina, Mallophaga und Anoplura). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte B*, Neue Folge, 10 (3), 345–398.
Eichler, W. (1941b) Notulae Mallophagologicae. II. Neue Gattungen bei Haftfußfederlingen. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung*, 102 (1), 125–128.
Eichler, W. (1942) Mallophagen-Synopsis III. Genus *Laemobothrion*. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 137 (3–4), 52–63.
Eichler, W. (1943) *Tetrophthalmus vigua* nov. spec., ein Federling aus der Mundhöhle von *Phalacrocorax olivaceus*. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 141 (5–6), 133–136.
Eichler, W. (1944) Notulae Mallophagologicae. XI. Acht neue Gattungen der Nirmi und Docophori. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung*, 105, 80–82.
Eichler, W. (1947) Dr. E. Mjöberg's zoological collections from Sumatra. 15. Mallophaga. *Arkiv för Zoologi*, 39A (2), 1–21.
Eichler, W. (1948a) Mallophagan Synopsis XVIII. Genus *Falcophilus*. *The Entomologist*, 81, 251–253.
Eichler, W. (1948b) *Acutifrons chimango*, nova species mallophagorum. *Revista de Entomologia*, 19 (3), 581–583.
Eichler, W. (1948c) Schutzfärbung bei Federlingen. *Vögel der Heimat*, 6, 103–108.
Eichler, W. (1949a) Phthirapterorum nova genera. *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana*, 79, 11–13.
Eichler, W. (1949b) Notulae Mallophagologicae. XV. Sturmvogel—Federlinge. *Revista Brasileira de Biologia*, 9 (3), 337–

347.
Eichler, W. (1949c) Die Eulenfederlinge. Gruppen-Studien bei Mallophagen Nr. 5. *Beiträge zur Taxonomischen Zoologie*, 1, 7–22.
Eichler, W. (1950) Über die endoparasitische Lebensweise der Kormoran-Federlinge. *Rivista di Parassitologia*, 11 (2), 103–108.
Eichler, W. (1951) Mallophagen-Synopsis XVII. Genus *Koeniginirmus*. *Bonner zoologische Beiträge*, 2 (1–2), 125–134.
Eichler, W. (1952a) Mallophagen—Synopsis. XXI. Genus *Columbicola*. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 148, 346–356.
Eichler, W. (1952b) Mallophagen—Synopsis XXII. Genus *Kurodaia*. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 149, 254–258.
Eichler, W. (1952c) Mallophagen—Synopsis XXV. Genus *Harrisoniella*. *Beiträge zur Vogelkunde*, 2, 40–43.
Eichler, W. (1953a) Mallophagen—Synopsis XXIV. Genus *Penenirmus* (incl. *Picophilopterus*). *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 150, 235–245.
Eichler, W. (1953b) Von Alexander König gesammelte Federlinge. I. Von Singvögeln und Spechten. *Bonner zoologische Beiträge*, 4, 333–343.
Eichler, W. (1954) Peruanische Mallophagen. *Beiträge zur Fauna Perus*, 4, 28–62.
Eichler, W. & Freund, K.H. (1956) *In*: Niethammer, G. Zur Vogelwelt Boliviens (Teil II: Passeres). *Bonner Zoologische Beiträge*, 7 (1–3), 84–150.
Eichler, W. & Vasjukova, T.T. (1980) Die Mallophagengattung *Anaticola* (Phthiraptera, Mallophaga). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*, Neue Folge, 27 (4–5), 335–375, 15 pls.
https://doi.org/10.1002/mmnd.4810270413
Eichler, W. & Vasjukova, T.T. (1981a) Die Mallophagengattung *Trinoton*. *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin*, 57 (1), 23–62, 9 pls.
https://doi.org/10.1002/mmnz.19810570105
Eichler, W. & Vasjukova, T.T. (1981b). Mallophagen von *Tetrao parvirostris* (Phthiraptera, Mallophaga). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*, Neue Folge, 28 (4–5), 231–237.
https://doi.org/10.1002/mmnd.4800280404
Eichler, W. & Złotorzycka, J. (1964) Drei neue Mallophagengattungen der Quadraceptinae (Mallophaga). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*, Neue Folge, 11 (4–5), 319–325.
https://doi.org/10.1002/mmnd.4810110402
Eichler, W. & Złotorzycka, J. (1971) Studien über Raubvogelfederlinge. VII. Die *Neocolpocephalum*-Gruppe und ihre Wirt-Parasit-Beziehungen. *Angewandte Parasitologie*, 12, 19–33.
Emerson, K.C. (1953) New North American Mallophaga. *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society*, 26 (4), 132–136.
Emerson, K.C. (1954) A review of the genus *Menopon* Nitzsch, 1818 (Mallophaga). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 7, 225–232.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935408651720
Emerson, K.C. (1955) A review of the genus *Rallicola* (Philopteridae, Mallophaga) found on Aramidae, Psophiidae, and Rallidae. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 48 (4), 284–299.
https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/48.4.284
Emerson, K.C. (1956) Mallophaga (chewing lice) occurring on the domestic chicken. *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society*, 29 (2), 63–79.
Emerson, K.C. (1957) A new species of Mallophaga from the pigeon. *The Florida Entomologist*, 40 (2), 63–64.
https://doi.org/10.2307/3492306
Emerson, K.C. (1960) Notes on the Osborn Mallophaga types. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 73, 155–166.
Emerson, K.C. (1961a) A new species of Mallophaga from the peafowl. *The Florida Entomologist*, 44 (3), 117–118.
https://doi.org/10.2307/3492968
Emerson, K.C. (1961b) The Vernon L. Kellogg Mallophaga type material in the United States National Museum. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 63 (4), 247–254.
Emerson, K.C. (1962) Mallophaga (chewing lice) occurring on the turkey. *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society*, 35 (1), 196–201.
Emerson, K.C. (Ed.) (1967) Carriker on Mallophaga. Posthumous papers, catalog of forms described as new, and bibliography. Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr. 1879–1965. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum*, 248, i–x + 1–150.
https://doi.org/10.5479/si.03629236.248.1
Emerson, K.C. (1972) *Checklist of the Mallophaga of North America* (*North of Mexico*) Part I. Suborder Ischnocera. Dugway (Utah): Deseret Test Center. 200 pp.
Emerson, K.C. & Johnson, J.C. (1961) The genus *Penenirmus* (Mallophaga) found on North American woodpeckers. *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society*, 34 (1), 34–43.
Emerson, K.C. & Price, R.D. (1971) A new species of *Pelmatocerandra* from a diving petrel (Mallophaga Philopteridae). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 73 (2), 211–213.
Emerson, K.C. & Price, R.D. (1985) The identity of *Quadraceps crassipedalis* (Harrison) and two new species of *Quadraceps* (Mallophaga Philopteridae). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 87 (2), 395–401.
Enderlein, G. (1908–1909) Die Insekten des antarktischen Gebietes. *Deutsche Südpolar-Expedition 1901–1903* 10, *Zoologie*,

2, 361–528, 24 pls.
Escalante, G.C., Sweet, A.D., McCracken, K.G., Gustafsson, D.R., Wilson, R.E. & Johnson, K.P. (2016) Patterns of cryptic host specificity in duck lice based on molecular data. *Medical and Veterinary Entomology*, 30, 200–208. https://doi.org/10.1111/mve.12157
Ewing, H.E. (1927) Descriptions of new genera and species of Mallophaga, together with keys to some related genera of Menoponidae and Philopteridae. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, 17 (4), 86–96.
Ewing, H.E. (1929) *A manual of external parasites*. Baillière, Tindall & Cox, London, xvi + 225 pp. https://doi.org/10.2307/3271887
Ewing, H.E. (1930) Two new generic names and three new species of Mallophaga. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 43, 125–128.
Ewing, H.E. (1933) *Neocolpocephalum*, a new name for the mallophagan genus *Ferrisia* Uchida. *The Journal of Parasitology*, 20, 65–66.
Fabricius, J.C. (1775) *Systema Entomologiae*, *sistens insectorum*, *classes*, *ordines*, *genera*, *species*, *adiectis synonymis*, *locis*, *descriptionibus*, *observationibus*. Officina Libraria Kortii, Flensburgi et Lipsiae, xxxii + 832 pp. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.36510
Fabricius, J.C. (1787) *Mantissa insectorum sistens species nuper detectas adiectis synonymis*, *observationibus*, *descriptionibus*, *emendationibus*. *Vol. 2.* Impensis Christ. gottl. Proft, Hafniae, 382 pp.
Fabricius, J.C. (1805) *Pediculus. In*: *Systema antliatorum secundum. Ordines, genera, species adiectis synonymis, locis, observationibus, descriptionibus*. Carolum Reichard, Braunschweig, pp. 340–350. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.15806
Fabricius, O. (1780) *Fauna Groenlandica systematice sistens animalia Groenlandiae occidentalis hactenus indagata*. J.G. Rothe, Hafniae et Lipsiae, xvi + 452 pp., pl. 1.
Ferris, G.F. (1916) Some generic groups in the mallophagan family Menoponidae. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 48, 301–311. https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent48301-9
Ferris, G.F. (1924) The mallophagan family Menoponidae. *Parasitology*, 16 (1), 55–66. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0031182000019879
Fuentes, D., Reyes, J., Sepúlveda, M.S., Kinsella, M., Mironov, S., Cicchino, A., Moreno, L., Landaeta-Aqueveque, C., Troncoso, I. & González-Acuña, D. (2015) Gastrointestinal and external parasites of the white-crested elaenia *Elaenia albiceps chilensis* (Aves, Tyrannidae) in Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 24 (3), 276–282. https://doi.org/10.1590/S1984-29612015053
Fuentes-Castillo, D., Cicchino, A., Mironov, S., Moreno, L., Landaeta-Aqueveque, C., Barrientos, C. & González-Acuña, D. (2016) Ectoparasites of the black-chinned siskin *Spinus barbatus* (Passeriformes: Fringillidae) in Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 25 (4), 476–483. https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-29612016079
Galaz, J.L., Gaytan, P., Rubilar, L. & Brevis, C. (1999) Presencia de malófagos (Insecta: Phthiraptera) en crías de flamenco chileno (*Phoenicopterus chilensis*) en el Salar de Surire, I Región de Chile. *Boletín Chileno de Ornitología*, 6 (1), 17–22.
Galloway, T.D. & Lamb, R.J. (2014) Abundance and stability are species traits for four chewing lice (Phthiraptera: Menoponidae, Philopteridae) on feral pigeons, *Columba livia* (Aves: Columbiformes: Columbidae). *The Canadian Entomologist*, 146, 444–456. https://doi.org/10.4039/tce.2013.86
Galloway, T.D. & Lamb, R.J. (2015) Seasonal population dynamics of four species of chewing lice (Phthiraptera: Menoponidae, Philopteridae) on feral pigeons (Aves: Columbiformes: Columbidae). *The Canadian Entomologist*, 147, 712–722. https://doi.org/10.4039/tce.2014.84
Galloway, T.D. & Lamb, R.J. (2016) Chewing lice (Phthiraptera: Amblycera and Ischnocera) infesting woodpeckers and sapsuckers (Aves: Piciformes: Picidae) in Manitoba, Canada. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 148 (5), 520–531. https://doi.org/10.4039/tce.2015.89
Galloway, T.D. & Lamb, R.J. (2019) Infestation parameters for chewing lice (Phthiraptera: Amblycera, Ischnocera) infesting owls (Aves: Strigidae, Tytonidae) in Manitoba, Canada. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 151, 608–620. https://doi.org/10.4039/tce.2019.42
Galloway, T.D. & Palma, R.L. (2008) Serendipity with chewing lice (Phthiraptera: Menoponidae, Philopteridae) infesting Rock Pigeons, *Columba livia*, and Mourning Doves, *Zenaida macroura*, (Aves: Columbiformes: Columbidae) in Manitoba, with new records for North America and Canada. *The Canadian entomologist*, 140, 208–218. https://doi.org/10.4039/n07-041
Galloway, T.D., Proctor, H.C. & Mironov, S.V. (2014) Chapter 5—Chewing lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Amblycera, Ischnocera) and feather mites (Acari: Astigmatina: Analgoidea, Pterolichoidea): ectosymbionts of grassland birds in Canada. *In*: Cárcamo, H.A. & D.J. Giberson, D.J. (Eds.), Arthropods of Canadian grasslands: Biodiversity and systematics. *Biological Survey of Canada*, 3 (1), pp. 139–188.
Gay, C. (1854) Araneidae, Anoplureos y Tisanureos No 1. *In*: *Atlas de la Historia Física y Política de Chile*. *Vol. 2*. E. Thunot y Co., Paris, pp. 1–135.
Gervais, F.L.P. (1844) Dicères épizoiques. *In*: Walckenaer, C.A. (Ed.), *Histoire Naturelle des Insectes. Aptères*. *Tome 3*. Librairie

