
[Plate VII.]

Dennys francicus, sp. n. (Pl. VII, figs. 1 & 2; and text-fig. 1 a.)

Type-host.—According to the original label the host of this species is Collocalia francica (Gmelin) (Grey Martin). On referring to Mathews' 'Systema Avium Australasianum' it seems probable that the correct name for the bird is Collocalia francica reichenowi Stres.

Specimens examined.—♀ holotype, ♂ allotype, and 4 ♀ paratypes from the type-host, British Solomon Islands, Malaupaina, Three Sisters, 12. v. 1934.

A detailed description is not necessary for this new species, since it is very closely related to Dennys distinctus Ferris (1916). The main differences are as follows:—a very much darker species, short and broad with the head shorter and more tapering. The supra-antennal margins are bulging (see text-fig. 1 a). The thorn-like setae situated on the paratergites are almost lacking.

Length: ♀ 1.9 mm., ♂ 1.6 mm.; greatest breadth: ♀ 0.7 mm., ♂ 0.6 mm.
Dennys distinctus Ferris (1916).

Previous records.—Collocalia sp., Java, Samarang; Collocalia ocista Oberhosler, Marquesas Is., Uahuka, Vaipae Valley.

New Record.—Collocalia sp., New Hebrides.

The specimens here recorded have not been compared with the type, but as they agree fairly well with Ferris's description and figures I have no hesitation in determining them as D. distinctus Ferris.

The specimen from which the outline figure of the head is drawn is one of a series taken from an undetermined host in Java. The specimens agree perfectly with Ferris's description and figures.

Eureum mumfordi, sp. n.

Type-host.—Collocalia sp.

It is a great pity that the host of this new species cannot be given in full. Unfortunately there are so many species and subspecies of Collocalia recorded from the New Hebrides that it would be unsafe even to suggest the actual host-species. It is very possible that this parasite will be found to parasitize numerous species of Collocalia.

Specimens examined.—♀ holotype and 1 ♀ paratype.

Up to the present only a single species of the interesting genus Eureum is known. The type-host of Eureum cimicooides Nitzsch, the genotype and sole species, is Microps apus apus (L.), the European Swift. This large parasite is by no means common. The single female in my collection, with which I have compared this new species, is one of a small series which I have seen at various times. I have never seen the male, and it seems that the males are very rare.

Eureum cimicooides Nitzsch.

Length 3·8 mm. : greatest breadth : 2·3 mm.

Head (see text-fig. 2 α).—Rather more than twice as long as broad. Antennal fosse elongate and rather shallow. Posterior margin of temples produced into small lobes. Gular plate indistinct. Gular bars each bearing about four stout setae.

Prothorax and meso-metathorax very similar in the two species.
Prothoracic sternite not very well marked and bearing a number of short setae anteriorly and three pairs of rather longer setae medially to about half the length of the sternite.

Legs very similar in both the species.

**Abdomen** with distinct patches of setae on the 5th-7th ventral abdominal segments.

Terminal abdominal segments (See text-fig. 3 a.)

**Trichodectes canis** (De Geer).

*New record.*—Males and females from a dog, New Britain, Kjeta district, 16. x. 1937 (J. L. Froggatt).

*Degeeriella rhipidura*, sp. n.

**Type-host.**—*Rhipidura leucophrys metalacea* (G. and G.) (Black and White Fantail Flycatcher). According to Mathews it seems more probable that the correct name for this host is *Leucousura cockerelli cockerelli* (Rams.).

**Specimens examined.**—Holotype, allotype, and paratypes from the type-host, British Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal, Lunga, 3. vi. 1935.

A small, weakly sclerotized and pigmented species.

**Female.**—Head (see text-fig. 4 a) slightly longer than broad, roughly triangular in shape. The antennal bands extending forward to the clypeus, a small area posterior to the eye and continuous with the temporal margins, and the mandibles are the only definitely pigmented area of the head. Trabeculae about half the length of the first antennal segment. Antennae simple.

**Thorax.**—Prothorax about two-thirds the width of the temples and half as long as broad. Sides curved. Two pigmented areas posterior to the first pair of coxae and running to the sides and laterally. One small seta situated in each of the posterior lateral angles. Mesothorax three times as long as prothorax, widening posteriorly to a little less than the temporal region of the head. Two pigmented areas situated laterally and extending inwards between the 2nd and 3rd coxae. Posterior margin bears a row of about twelve small setae. Legs normal.

**Abdomen.**—Almost three times as long as wide. Lateral margins of first seven segments deeply pigmented—remainder of abdomen faintly sclerotized. Tergites divided medially. Sternites: rectangular plate occupying roughly two-thirds of the area of each segment. There appears only to be a single long slender seta and another shorter one in the posterior-lateral angle of each segment. Terminal abdominal segments not pigmented (see text-fig. 4 b).

**Male.**—Smaller but similar in every respect to the female.

**Genitalia** (see text-fig. 4 c).

Length: ♀ 1·5 mm., ♂ 1·1 mm.; greatest breadth: ♀ 0·3 mm., ♂ 0·4 mm.

**Note.**—In dealing with this species I have had a number of specimens before me, but owing to their mode of
preservation before they came into my hands it was extremely difficult to make good microscopical preparations. The male genitalia have been drawn under a high power from a specimen with genitalia contained internally, and much difficulty was experienced in the execution of the drawing. I was unable to detect the presence of a spermatheca in the females, but it is possible that it is very weekly sclerotic, and owing to the condition of the material easily overlooked. It is to be hoped, however, that the accompanying drawings, together with

Text-fig. 4.

a. Head of *Dogserella rhipidura*, sp. n.
b. Terminal portion of abdomen of *D. rhipidura*, sp. n.
c. Terminal portion of ♀ genitalia (greatly enlarged) of *D. rhipidura*, sp. n.

(All figures, except 4c, drawn to the same scale.)

the notes and the knowledge of the host from which the specimens were obtained, will enable future workers to identify the species. The head and the terminal abdominal segments of the female were drawn to the same scale, as were all the other drawings in this paper (except the ♀ genitalia of the present species—see above).

**EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.**

*Fig. 1. Dennyus francicus*, sp. n. ♀.
*Fig. 2. Dennyus francicus*, sp. n. ♂.