Encyclopédique de Roret, Paris, pp. 290–361, pls. 48–49.
Gervais, F.L.P. (1849) Orden II. Anopluros. *In*: Gay, C. (Ed.), *Historia Física y Política de Chile*. *Zoología*. *Vol. 4*. Casa del autor, Paris, pp. 96–104.
Giebel, C.G.A. (1861) Die Federlinge der Raubvögel aus Chr. L. Nitzsch's handschriftlichem Nachlass zusammengestellt. *Zeitschrift für die gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Halle*, 17 (6), 515–529.
Giebel, C.G.A. (1866) Die im zoologischen Museum der Universität Halle aufgestellten Epizoen nebst Beobachtungen über dieselben. *Zeitschrift für die gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Halle*, 28 (11/12), 353–397.
Giebel, C.G.A. (1867) "Über *Lipeurus ferox*", n. sp. Correspondenzblatt. *Zeitschrift für die gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Halle*, 29, 195–196.
Giebel, C.G.A. (1874) *Insecta epizoa. Die auf Säugetieren und Vögeln schmarotzenden Insecten nach Chr. L. Nitzsch's Nachlass bearbeitet.* Otto Wigand, Leipzig, xvi + 308 pp., 20 pls.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.66072
Giebel, C.G.A. (1876) Diagnoses of some species of Mallophaga collected by the Rev. A. E. Eaton during the late Transit-of-Venus Expedition to Kerguelen's Island. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 4, 17 (101), 388–389.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222937608681974
Giglioli, H. (1864) On some parasitical insects from China. *The Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, *London*, New Series, 4, 18–26, pl. 1.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.24034
Göllner-Scheiding, U. (1973) Katalog der im Zoologischen Museum Berlin vorhandenen Mallophagentypen. *Lounais-Hämeen Luonto*, 46, 29–46.
Gómez-Puerta, L.A. & Luján-Vega, C. (2018) Contribución al conocimiento de los malófagos (Phthiraptera, Amblycera, Ischnocera) de aves del Perú. Parte 2. *Revista Peruana de Biología*, 25 (1), 35–42.
https://doi.org/10.15381/rpb.v25i1.14346
González-Acuña, D. (1997) *Examinations of the parasite fauna of the three most important hunted wild bird species in Ñuble* (*Chile*). Thesis, Doctor in Science. Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, 189 pp.
González-Acuña, D., Ardiles, K., Figueroa, R., Barrientos, C., González, P., Moreno, L. & Cicchino, A. (2008a) Lice of Chilean diurnal raptors. *Journal of Raptor Research*, 42 (4), 281–286.
https://doi.org/10.3356/JRR-07-69.1
González-Acuña, D., Ardiles, K., Moreno, L., Muñoz, S., Vásquez, R.A., Celis C., Rozzi, R. & Cicchino, A. (2014) Lice species (Insecta: Phthiraptera) from Chilean Picidae (Aves: Piciformes). *Entomological News*, 124 (2), 109–119.
https://doi.org/10.3157/021.124.0206
González-Acuña, D., Castillo, G., López, J., Moreno, L., Donoso, S., Skewes, O., Martínez, R. & Cabello, J. (2004a) Parásitos gastrointestinales y externos de la paloma doméstica (*Columba livia*) en la ciudad de Chillán, Chile. *Agro-Ciencia*, 20 (2), 107–112.
González-Acuña, D. & Cicchino, A. (2005) Estado actual del conocimiento de los piojos (Phthiraptera) en Chile. *Parasitología Latinoamericana—Número Extraordinario*, 60 (1), 29.
González-Acuña, D., Corvalán, F., Barrientos, C., Doussang, D., Mathieu, C., Nilsson, L., Casanueva, M.E. & Palma, R.L. (2011a) Community structure of lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera) from two sympatric gull species: kelp gull (*Larus dominicanus*) and Franklin's gull (*Larus pipixcan*) in Talcahuano, Chile. *Neotropical Entomology*, 40 (3), 300–304.
https://doi.org/10.1590/S1519-566X2011000300002
González, D., Daugschies, A., Pohlmeyer, K., Rubilar, L., Skewes, O. & Mey, E. (2003a) Ectoparásitos de la perdiz chilena (*Nothoprocta perdicaria*) en la provincia de Ñuble, Chile. *Parasitología Latinoamericana*, 58, 75–77.
https://doi.org/10.4067/S0717-77122003000100013
González-Acuña, D., Daugschies, A., Pohlmeyer, K., Rubilar-Contreras, L., Skewes-Ramm, O., Mey, E. & Casanueva, E. (2003b) Ectoparásitos de la codorniz (*Callipepla californica*) en la provincia de Ñuble, Chile y su correlación con el sexo, edad y habitat de captura. *Lundiana*, 4 (2), 129–134.
https://doi.org/10.4067/S0717-77122003000100013
González-Acuña, D., Daugschies, A., Rubilar, L., Pohlmeyer, K., Skewes, O. & Mey, E. (2004b) Fauna parasitaria de la tórtola común (*Zenaida auriculata*, de [sic] Murs, 1847) (Columbiformes: Columbidae) en Ñuble, Chile. *Parasitología Latinoamericana*, 59, 37–41.
https://doi.org/10.4067/S0717-77122004000100007
González-Acuña, D., Fischer, C., Palma, R., Moreno, L., Barrientos, C., Muñoz, L., Ardiles, K. & Cicchino, A. (2006a) Piojos (Phthiraptera: Insecta) de aves de la familia Laridae (Aves: Charadriiformes) en Chile. *Parasitología Latinoamericana*, 61, 188–191.
https://doi.org/10.4067/S0717-77122006000200017
González-Acuña, D., Hernández, J., Moreno, L., Herrmann, B., Palma, R., Latorre, A., Medina-Vogel, G., Kinsella, J.M., Martín, N., Araya, K., Torres, I., Fernández, N. & Olsen, B. (2013) Health evaluation of wild gentoo penguins (*Pygoscelis papua*) in the Antarctic Peninsula. *Polar Biology*, 36 (12), 1749–1760.
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00300-013-1394-5
González-Acuña, D., Lara, J. & Cicchino, A. (2009) Nuevos registros de piojos (Insecta: Phthiraptera) en aves domésticas y ornamentales en Chile. *Archivos de Medicina Veterinaria*, 41 (2), 181–188.

https://doi.org/10.4067/S0301-732X2009000200013
González-Acuña, D., Llanos-Soto, S., Landaeta-Aqueveque, C., González, F., Kinsella, J.M., Mironov, S., Cicchino, A., Barrientos, C., Torres-Fuentes, G. & Moreno, L. (2017) Parasites of the southern silvery grebe *Podiceps occipitalis* (Aves, Podicipedidae) in Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 26 (3), 378–382.
https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-29612017015
González-Acuña, D., Llanos-Soto, S., Oyarzún-Ruiz, P., Kinsella, J.M., Barrientos, C., Thomas, R., Cicchino, A. & Moreno, L. (2020a) Parasites of the Neotropic cormorant *Nannopterum* (*Phalacrocorax*) *brasilianus* (Aves, Phalacrocoracidae) in Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 29 (3), 1–16, e003920 https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-29612020049
González-Acuña, D., Lohse, E., Cicchino, A., Mironov, S., Figueroa, R.A., Ardiles, K. & Kinsella, M. (2011b) Parasites of the American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) in south-central Chile. *Journal of Raptor Research*, 45 (2), 188–193.
https://doi.org/10.3356/JRR-10-68.1
González-Acuña, D. & Moreno, L. (2018) Parásitos de aves rapaces en Chile. *In*: Muñoz-Pedreros, A., Rau-Acuña, J. & Yáñez-Valenzuela, J. (Eds.), *Aves Rapaces de Chile*. Second edition. CEA Ediciones, Valdivia, pp. 257–272.
González-Acuña, D., Moreno, L., Cicchino, A., Mironov, S. & Kinsella, M. (2010) Checklist of the parasites of the black-necked swan, *Cygnus melanocoryphus* [sic] (Aves: Anatidae), with new records from Chile. *Zootaxa*, 2637 (1), 55–68.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.2637.1.3
González-Acuña, D., Moreno, L., Wille, M., Herrmann, B., Kinsella, M. & Palma, R.L. (2021) Parasites of chinstrap penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*) from three localities in the Antarctic Peninsula and a review of their parasitic fauna. *Polar Biology*, 1–7.
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00300-021-02945-x
González-Acuña, D., Muñoz, R., Cicchino, A. & Figueroa, R. (2006b) Lice of Chilean owls: a first description. *Journal of Raptor Research*, 40 (4), 301–302.
https://doi.org/10.3356/0892-1016(2006)40[301:LOCOAF]2.0.CO;2
González-Acuña, D., Olmedo, P. & Cicchino, A. (2008b). Parásitos de *Vanellus chilensis chilensis* (Aves, Charadriidae) en Chillán, centrosur de Chile. *Boletín Chileno de Ornitología*, 14 (1), 36–48.
González-Acuña, D., Silva, C., Soto, M., Mironov, S., Moreno, L., González-Gómez, P.L., Badrul, H. & Kinsella, M. (2011c) Parasites of the green-backed firecrown (*Sephanoides sephaniodes*) in Chile. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad*, 82, 1333–1336.
https://doi.org/10.22201/ib.20078706e.2011.4.677
González-Acuña, D., Skewes, O., Candia, C., Palma, R. & Moreno, L. (2005) Estudio del parasitismo gastrointestinal y externo del caiquén *Chloephaga picta* Gmelin, 1789 (Aves, Anatidae) en la Región de Magallanes, Chile. *Parasitología Latinoamericana*, 60 (1–2), 86–89.
https://doi.org/10.4067/S0717-77122005000100016
González-Acuña, D., Veloso-Frías, J., Missene, C., Oyarzún-Ruiz, P., Fuentes-Castillo, D., Kinsella, J.M., Mironov, S., Barrientos, C., Cicchino, A. & Moreno, L. (2020b) External and gastrointestinal parasites of the Franklin's Gull, *Leucophaeus pipixcan* (Charadriiformes: Laridae), in Talcahuano, central Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 29 (4), e016420, 1–13.
https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-29612020091
González-Acuña, D., Vergara, F., Moreno, L., Barrientos, C., Ardiles, K. & Cicchino, A. (2006c) Lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera) from species of the families Furnariidae, Tyrannidae, Turdidae and Icteridae (Aves: Passeriformes) from Chile. *Gayana*, 70 (2), 210–219.
https://doi.org/10.4067/S0717-65382006000200008
Grandón-Ojeda, A., Cortés, P., Moreno, L., Kinsella, J.M., Cicchino, A., Barrientos, C. & González-Acuña, D. (2019) Gastrointestinal and external parasites of the variable hawk *Geranoaetus polyosoma* (Accipitriformes: Accipitridae) in Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 28 (3), 376–382.
https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-29612019045
Grandón-Ojeda, A., Valdebenito, J.O., Moreno, L., Kinsella, J.M., Mironov, S., Cicchino, A., Barrientos, C. & González-Acuña, D (2018) Gastrointestinal and external parasitism in the magellanic horned owl *Bubo magellanicus* (Strigiformes: Strigidae) in Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 27 (2), 161–168.
https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-296120180013
Grosse, F. (1885) Beitrage zur Kenntnis der Mallophagen. *Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie*, 42, 530–558.
Grossi, A.A., Sharanowski, B.J. & Terry D. Galloway, T.D. (2014) *Anatoecus* species (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae) from Anseriformes in North America and taxonomic status of *Anatoecus dentatus* and *Anatoecus icterodes*. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 146, 598–608.
https://doi.org/10.4039/tce.2014.12
Grube, A.W. (1851) Klasse Insecta—Parasitae. Fam. Mallophaga. *In*: Middendorff, A.T. von (Ed.), *Reise in den äussersten Norden und Osten Sibiriens während der Jahre 1843–1844*. *St Petersburg. Zoologie*, 2 (1), pp. 467–497 + 516, pls. 31–32.
Guimarães, L.R. (1942) Novos gêneros de malofagos parásitas de Falconiformes *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* (*São Paulo*), 2 (17), 235–247.

Guimarães, L.R. (1943) Contribuiçao para o conhecimento dos malófagos das aves da Argentina. *Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina*, 11, 423–439.
Guimarães, L.R. (1947) Contribuiçao ao conhecimento dos malófagos dos psitácidas brasileiros. I—Espécies da família Philopteridae (Ischnocera). *Arquivos de Zoologia do Estado de São Paulo*, 5, 243–309.
Guimarães, L.R. (1975) Ischnocera (Mallophaga) infesting parrots (Psittaciformes). III. Notes on some species of the genus *Paragoniocotes* Cummings, 1916, with description of a new species. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia, São Paulo*, 28 (15), 255–267.
Gustafsson, D.R & Bush, S.E. (2017) Morphological revision of the hyperdiverse *Brueelia*-complex (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Ischnocera: Philopteridae) with new taxa, checklists and generic key. *Zootaxa*, 4313 (1), 1–443.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4313.1.1
Gustafsson, D.R., Lei, L., Chu, X. & Zou, F. (2020) Review of Chinese species of the *Oxylipeurus*-complex (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae), with descriptions of two new genera and five new species. *Zootaxa*, 4742 (2), 201–255.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4742.2.1
Gutiérrez-Garrido, E. (2021) *Estudio de parásitos internos y externos en aves Cathartiformes de Chile*. Thesis, Veterinary Medicine. Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias, Universidad de Concepción, Concepción, vi + 47 pp.
Haeckel, E. (1896) *Systematische Phylogenie*. 2. Theil. *Systematische Phylogenie der wirbellosen Thiere* (*Invertebrata*). Verlag von Georg Reimer, Berlin, 720 pp.
https://doi.org/10.1515/9783111443935
Hajela, K.P. & Tandan, B.K. (1970) Species of *Ardeicola* (Insecta: Mallophaga) parasitic on birds of the family Threskiornithidae. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 49 (4), 309–334.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1970.tb00744.x
Hänel, C. & Palma, R.L. (2007) The lice of the Tristan da Cunha Archipelago (Insecta: Phthiraptera). *Beiträge zur Entomologie*, 57 (1), 105–133.
https://doi.org/10.21248/contrib.entomol.57.1.105-133
Harrison, L. (1915) On a new family and five new genera of Mallophaga. *Parasitology*, 7 (4), 383–407, 2 pls.
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0031182000009793
Harrison, L. (1916) The genera and species of Mallophaga. *Parasitology*, 9 (1), 1–156.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.102856
Harrison, L. (1937) Mallophaga and Siphunculata. 2 (1). *In*: Johnston, T.H. (Ed.), *Scientific reports*, *Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911–14*. S*eries C. Zoology and Botany*. Government Printer, Sydney, pp. 1–47, pls. 1–3.
Harrison, P., Sallaberry, M., Gaskin, C.P., Baird, K.A., Jaramillo, A., Metz, S.M., Pearman, M., O'Keeffe, M., Dowdall, J., Enright, S., Fahy, K., Gilligan, J. & Lillie, G. (2013) A new storm-petrel species from Chile. *The Auk*, 130 (1), 180–191.
https://doi.org/10.1525/auk.2012.12071
Hellenthal, R.A., Price, R.D. & Timm, R.E. (2002) Review of the chewing louse genus *Tinamotaecola* (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae), with descriptions of three new species. *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society*, 74, 136–141.
Hinojosa-Saéz, A., González-Acuña, D. & George-Nascimento, M. (2009) Parásitos metazoos de *Anas georgica* Gmelin, 1789 (Aves: Anseriformes) en Chile central: especificidad, prevalencia y variaciones entre localidades. *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, 82, 337–345.
https://doi.org/10.4067/S0716-078X2009000300002
Hopkins, G.H.E. (1938) Stray notes on Mallophaga. 1. The host of the species described by Kellogg & Paine from "Desert curlew". *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 11, 2, 191–192.
https://doi.org/10.1080/03745481.1938.9755451
Hopkins, G.H.E. (1949a) Stray notes on Mallophaga—IX. 68. The identity of *Liotheum punctatum* Gervais. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 2, 46–47.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222934908653956
Hopkins, G.H.E. (1949b) Stray notes on Mallophaga— IX. 74. A new species of *Quadraceps* from a tern. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 2, 51–52, 1 pl.
Hopkins, G.H.E. & Clay, T. (1952) *A check list of the genera & species of Mallophaga*. Trustees of the British Museum, London, 362 pp.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.118844
Hopkins, G.H.E. & Clay, T. (1953) Additions and corrections to the check list of Mallophaga. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 6 (66), 434–448.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935308654443
Hopkins, G.H.E. & Clay, T. (1955) Additions and corrections to the check list of Mallophaga.—II. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 8 (87), 177–190.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935508655628
Hughes, J., Kennedy, M., Johnson, K.P., Palma, R.L. & Page, R.D.M. (2007) Multiple cophylogenetic analyses reveal frequent cospeciation between pelecaniform birds and *Pectinopygus* lice. *Systematic Biology*, 56 (2), 232–251.
https://doi.org/10.1080/10635150701311370
Johnson, K.P. & Clayton, D.H. (2003) *The biology, ecology, and evolution of chewing lice*. *In*: Price, R.D., Hellenthal, R.A., Palma, R.L., Johnson, K.P. & Clayton, D.H. (Eds.), *The chewing lice*: *world checklist and biological overview*. *Illinois*

Natural History Survey Special Publication 24. Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign, Illinois, pp. 449–475. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.154191
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature [I.C.Z.N.] (1963) Opinion no. 656 *Harrisoniella* Bedford, 1929 (Insecta: Mallophaga): designation of a type species under the plenary powers. *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, 20 (3), 178–180.
Johnston, T.H. & Harrison, L. (1911) Notes on some Mallophagan generic names. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*, 36 (2), 321–328. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.21901
Kéler, S. von (1936) Über einige Mallophagen aus Rossitten. *Arbeiten über Morphologische und Taxonomische Entomologie aus Berlin-Dahlem*, 3 (4), 256–264.
Kéler, S. von (1937) Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Mallophagen des Rebhuhnes (*Perdix perdix* Linn.). *Arbeiten über Morphologische und Taxonomische Entomologie aus Berlin-Dahlem*, 4 (2), 126–135.
Kéler, S. von (1938a) Über eine neue Gattung von Mallophagen, *Eidmanniella* n. gen. *Annales Musei Zoologici Polonici*, 13, 81–87.
Kéler, S. von (1938b) Über einige Mallophagen aus Paraguay und Kamerun. *Arbeiten über Morphologische und Taxonomische Entomologie aus Berlin-Dahlem*, 5 (3), 228–241.
Kéler, S. von (1939) Baustoffe zu einer Monographie der Mallophagen. II. Teil: Überfamilie der Nirmoidea (1). Die Familien Trichophilopteridae, Goniodidae, Heptapsogastridae. *Nova Acta Leopoldina Abhandlungen der Kaiserlich Leopoldinisch-Carolinisch Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher*, Neue Folge, 8 (51), 1–254, 4 pls.
Kéler, S. von (1952) On some Mallophaga of sea-birds from the Tristan da Cunha Group and the Dyer Island. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa*, 15 (2), 204–238.
Kéler, S. von (1954) The Mallophaga from *Eudyptes chrysolophus* (Brand) and *E. cristatus* (Miller). *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London (B)*, 23 (3–4), 49–59. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-3113.1954.tb00101.x
Kéler, S. von (1956) Die Mallophagen von Sturmvögeln und Rudderfüssern. I. *Harrisoniella* Bedford und *Perineus* Thompson (Mallophaga). *Beiträge zur Entomologie*, 6 (5/6), 521–534.
Kéler, S. von (1957a) Die Mallophagen von Sturmvögeln und Rudderfüssern. I. *Harrisoniella* Bedford und *Perineus* Thompson (Mallophaga) (1. Fortsetzung). *Beiträge zur Entomologie*, 7 (3/4), 281–297.
Kéler, S. von (1957b) Die Mallophagen von Sturmvögeln und Rudderfüssern. I. *Harrisoniella* Bedford und *Perineus* Thompson (Mallophaga) (2. Fortsetzung). *Beiträge zur Entomologie*, 7 (5/6), 493–527.
Kéler, S. von (1958a) Die Mallophagen von Sturmvögeln und Rudderfüssern. I. *Harrisoniella* Bedford und *Perineus* Thompson (Mallophaga) (Nachtrag). *Beiträge zur Entomologie*, 8 (3/4), 378–384.
Kéler, S. von (1958b) The genera *Oxylipeurus* Mjöberg and *Splendoroffula* Clay and Meinertzhagen (Mallophaga). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*, Neue Folge, 5 (3/4), 299–362.
Kéler, S. von (1960) Über die dualistische differenzierung der Gattung *Anatoecus* Cummings (Mallophaga). *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, 20, 207–316. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00259517
Kellogg, V.L. (1896a) New Mallophaga, I.—with special reference to a collection made from maritime birds of the Bay of Monterey, California. *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences*, Series 2, 6, 31–168, 14 pls.
Kellogg, V.L. (1896b) New Mallophaga, II.—from land birds; together with an account of the mallophagous mouth-parts. *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences*, Series 2, 6, 431–548, 14 pls.
Kellogg, V.L. (1899) New Mallophaga III. Mallophaga from birds of Panama, Baja California and Alaska. *Occasional Papers of the California Academy of Sciences*, 6, 3–52, 4 pls. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.33461
Kellogg, V.L. (1903) Two new genera of Mallophaga. *Biological Bulletin Wood's Hole*, *Massachusetts*, 5 (2), 85–91. https://doi.org/10.2307/1535514
Kellogg, V.L. (1906) Mallophaga from Argentina. *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 14 (1), 45–49.
Kellogg, V.L. (1908) Mallophaga. *In*: Wytsman, P. (Ed.), *Genera Insectorum, Brussels*, 66, pp. 1–87, 3 pls.
Kellogg, V.L. (1914) Mallophaga from birds of the South Atlantic. *Science Bulletin*, *Brooklyn Institute Museum*, 2 (4), 80–89, 1 pl.
Kellogg, V.L. & Chapman, B.L. (1899) New Mallophaga, III. Mallophaga from birds of California. *Occasional Papers of the California Academy of Sciences*, 6, 53–143, 5 pls. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.14398
Kellogg, V.L. & Chapman, B.L. (1902) Mallophaga from birds of the Pacific Coast of North America. *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 10, 20–27, pl. 3.
Kellogg, V.L. & Kuwana, S.I. (1902) Papers from the Hopkins Stanford Galapagos Expedition, 1898–1899. X. Entomological results (8). Mallophaga from birds. *Proceedings of the Washington. Academy of Sciences*, 4, 457–499, 4 pls. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.18574
Kellogg, V.L. & Mann, W.M. (1912) Mallophaga from islands off Lower California. *Entomological News*, 23, 56–65.
Kellogg, V.L. & Paine, J.H. (1911) Mallophaga from Bolivian birds. *Entomological News*, 22, 19–24.
Ksepka, D.T, Balanoff, A.M, Bell, M.A. & Houseman, M.D. (2013) Fossil grebes from the Truckee Formation (Miocene) of

Nevada and a new phylogenetic analysis of Podicipediformes (Aves). *Palaeontology*, 56 (5), 1149–1169. https://doi.org/10.1111/pala.12040
Lakshminarayana, K.V. (1970) Mallophaga Indica IV. Trends in evolution in the *Laemobothrion*-complex (Phthiraptera: Mallophaga), with description of a new genus. *Oriental Insects*, 4 (2), 131–142. https://doi.org/10.1080/00305316.1970.10433947
Lakshminarayana, K.V. (1977) Notes on the genus *Pseudomenopon* with remarks on host relationships. *Angewandte Parasitologie*, 18 (3), 152–162. https://doi.org/10.1080/00236567708584429
Latreille, P.A. (1804) Ordre second. Parasites; parasita. *In*: *Histoire naturelle*, *générale et particulière*, *des Crustacés et des Insectes*. *Vol. 8.* F. Dufart, Paris, pp. 83–112, pl. 68.
Ledger, J.A. (1971) Notes on the genus *Plegadiphilus* (Phthiraptera: Menoponidae) with description of a new species. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa*, 34 (1), 89–99.
Linnaeus, C. (1758) *Systema Naturae per regna tria naturae*, *secundum classes*, *ordines*, *genera*, *species*, *cum characteribus*, *differentiis*, *synonymis*, *locis*. *Tenth Edition. Vol. 1*. Laurentii Salvii, Holmiae, iv + 824 pp. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.542
Llanos-Soto, S., Muñoz, B., Moreno, L., Landaeta-Aqueveque, C., Kinsella, J.M., Mironov, S., Cicchino, A., Barrientos, C., Torres-Fuentes, G. & González-Acuña, D. (2017) External and gastrointestinal parasites of the rufous-collared sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis* (Passeriformes, Emberizidae) in Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 26 (3), 314–322. https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-29612017043
Llanos-Soto, S., Córdoba, M., Moreno, L., Kinsella, J.M., Mironov, S., Cicchino, A., Barrientos, C., San-Martín-Órdenes, J. & González-Acuña, D. (2019) External and intestinal parasites of the Austral thrush *Turdus falcklandii* (Aves, Turdidae) in central Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 28 (3), 432–442. https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-29612019067
Marshall, A.G. (1981) *The ecology of ectoparasitic insects*. Academic Press, London, xvi + 459 pp.
Martín-Mateo, M.P. (1990) Contribución al conocimiento de los malófagos parásitos de aves en la Isla de Tenerife (Mallophaga: Insecta). *Vieraea*, 19, 175–184.
Martín-Mateo, M.P. (1996) Species of the genus *Puffinoecus* Eichler, 1949 (Mallophaga: Philopteridae) parasites on shearwaters (Aves: Procellariidae). *Research and Reviews in Parasitology*, 56 (1), 49–62.
Martín-Mateo, M.P. (2002) *Fauna Ibérica. Mallophaga*, *Amblycera. Vol. 20*. Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales & Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 187 pp.
Martín-Mateo, M.P. (2009) *Fauna Ibérica. Phthiraptera*, *Ischnocera*. *Vol. 32*. Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales & Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 363 pp.
Martínez-Piña, D.E. & González-Cifuentes, G.E. (2004) *Aves de Chile. Nueva guía de campo***.** Ediciones del Naturalista, Santiago, 620 pp.
Martinů, J., Sychra, O., Literák, I., Čapek, M., Gustafsson, D.L. & Štefka, J. (2015) Host generalists and specialists emerging side by side: an analysis of evolutionary patterns in the cosmopolitan chewing louse genus *Menacanthus*. *International Journal of Parasitology*, 45 (1), 63–73. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpara.2014.09.001
Maturano, R. & Daemon, E. (2014) Reproduction, development and habits of the large turkey louse *Chelopistes meleagridis* (Phthiraptera: Ischnocera) under laboratory conditions. *Brazilian Journal of Biology*, 74 (3), 712–719. https://doi.org/10.1590/bjb.2014.0085
McGregor, E.A. (1912) A new mallophagan. *Entomological News*, 23 (7), 305–306.
McGregor, E.A. (1917a) Eight new Mallophaga of the genus *Lipeurus* from North American birds. *Psyche*, 24 (4), 105–117, 3 pls. https://doi.org/10.1155/1917/34626
McGregor, E.A. (1917b) Three new Mallophaga from North American birds. *Entomological News*, 28 (7), 433–437.
McKenzie, C.E. & MacKenzie, D.I. (1981) Comparison of the ectoparasitic fauna of eastern and western kingbirds at Delta Marsh, Manitoba. *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, 59, 717–721.
Mena, M., Valdebenito, J.O., Moreno, L., Fuentes-Castillo, D., Kinsella, J.M., Mironov, S., Barrientos, C., Cicchino, A. & González-Acuña, D. (2020) Parasites of the shiny cowbird, *Molothrus bonariensis*, and the austral blackbird, *Curaeus curaeus*, (Passeriformes: Icteridae) in Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 29 (2), e021819, 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1590/S1984-29612020022
Mey, E. (1989) Ein neuer Sturmvogelfederling (Insecta, Phthiraptera) aus dem Südatlantik. *Rudolstädter Naturhistorische Schriften*, 2, 51–56.
Mey, E. (1994) Beziehungen zwischen Larvenmorphologie und Systematik der Adulti bei den Vogel-Ischnozeren (Insecta, Ischnocera). *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin*, 70 (1), 3–84. https://doi.org/10.1002/mmnz.19940700102
Mey, E. (1998) Zur taxonomie, Lebensweise und parasitophyletischen evidenz der federlingsgattung *Struthiolipeurus* sensu lato

(Insecta, Phthiraptera, Ischnocera). *Mitteilungen aus dem Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin—Zoologishe Reihe*, 74 (1), 65–93.
https://doi.org/10.1002/mmnz.19980740108
Mey, E. (2004) Zur Taxonomie, Verbreitung und parasitophyletischer Evidenz des *Philopterus*-Komplexes (Insecta, Phthiraptera, Ischnocera). *Ornithologischer Anzeiger*, 43, 149–203.
Mey, E. & González-Acuña, D. (2000) A new genus and species of Ischnocera (Insecta, Phthiraptera) off chimango caracara *Milvago chimango* from Chile with annotated checklists of chewing lice parasitizing caracaras (Aves, Falconiformes, Falconidae). *Rudolstädter Naturhistorische Schriften*, 10, 59–73.
Mey, E., Masello, J.F. & Quillfeldt, P. (2002) Chewing lice (Insecta, Phthiraptera) of the burrowing parrot *Cyanoliseus p. patagonus* (Vieillot) from Argentina. *Rudolstädter Naturhistorische Schriften*, Supplement 4, 99–112.
https://doi.org/10.1034/j.1600-048X.2002.330116.x
Mjöberg, E. (1910) Studien über Mallophagen und Anopluren. *Arkiv för Zoologi*, 6 (13), 1–296, 5 pls.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.26907
Modrzejewska, M. & Złotorzycka, J. (1987) Studies on morphology of nymphs of selected Amblycera and Ischnocera (Mallophaga). *Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne*, 57, 657–672.
Moreno-Salas, L. del C. (2010) *Patrones de estructuración de las comunidades de ectoparásitos en* Milvago chimango (*Falconiformes, Caracarinae*) *en Chile*. Thesis, Doctor in Science (Biology). Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, 74 pp.
Moreno, L. & González-Acuña, D. (2015) Los parásitos de las aves rapaces de Chile: Una revisión. *Boletín Chileno de Ornitología*, 21 (1–2), 93–102.
Muñoz-Leal, S., Silva-de-la-Fuente, M.C., Barros-Battesti, D.M., Guglielmone, A.A., Venzal, J.M., Nava, S. *et al.* (2021) In memoriam: a eulogy for Daniel González-Acuña, 1963–2020. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 30 (1), e000821.
https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-29612021005
Naz, S., Najer, T. & Gustafsson, D.R. (2020) An annotated list of the species of lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera) described by Mohammad A.-R. Ansari. *Zootaxa*, 4809 (3), 401–448.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4809.3.1
Nelson, B.C. (1972) A revision of the new world species of *Ricinus* (Mallophaga) occurring on Passeriformes (Aves). *University of California Publications in Entomology*, 68, 1–130, 43 pls.
Nelson, B.C. & Murray, M.D. (1971) The distribution of Mallophaga on the domestic pigeon (*Columba livia*). *International Journal for Parasitology*, 1, 21–29, 2 pls.
https://doi.org/10.1016/0020-7519(71)90042-7
Nelson, R.C. & Price, R.D. (1965) The *Laemobothrion* (Mallophaga: Laemobothriidae) of the Falconiformes. *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 2 (3), 249–257.
https://doi.org/10.1093/jmedent/2.3.249
Neuffer, G. (1954) Die Mallophagenhaut und ihre Differenzierungen. *Zoologische Jahrbücher. Abteilung für Anatomie und Ontogenie der Tiere*, 73 (4), 449–519, 1 pl.
Neumann, L.-G. (1890) Contribution a l'etude des Ricinidae parasites des oiseaux de la famille des Psittacidae. *Bulletin de la Société d'Historie Naturelle, Toulouse*, 24, 55–69.
Neumann, L.-G. (1906) Notes sur les Mallophages. I.—Nomenclature. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France*, 31, 54–60.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.18333
Neumann, L.-G. (1907) Pédiculidés, Mallophages, Ixodidés. *In*: Charcot, J. (Ed.), *Expédition Antarctique Française* (*1903–1905*). *Sciences naturelles*: *documents scientifiques*. *Vol. 9. Arthropodes*. Mason et Cie, Editeurs, Paris, pp. 13–17.
Neumann, L.-G. (1912) Notes sur les Mallophages.—II. I.—Sur le genre *Menopon* (sous-genre *Menacanthus* n. subgen.). *Archives de Parasitologie*, *Paris*, 15 (3), 353–368.
Nitzsch, C.L. (1818) Die Familien und Gattungen der Theierinsekten (Insecta epizoica); als ein Prodromus einer Naturgeschichte derselben. *E.F. Germar's Magazin der Entomologie*, 3, 261–318.
Olfers, I.F.J.M. von (1816) *De vegetativis et animatis corporibus in corporibus animatis reperiundis commentarius*. Taberna Libraria Maureriana, Berolini, vi + 113 pp., 1 pl.
Olson, S.L. (1995) Types and nomenclature of two Chilean parrots from the voyage of *HMS Blonde* (1825). *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, 115, 235–239.
Orellana-León, M.P. (2009) *Parasitismo gastrointestinal y externo en chuncho* Glaucidium nanum *King, 1828* (*Aves*) *en la Región del Bío Bío, Chile*. Thesis, Bachelor in Veterinary Medicine. Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias, Universidad de Concepción, Concepción, 31 pp.
Osborn, H. (1896) Insects affecting domestic animals: an account of the species of importance in North America, with mention of related forms occurring on other animals. *Bulletin U.S. Department of Agriculture Division Entomology*, New Series, 5, 1–302, 2 pls.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.64990
Osborn, H. (1902) Mallophagan records and descriptions. I. Three new parasites of the turkey buzzard. *Ohio Naturalist*, 2 (3), 175–177.

Oyarzún-Ruiz, P., Cárdenas, G., Silva-de-la-Fuente, M.C., Martín, N., Mironov, S., Cicchino, A., Kinsella, J.M., Moreno, L. & González-Acuña, D. (2021) Parasitic fauna of the invasive house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) from Ñuble region, Chile: an example of co-introduced parasites. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 30 (3), e004221, 1–17, https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-29612021068

Packard, A.S. (1870) Certain parasitic insects. *American Naturalist*, 4, 83–99, pl. 1. https://doi.org/10.1086/270541

Packard, A.S. (1873) Descriptions of new species of Mallophaga collected by C. H. Merriam while in the Government Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountains, Professor F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist. *In*: Hayden, F.V. (Compiler), *Sixth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories, embracing portions of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah; being a report of progress of the explorations for the year 1872*. Government Printing Office, Washington, pp. 731–734.

Page, R.D.M., Cruickshank, R.H., Dickens, M., Furness, R.W., Kennedy, M., Palma, R.L. & Smith, V.S. (2004) Phylogeny of "*Philoceanus* complex" seabird lice (Phthiraptera: Ischnocera) inferred from mitochondrial DNA sequences. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 30, 633–652. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1055-7903(03)00227-6

Paine, J.H. (1914) Mallophaga from birds at Laguna Beach, California. *Annual Report of Laguna Marine Laboratory*, 1, 174–176.

Paine, J.H. & Mann, W.M. (1913) Mallophaga from Brazilian birds. *Psyche*, 20, 15–23. https://doi.org/10.1155/1913/70596

Palma, R.L. (1973) Sobre algunos Mallophaga de aves de la República Argentina. *Physis*, Sección C, 32 (85), 483–498.

Palma, R.L. (1975) Acerca del verdadero hospedador de *Heteromenopon (Heteromenopon) macrurum* (Eichler, 1952) (Mallophaga, Menoponidae). *Physis*, Sección C, 34 (88), 113–115.

Palma, R.L. (1978) Slide-mounting of lice: a detailed description of the Canada balsam technique. *The New Zealand Entomologist*, 6 (4), 432–436. https://doi.org/10.1080/00779962.1978.9722313

Palma, R.L. (1994) New synonymies in the lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera) infesting albatrosses and petrels (Procellariiformes). *The New Zealand Entomologist*, 17, 64–69. https://doi.org/10.1080/00779962.1994.9721986

Palma, R.L. (1996) Laemobothriidae; Menoponidae; Ricinidae; Philopteridae. *In*: Wells, A. (Ed.), *Zoological Catalogue of Australia*. *Psocoptera*, *Phthiraptera*, *Thysanoptera*. *Vol. 26*. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne, pp. 106–230.

Palma, R.L. (2010) Order Phthiraptera: Lice. *In*: Gordon, D.P. (Ed.), *New Zealand Inventory of Biodiversity. Kingdom Animalia—Chaetognatha*, *Ecdysozoa*, *Ichnofossils*. *Vol. 2.* Canterbury University Press, Christchurch, pp. 294–296 + 407–409.

Palma, R.L. (2011) New taxa, new synonymies and new host records in the louse genus *Halipeurus* (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Philopteridae) parasitic on petrels (Aves: Procellariiformes). *Zootaxa*, 3017 (1), 1–45. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3017.1.1

Palma, R.L. (2012) Three new species of the louse genus *Saemundssonia* (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Philopteridae). *Zootaxa*, 3478 (1), 38–48. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3478.1.6

Palma, R.L. (2015a) A new species of the genus *Anatoecus* (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae) from the black swan, *Cygnus atratus*. *The New Zealand Entomologist*, 38 (2), 142–148. https://doi.org/10.1080/00779962.2015.1011770

Palma, R.L. (2015b) The correct type hosts and designation of a lectotype for the louse *Nirmus triangulatus alpha* (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Philopteridae). *The New Zealand Entomologist*, 38 (2), 149–155. https://doi.org/10.1080/00779962.2015.1043068

Palma, R.L. (2017) Phthiraptera (Insecta). A catalogue of parasitic lice from New Zealand. *Fauna of New Zealand*, 76, 1–400.

Palma, R.L. & Peck, S.B. (2013) An annotated checklist of parasitic lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera) from the Galápagos Islands. *Zootaxa*, 3627 (1), 1–87. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3627.1.1

Palma, R.L. & Pilgrim, R.L.C. (1983) The genus *Bedfordiella* (Mallophaga: Philopteridae) and a note on the lice from the Kerguelen petrel (*Pterodroma brevirostris*). *National Museum of New Zealand Records*, 2 (13), 145–150.

Palma, R.L. & Pilgrim, R.L.C. (1984) A revision of the genus *Harrisoniella* (Mallophaga: Philopteridae). *New Zealand Journal of Zoology*, 11 (2), 145–166. https://doi.org/10.1080/03014223.1984.10423754

Palma, R.L. & Pilgrim, R.L.C. (1988) A revision of the genus *Perineus* (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae). *New Zealand Journal of Zoology*, 14 (4), 563–586. [1987] https://doi.org/10.1080/03014223.1987.10423030

Palma, R.L. & Pilgrim, R.L.C. (2002) A revision of the genus *Naubates* (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Philopteridae). *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, 32 (1), 7–60. https://doi.org/10.1080/03014223.2002.9517683

Palma, R.L., Price, R.D. & Hellenthal, R.A. (1998) New synonymies and host records for lice of the genus *Menacanthus* (Phthi-

raptera: Menoponidae) from the Passeriformes (Aves). *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, 28 (2), 309–320. https://doi.org/10.1080/03014223.1998.9517566
Panzer, G.W.F. (1793) Pediculus. Faunae insectorum Germanicae initia oder, Deutschlands Insecten, 51, 17–24. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.12432
Pérez, D'A., V. (1985) La teoría de la colonizaciónde de las islas aplicada a las especies de *Austrogoniodes* Harrison (Mallophaga: Ischnocera: Philopteridae) en su relación con los Sphenisciformes. *Revista Chilena de Entomología*, 12, 159–164.
Piaget, E. (1880) *Les Pédiculines*. *Essai Monographique*. *Two volumes*. E.J. Brill, Leiden, xxxix + 714 pp., 56 pls.
Piaget, E. (1883) Quelques pédiculines nouvelles ou peu connues. *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie*, 26 (2), 152–158, 1 pl.
Piaget, E. (1885) *Les Pédiculines*. *Essai Monographique*. *Supplément*. E.J. Brill, Leiden, xvi + 200 pp., 17 pls.
Piaget, E. (1890) Quelques pédiculines nouvelles. *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie*, 33, 223–259, 8 pls.
Picaglia, L. (1885) Pediculini nuovi del Museo di Zoologia ed Anatomia Comparata della R. Università di Modena. *Atti della Società Italiana de Scienze Naturali*, 28, 82–90.
Pilgrim, R.L.C. (1976) Mallophaga on the rock pigeon (*Columba livia*) in New Zealand, with a key to their identification. *The New Zealand Entomologist*, 6 (2), 160–164. https://doi.org/10.1080/00779962.1976.9722231
Pilgrim, R.L.C. & Palma, R.L. (1982) A list of the chewing lice (Insecta: Mallophaga) from birds in New Zealand. *Notornis*, 29 (Supplement), 1–32. [also as *National Museum of New Zealand Miscellaneous*, Series 6]
Price, R.D. (1964) *Colpocephalum phalcoboeni* sp. n. (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) from a Chilean falcon. *The Journal of Parasitology*, 50 (6), 763–764. https://doi.org/10.2307/3276199
Price, R.D. (1966) Two new species of *Colpocephalum* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae). *The Canadian Entomologist*, 98 (3), 317–319. https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent98317-3
Price, R.D. (1967a) The *Colpocephalum* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) of the Pelecaniformes. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 99 (3), 273–280. https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent99273-3
Price, R.D. (1967b) Two new species of Menoponidae (Mallophaga) from the Falconiformes. *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 4 (3), 319–321. https://doi.org/10.1093/jmedent/4.3.319
Price, R.D. (1970) The *Piagetiella* (Mallophaga; Menoponidae) of the Pelecaniformes. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 102 (4), 389–404. https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent102389-4
Price, R.D. (1971) A review of the genus *Holomenopon* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) from the Anseriformes. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 64 (3), 633–646. https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/64.3.633
Price, R.D. (1974) A review of the genus *Pseudomenopon* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae). *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 67 (1), 73–84. https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/67.1.73
Price, R.D. (1975) The *Menacanthus eurysternus* complex (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) of the Passeriformes and Piciformes (Aves). *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 68 (4), 617–622. https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/68.4.617
Price, R.D. (1977) The *Menacanthus* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) of the Passeriformes (Aves). *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 14 (2), 207–220. https://doi.org/10.1093/jmedent/14.2.207
Price, R.D. & Beer, J.R. (1963a) Species of *Colpocephalum* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) parasitic upon the Falconiformes. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 95 (7), 731–763. https://doi.org/10.4039/Ent95731-7
Price, R.D. & Beer, J.R. (1963b) The *Kurodaia* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) parasitic on the Strigiformes, with a key to the species of the genus. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 56 (6), 849–857. https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/56.6.849
Price, R.D. & Beer, J.R. (1963c) The species of *Colpocephalum* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) known to occur on the Strigiformes. *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society*, 36 (1), 58–64. https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/58.1.111
Price, R.D. & Beer, J.R. (1963d) The genus *Kurodaia* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) from the Falconiformes, with elevation of the subgenus *Falcomenopon* to generic rank. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 56 (3), 379–385. https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/56.3.379
Price, R.D. & Beer, J.R. (1965) The *Colpocephalum* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) of the Ciconiiformes. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 58 (1), 111–131. https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/58.1.111
Price, R.D. & Beer, J.R. (1967) The genus *Heteromenopon* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae), with description of a new subgenus and six new species. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 60 (2), 328–338.

https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/60.2.328
Price, R.D. & Beer, J.R. (1968) The genus *Psittacobrosus* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) of the Neotropical Psittaciformes. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 61 (2), 261–276.
https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/61.2.261
Price, R.D. & Clay, T. (1972) A review of the genus *Austromenopon* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) from the Procellariiformes. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 65 (2), 487–504.
https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/65.2.487
Price, R.D. & Clayton, D.H. (1994) Review of the species of *Rallicola* (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae) from the antbirds, ovenbirds, and tapaculos (Passeriformes). *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 31 (5), 649–657.
https://doi.org/10.1093/jmedent/31.5.649
Price, R.D., Clayton, D.H. & Hellenthal, R.A. (1999) Taxonomic review of *Physconelloides* (Phthiraptera: Philopteridae) from the Columbiformes (Aves), including descriptions of three new species. *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 36 (2), 195–206.
Price, R.D. & Dalgleish, R.C. (2007) *Myrsidea* Waterston (Phthiraptera: Menoponidae) from the Emberizidae (Passeriformes), with descriptions of 13 new species. *Zootaxa*, 1467 (1), 1–18.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1467.1.1
Price, R.D. & Emerson, K.C. (1966) New synonymies within the bird lice (Mallophaga). *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society*, 39 (3), 430–433.
Price, R.D. & Emerson, K.C. (1967) Additional synonymies within the amblyceran bird lice (Mallophaga). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 69 (3), 248–251.
Price, R.D. & Emerson, K.C. (1975) The *Menacanthus* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) of the Piciformes (Aves). *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 68 (5), 779–785.
https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/68.5.779
Price, R.D., Hellenthal, R.A. & Dalgleish, R.C. (2002) A review of *Machaerilaemus* (Phthiraptera: Amblycera: Menoponidae) from the Passeriformes (Aves), with the description of five new species. *American Midland Naturalist*, 148 (1), 61–74.
https://doi.org/10.1674/0003-0031(2002)148[0061:AROMPA]2.0.CO;2
Price, R.D., Hellenthal, R.A. & Palma, R.L. (2003) *World checklist of chewing lice with host associations and keys to families and genera*. *In*: Price, R.D., Hellenthal, R.A., Palma, R.L., Johnson, K.P. & Clayton, D.H. (Eds.), *The chewing lice*: *world checklist and biological overview*. *Illinois Natural History Survey Special Publication 24*. Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign, Illinois, pp. 1–448.
Price, R.D. & Palma, R.L. (1997) Gender correction for a louse (Phthiraptera: Menoponidae) from cormorants. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, 99 (3), 587.
Price, R.D., Palma, R.L. & Hellenthal, R.A. (1997) New synonymies of chewing lice (Phthiraptera: Amblycera, Ischnocera) described from the Falconiformes (Aves). *European Journal of Entomology*, 94 (4), 537–545.
Redi, F. (1668) *Esperienze intorno alla generazione degl'insetti*. All' Insegna della Stella, Firenze. 228 pp., 29 pls.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.149072
Rivera-Parra, J.L., Levin, I.I. & Parker, P.G. (2014) Comparative ectoparasite loads of five seabird species in the Galapagos Islands. *Journal of Parasitology*, 100 (5), 569–577.
https://doi.org/10.1645/12-141.1
Rivera-Parra, J.L., Levin, I.I., Johnson, K.P. & Parker, P.G. (2015) Lineage sorting in multihost parasites: *Eidmanniella albescens* and *Fregatiella aurifasciata* on seabirds from the Galapagos Islands. *Ecology and Evolution*, 5 (16), 3264–3271.
https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.1587
Rodríguez-Pastor, R., Senar, J.C., Ortega, A., Faus, J., Uribe, F. & Montalvo, T. (2012) Distribution patterns of invasive monk parakeets (*Myiopsitta monachus*) in an urban habitat. *Animal Biodiversity and Conservation*, 35.1, 107–117.
https://doi.org/10.32800/abc.2012.35.0107
Roman-Bolelli, R. (1947) Ecto y endo parásitos de las gallinas. *Revista Chilena de Historia Natural*, 53, 3–56.
Rudow, F. (1866) Charakteristik neuer Federlinge. *Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Halle*, Neue Folge 2, 27 (6), 465–477.
Rudow, F. (1869a) Neue Mallophagen. *Zeitschrift für die gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Halle*, Neue Folge 2, 34 (11/12), 387–407.
Rudow, F. (1869b) *Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Mallophagen oder Pelzfresser. Neue exotische Arten der Familie Philopterus.* Inaugural—Dissertation, Universität zu Leipzig. Druck von Wilh. Plötz, Halle, 47 pp.
Rudow, F. (1870) Beobachtungen über die Lebensweise und den Bau der Mallophagen oder Pelzfresser, sowie Beschreibung neuer Arten. *Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Halle*, Neue Folge 1, 35 (6), 449–487.
Ruz, L. & Toro, H. (1968) Contribución al estudio de los Mallophaga de Pelecaniformes. *Anales del Museo de Historia Natural de Valparaíso*, 1, 133–135.
Ryan, S.O. & Price, R.D. (1969) A review of the genus *Eidmanniella* (Mallophaga; Menoponidae) from the Pelecaniformes. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 62 (4), 815–823.
https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/62.4.815
Salazar-Silva, C.H. (2021) *Estudio del parasitismo externo y gastrointestinal de bandurria común* Theristicus melanopis (Aves, Threskiornithidae) *en la comuna de Valdivia, Región de Los Ríos, Chile*. Thesis, Veterinary Medicine. Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias, Universidad de Concepción, Concepción, vi + 52 pp.

San-Martín-Órdenes, J., Brevis-Ibáñez, C., Rubilar-Contreras, L., Schmäschke, R., Daugschies, A. & González-Acuña, D. (2005) Ectoparasitismo en tiuque común *Milvago chimango chimango* (Vieillot, 1816) (Aves, Falconidae) en la zona de Ñuble, Chile. *Lundiana*, 6 (1), 49–55.
https://doi.org/10.4067/S0717-77122006000100009

Sari, E.H.R., Klompen, H. & Parker, P.G. (2012) Tracking the origins of lice, haemosporidian parasites and feather mites of the Galápagos flycatcher (*Myiarchus magnirostris*). *Journal of Biogeography*, 40, 1082–1093.
https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.12059

Sasvári-Schäfer, L. (1966) Two new Mallophaga species from the territory of the fauna in Chile. *Aquila*, 71–72 (1964–1965), 211–218.

Scharf, W.C. & Price, R.D. (1965) A taxonomic study of the genus *Cuculiphilus* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae). *Annals of the Entomologist Society of America*, 58 (4), 546–555.
https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/58.4.546

Scharf, W.C. & Price, R.D. (1983) Review of the *Amyrsidea* in the subgenus *Argimenopon* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae). *Annals of the Entomological Society of America* 76 (3), 441–451.
https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/76.3.441

Schodde, R. & Mason, I.J. (1980) *Nocturnal birds of Australia*. Lansdowne Editions, Melbourne, 136 pp.

Schrank, F. von P. (1781) *Enumeratio insectorum Austriae indigenorum*. Viduam Eberhardi Klett et Franck, Augustae Vindelicorum, ix + 548 pp., 4 pls.

Scopoli, J.A. (1763) *Entomologia Carniolica exhibens insecta Carnioliae indigena et distributa in ordines*, *genera*, *species*, *varietates*, *methodo Linnaeana*. Trattner, Wien, xxxvi + 421 pp.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.119976

Scopoli, J.A. (1772) *Annus V Historico-Naturalis. Observationes Zoologicae*. Sumtib. Christ. Gottlob Hilscheri, Lipsiae, 128 pp.

Seguel, M., González-Acuña, D., Mathieu, C., Hernández, C. & Paredes, E. (2012) Immunosuppressive syndrome in juvenile black-faced ibises (*Theristicus melanopis melanopis*) in southern Chile. *Avian Diseases*, 56, 611–615.
https://doi.org/10.1637/9956-100611-Case.1

Séguy, E. (1944) Insectes ectoparasites (Mallophages, Anoploures, Siphonaptères). *Faune de France*, 43, 1–684.

Sepúlveda, M.S., Palma, R.L. & Ochoa-Acuña, H. (1997) New records of feather lice from some seabirds in Chile. *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*, 33 (2), 371–372.
https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-33.2.371

Shchedrina, O., Allan, E.L., Brown, P., Livermore, L. & Smith, V.S. (2017) Dataset: Phthiraptera collection. Natural History Museum Data Portal. Available from: https://data.nhm.ac.uk/dataset/phthiraptera-collection (accessed 1 November 2021)

Shimada, M. & Yoshizawa, K. (2020) A revision of *Strigiphilus* (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Philopteridae) from Japan. *Zootaxa*, 4779 (4), 501–521.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4779.4.3

Soto, M., Moreno, L., Sepúlveda, M.S., Kinsella, J.M., Mironov, S. & González-Acuña, D. (2013) First records of parasites from the long-tailed meadowlark *Sturnella loyca* (Passeriformes: Icteridae) from the Bíobío Region, Chile. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad*, 84, 1316–1320.
https://doi.org/10.7550/rmb.34112

Sychra, O., Kolencik, S., Papousek, I., Bilbija, B. & Literak, I. (2021) *Myrsidea quadrifasciata* (Phthiraptera: Amblycera)—a unique host generalist among highly host-specific chewing lice. *Arthropod Systematics & Phylogeny*, 79, 379–400.
https://doi.org/10.3897/asp.79.e63975

Sychra, O. & Palma, R.L. (2021) A new species of *Myrsidea* (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Menoponidae) from Chile. *Zootaxa*, 5016 (3), 441–447.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5016.3.9

Symmons, S. (1952) Comparative anatomy of the mallophagan head. *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London*, 27 (4), 349–436.
https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1952.tb00232.x

Tagle, I. (1953) Parásitos de los animales domésticos en Chile determinados en el Instituto de Investigaciones Veterinarias. *Agricultura Técnica, Chile*, 13 (2), 93–108.

Tagle, I. (1966) Parásitos de los animales domésticos en Chile. *Boletín Chileno de Parasitología*, 21, 118–121.

Tandan, B.K. & Brelih, S. (1971) A new species of *Anaticola* (Phthiraptera: Ischnocera). *The Entomologist*, 104, 268–275.

Tandan, B.K & Dhanda, V. (1963) *Falcolipeurus josephi*, a new American mallophagan from caracaras of the genus *Polyborus*, and a key to allied species (Ischnocera: Philopteridae). *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 56 (5), 634–639.
https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/56.5.634

Taschenberg, O. (1879) Über die Synonymie von *Goniocotes hologaster*. *Zeitschrift für die gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Halle*, 52, 104–107.

Taschenberg, O. (1882) Die mallophagen mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der von Dr. Meyer gesammelten Arten systematisch bearbeitet. *Nova Acta der Kaiserlich Leopoldinisch-Carolinisch Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher*, 44 (1), 1–244, 7 pls.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.82513

Tendeiro, J. (1955) Estudos sobre uma colecção de malófagos de aves. *Boletim Cultural da Guin Portuguesa*, 9 (35), 497–625.
Tendeiro, J. (1958) Études sur les Mallophages. Sur une nouvelle espèce du genre *Eidmanniella* von Kéler 1938 (Amblycera, Menoponidae), parasite de *Sula leucogaster leucogaster* (Boddaert) et *Sula leucogaster plotus* Forster. *Garcia de Orta*, *Revista da Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações do Ultramar*, 6 (3), 443–449.
Tendeiro, J. (1965a) Études sur les Mallophages. Observations sur le genre *Pseudomenopon* Mjöberg, 1910, avec description de six espèces et une sous-espèce nouvelles. *Revista dos Estudos Gerais Universitários de Moçambique*, Series 4, 2, 1–88.
Tendeiro, J. (1965b) Estudos sobre malófagos. Revisão monográfica do género *Columbicola* Ewing (Ischnocera, Philopteridae). *Memorias da Junta de Investigaçoes do Ultramar* (*Serie 2*), 32, 1–462, 175 pls. [1962]
Tendeiro, J. (1980) Estudos sobre os Goniodídeos (Mallophaga, Ichnnocera) dos Columbiformes: género *Physconelloides* Ewing 1927. *Estudos, Ensaios e Documentos*, *Junta de Investigações Científicas do Ultramar*, 133, 1–210.
Tendeiro, J. (1987) Estudos sobre os Goniodídeos (Mallophaga, Ischnocera) dos Columbiformes. XXI—Novas observações sobre os géneros *Saussurites* Tendeiro, 1971, *Physconelloides* Ewing, 1927, *Auricotes* Kéler, 1939, *Coloceras* Taschenberg, 1882, *Nitzschiella* Kéler, 1939, e *Stephanius* Tendeiro, 1869. *Garcia da Orta*, Série Zoologia, 12 (1–2), 55–88.
Tendeiro, J. (1988) Etudes sur les *Colpocephalum* (Mallophaga, Menoponidae) parasites des Falconiformes I. Groupe *zerafae* Price & Beer. *Bonner zoologische Beiträge*, 39 (2/3), 77–102.
Tendeiro, J. & Mendes, L.F. (1994) Études sur les *Colpocephalum* (Mallophaga, Menoponidae), parasites des Falconiformes. III—Quelques observations sur le "groupe *polybori* Price & Beer, avec description de trois espèces nouvelles. *Garcia de Orta*, Série Zoologia, 20 (1–2), 137–140, 6 pls.
Thompson, G.B. (1935) Preliminary descriptions of three new genera of Mallophaga (Subfamily Esthiopterinae). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 10, 16, 148–151.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222933508655029
Thompson, G.B. (1936) Three new genera of Mallophaga (Subfam. Esthiopterinae). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 10, 18, 40–43.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222933608655172
Thompson, G.B. (1937) A list of the Denny collection of Mallophaga in the British Museum (Natural History) and their hosts. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 10, 19, 74–81.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222933708655240
Thompson, G.B. (1938) Mallophaga. *Résultats du voyage de la* Belgica *en 1897–99. Rapports scientifiques*, Zoologie, Mallophaga, 1–6, 1 pl.
Thompson, G.B. (1939) The Mallophaga (biting-lice) recorded from the Pacific Islands. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, 75, 13–18 + 71–76 + 120–123 + 209–218.
Thompson, G.B. (1940a) Anoplura (Siphunculata and Mallophaga) from Juan Fernandez hosts.. *In*: Skottsberg, C. (Ed.), *The Natural History of Juan Fernandez and Easter Island. Vol. 3. Zoology (5)*. Almqvist & Wiksells, Uppsala, pp. 639–642.
Thompson, G.B. (1940b) The lice of petrels.—Part III. The genus *Pelmatocerandra*. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 11, 6, 103–111, 1 pl.
https://doi.org/10.1080/03745481.1940.9723660
Thompson, G.B. (1948a) [1947] Notes on species of the genus *Pectinopygus* (s. l.)—(Mallophaga).—IV. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 11, 14, 317–327, 1 pl.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222934708654640
Thompson, G.B. (1948b) [1947] Notes on species of the genus *Pectinopygus* (s. l.)—(Mallophaga).—V. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 11, 14, 346–352.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222934708654643
Timmermann, G. (1936) *Saemundssonia* nov. gen., ein neues Mallophagengenus, aufgestellt für *Philopterus gonothorax* (Giebel) und verwandte Arten. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 114 (3/4), 97–100.
Timmermann, G. (1949) Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Ektoparasitenfauna isländischer Säugetiere und Vögel. 1. Mitteilung. Das Mallophagengenus *Saemundssonia* Timmermann, 1936. *Visindafélag Islendinga*, 2 (3), 1–32.
Timmermann, G. (1952a) Revision der bei Seeschwalben schmarotzenden Kletterfederlinge der Gattung *Quadraceps* (Clay u. Meinertzhagen). *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 148, 71–87.
Timmermann, G. (1952b) The species of the genus *Quadraceps* (Mallophaga) from the Larinae, with some remarks on the systematics and the phylogeny of the gulls. Part I. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 5 (51), 209–222, 1 pl.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935208654284
Timmermann, G. (1952c) New and little-known species of *Quadraceps* (Mallophaga) from pratincoles, coursers and other plover-like birds. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 5, 1025–1037.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935208654382
Timmermann, G. (1953) Die *Quadraceps*-Arten (Mallophaga) der Regenpfeifer (Unterfamilie Charadriinae). *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 150 (7/8), 178–190.
Timmermann, G. (1954a) Studien über Mallophagen aus den Sammlungen des Britischen Museums (Nat. Hist.), London. II. Das Amblycerengenus *Actornithophilus* Ferris, 1916. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 7, 829–841, pl. 26.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935408651797
Timmermann, G. (1954b) Vorläufige Übersicht über das Amblyceren-Genus *Austromenopon* Bedford, 1939 (Mallophaga). *Bon-*

ner zoologische Beiträge, 5 (3/4), 195–206.
Timmermann, G. (1954c) A revision of the genus *Carduiceps* Clay & Meinertzhagen, 1939 (Mallophaga). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 7, 40–48.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935408651688
Timmermann, G. (1954d) Die *Quadraceps*-arten (Mallophaga) der Kiebitze. *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, 20 (3), 195–208.
https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00260471
Timmermann, G. (1955) Studien über Mallophagen aus den Sammlungen des Britischen Museums (Nat. Hist.), London. 3. Mitteilung. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 12, 8, 513–534.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222935508655662
Timmermann, G. (1957) Studien zu einer vergleichenden Parasitologie der Charadriiformes oder Regenpfeifervögel. Teil 1: Mallophaga. *Parasitologische Schriftenreihe*, 8, 1–204, 15 pls.
Timmermann, G. (1959a) Zur Kenntnis der Gattung *Docophoroides* Giglioli, 1864 (Insecta, Mallophaga). *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin*, 35 (1), 57–72.
https://doi.org/10.1002/mmnz.19590350104
Timmermann, G. (1959b) Drei neue Sturmvogelfederlinge. *Zoologischer Anzeiger* 162, 148–153.
Timmermann, G. (1961a) Gruppen-Revisionen bei Mallophagen. II. Genus *Halipeurus* Thompson 1936. 2. Teil: Die *Halipeurus*-Arten der Wasserscherer (Puffininae), Sturmtaucher (Pelecanoididae) und Sturmschwalben (Hydrobatidae). *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, 20, 401–419.
https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00572844
Timmermann, G. (1961b) Gruppen-Revisionen bei Mallophagen. I. Genus *Naubates* Bedford, 1930. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 166 (5/6), 173–191, 1 pl.
Timmermann, G. (1961c) Gruppen-Revisionen bei Mallophagen. IV. Genera *Pseudonirmus* Mjöberg, 1910, *Bedfordiella* Thompson, 1937, und *Episbates* Harrison, 1935. *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, 21, 30–45.
https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00260175
Timmermann, G. (1961d) Gruppen-Revisionen bei Mallophagen. III. Genus *Philoceanus* Kellogg, 1903. *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, 20, 525–537.
https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00333235
Timmermann, G. (1963) Gruppen-Revisionen bei Mallophagen. VI. Die *Austromenopon*-Arten der Sturmvögel. *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, 22 (5), 401–427.
https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00259592
Timmermann, G. (1964) Gruppen-Revisionen bei Mallophagen. VII. Die *Pectinopygus*-Arten der Großkormorane (Gen. *Phalacrocorax* Brisson, 1760 s. str.). *Mitteilungen aus den Hamburgischen Zoologischen Museum und Institut (Kosswig-Festschrift)*, 1964, 271–284, 1 pl.
Timmermann, G. (1965) Die Federlingsfauna der Sturmvögel und die Phylogenese des procellariiformen Vogelstammes. *Abhandlungen und Verhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg*, *Neue Folge*, 8 (Supplement), 1–249, 12 pls.
Timmermann, G. (1966) *Haffneria* nov. gen., ein neues Mallophagengenus von Raubmöwen. *Mitteilungen aus den Hamburgischen Zoologischen Museum und Institut*, 63, 85–89.
Timmermann, G. (1967) Gruppen-Revisionen bei Mallophagen. VII. Die *Pectinopygus*-Arten der Großkormorane (Gen. *Phalacrocorax* Brisson, 1760 s. str.). *Mitteilungen aus den Hamburgischen Zoologischen Museum und Institut*, 64, 83–85.
Timmermann, G. (1969a) Neue Mallophagen aus dem Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu. *Bonner zoologische Beiträge*, 20 (1/3), 244–252.
Timmermann, G. (1969b) Gruppen-Revisionen bei Mallophagen. VIII. Die Formenkreise *Saemundssonia scolopacis-phaeopodis* (Schrank), 1803, *Saemundssonia platygaster* (Denny), 1842 und *Saemundssonia africana* Timmermann, 1951. *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, 183 (3/4), 225–256.
Toro, H., Saucedo, C., Borie, C., Gough, R.E. & Alcaíno, H. (1999) Health status of free-living pigeons in the city of Santiago. *Avian Pathology*, 28, 619–623.
https://doi.org/10.1080/03079459994416
Torres, P., Franjola, R. & Yáñez, L., Díaz, V., González, E, & Montecinos, M.I. (1974) Estudio preliminar sobre helmintos y artrópodos del *Gallus gallus domesticus* en la provincia de Valdivia, Chile. *Boletín Chileno de Parasitología* 29, 115–117.
Tuff, D.W. (1967) A review of North American *Ardeicola* (Mallophaga: Philopteridae). *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society*, 40 (2), 241–263.
Tuff, D.W. (1970) A new synonym of *Ardeicola expallida* Blagoveshtchensky (Mallophaga: Philopteridae). *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 7 (4), 484.
https://doi.org/10.1093/jmedent/7.4.484
Uchida, S. (1926) Studies on amblycerous Mallophaga of Japan. *Journal of the College of Agriculture*, *Tokyo*, 9 (1), 1–56.
Uchida, S. (1949) Studies on the biting-lice (Mallophaga) of Japan and adjacent territories (suborder Ischnocera Pt. II). *The Japanese Medical Journal*, 1 (6), 535–556.
https://doi.org/10.7883/yoken1948.1.535
Valdebenito, J.O., Moreno, L., Barrientos, C., Mironov, S., Kinsella, J.M., Cicchino, A., Mena, M., Grandón-Ojeda, A. & González-Acuña, D. (2018) Gastrointestinal and ectoparasites of plumbeous rail, *Pardirallus sanguinolentus* (Aves: Ral-

lidae) in Central Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 27 (3), 301–312.
https://doi.org/10.1590/s1984-296120180042

Valdebenito, J.O., Moreno, L., Landaeta-Aqueveque, C., Kinsella, J.M., Mironov, S., Cicchino, A., Troncoso, I. & González-Acuña, D. (2015) Gastrointestinal and external parasites of *Enicognathus ferrugineus* and *Enicognathus leptorhynchus* (Aves, Psittacidae) in Chile. *Revista Brasileira de Parasitologia Veterinária [Brazilian Journal of Veterinary Parasitology]*, 24 (4), 422–431.
https://doi.org/10.1590/S1984-29612015074

Valim, M.P. (2009) Type specimens of lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera) held in the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia*, *São Paulo*, 49 (17), 197–219.
https://doi.org/10.1590/S0031-10492009001700001

Ward, R.A. (1957) A study of the host distribution and some relationships of Mallophaga parasitic on birds of the order Tinamiformes. Part I. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 50 (4), 335–353.
https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/50.4.335

Waterston, J. (1914) On some ectoparasites in the South African Museum, Cape Town. *Annals of the South African Museum*, 10 (9), 271–324, 2 pls.
https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.9318

Weidner, H. (1966) Die Entomologischen Sammlungen des Zoologischen Staatsinstituts und Zoologischen Museums Hamburg. Ordnung: Phthiraptera. *Mitteilungen aus den Hamburgischen Zoologischen Museum und Institut*, 63, 246–262.

Westwood, J.O. (1874) *Thesaurus entomologicus Oxoniensis*. Clarendon Press, Oxford, xxiv + 205 pp., 40 pls.

Whiteman, N.K., Dosanjh, V.S., Palma, R.L., Hull, J.M., Kimball, R.T., Sánchez, P., Sarasola, J.H. & Parker, P.G. (2009) Molecular and morphological divergence in a pair of bird species and their ectoparasites. *Journal of Parasitology*, 95 (6), 1372–1382.
https://doi.org/10.1645/GE-2009.1

Williams, N.S. (1979) The *Picicola* (Mallophaga: Philopteridae) of the Passeriformes (Aves). *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society*, 52 (4), 633–640.

Williams, N.S. (1983) Three new species of *Brueelia* (Mallophaga: Philopteridae) from the Mimidae (Aves: Passeriformes). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 96 (4), 599–604.

Wilson, F.H. (1933) A louse feeding on the blood of its host. *Science*, 77 (2003), 490.
https://doi.org/10.1126/science.77.2003.490

Wobeser, G., Johnson, G.R. & Acompanado, G. (1974) Stomatitis in a juvenile white pelican due to *Piagetiella peralis* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae). *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*, 10, 135–138.
https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-10.2.135

Złotorzycka, J. (1963) Studien über Raubvogelfederlinge. I. *Trollipeurus* nov. gen., eine neue Mallophagengattung von Neuweltgeiern. *Angewandte Parasitologie*, 4 (1), 3–12.
https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02092185

Złotorzycka, J. (1964) Mallophaga parasitizing Passeriformes and Pici. II. Brueeliinae. *Acta Parasitologica Polonica*, 12 (24), 239–282, 4 pls.

Złotorzycka, J. (1967) Studien über *Quadraceps* s. l. (Mallophaga, Quadraceptinae). Übersicht der Arten und systematische Revision mit bisonderer Berücksichtigung der synhospitalen und allohospitalen Arten. *Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne*, 37 (4), 705–785, 17 pls.

Złotorzycka, J. (1970) Studien an den mitteleuropäischen Arten der Gattung *Anatoecus* Cumm. (Esthiopteridae, Mallophaga). *Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne*, 40 (1), 7–67, 6 pls.