

same sexual dimorphism which Malloch noted for *femorialis* Mall. and other species. Widely distributed: I have seen specimens from Chipun and Tainan, Formosa; Calcutta, India; Singapore, Pahang, and Selangor in the Federated Malay States; and Kudat, North Borneo; besides the type from Semarang, Java.

Rhodesiella elegantula (Beck.).—The species will not run in Malloch's but will run fairly well in Duda's (1934) key. *R. quadriseta* (Meij.) does not appear to be a synonym, as Duda suggested.

Rhodesiella affinis (Malloch) is undoubtedly a synonym of *quadriseta* Meij., since the type of the latter runs directly to *affinis* Mall. in Malloch's key and agrees with the description. I have seen *quadriseta* from Calcutta, India, and Serdang, Malaya, besides the type from Semarang, Java.

Rhodesiella nigrovenosa (Meijere), which Malloch could not place in his key from the original description, will run to couplet 8 under the *tarsalis* group, and is near *hirtimana* Mall.

meijerei Becker is not a *Rhodesiella*! Duda (1934) placed it in *Elachiptera* Macq., which, if not the correct position, is at least much more reasonable, on the basis of the scutellum and wings, than in *Rhodesiella*.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Oscinis theæ Bigot, frequently recorded as a leaf miner in tea-leaves, appears not to be a Chloropid. Specimens bred from tea by Mr. C. B. Redman King, of the Tea Research Institute at Talawakelle, Ceylon, and supposed to be *O. theæ*, proved to be an *Agromyza* species. Bigot's type is unknown to me, but it is probably this species, since it was reared from tea.

Coomanimyia Séguy, 1938, Encyc. Ent. ix. p. 102; genotype, *C. ops* Séguy, 1938, p. 102 (Tonkin).—The species is closely related in the form of head, antennæ and scutellum, colour-pattern, and wing-venation, to *Formosina gigas* Becker and *F. lucens* (Meijere), and I believe that it should be referred to that genus. *Coomanimyia* becomes a synonym of *Formosina* Becker. (New synonym.)

Oscinella pænultima Becker (1911, Monograph, p. 163).—I agree with Duda that *pænultima* Beck. and *inaequalis* Beck. (1911, p. 164) are the same species. Duda used the latter

name, but *pænultima* has page preference. I have seen specimens from Kuala Lumpur and Kedah Peak, Malaya (Imper. Inst. and Selangor Museum), besides the type-series of *pænultima*.

Cestoptectus intuens Lamb (1918, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) i. p. 392).—I have seen specimens from Serdang and Kuala Lumpur, Malaya (Imper. Inst.), in addition to the type-series from Ceylon. The small amount of material indicates that the character of the black third antennal segment applies only to females. The one male received (Serdang, Malaya) has entirely yellow antennæ, indicating a probable sexual dimorphism.

XLIV.—Mallophagan Miscellany.—Part I.

By THERESA CLAY, B.Sc.

The Leiden Piaget Collection.

IN the spring of 1939 the author was able to visit Leiden and examine the Piaget Collection in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, and was there given much valuable assistance by Dr. Blöte and Dr. Junge. In the ornithology department were seen the original specimens of birds from which Piaget took so much of his material described in the "Pediculines." These are all mounted specimens, and were apparently in this condition when Piaget searched them for Mallophaga.

Below are given a few notes on certain species belonging to groups already studied by the author, but it must be remembered that the specimens are in poor condition and need remounting before it is possible to be certain about the sex and absolute identifications in all cases. In passing it may be noted that the lists given by G. Thompson (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. xx. p. 19, 1937, *et seq.*) were apparently compiled from the labels on the slides, the specimens not having been examined. Since Piaget's slides frequently hold more than one species, and since the name on the label often does not apply to the actual specimen, these lists only give the roughest idea as to what is in the Piaget Collections in the British and Leiden Museums. Also it does not follow that because there is no slide labelled with a given species that the species is not in the collection, as is stated by

Thompson (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. iv. no. 22, p. 471, 1939)*, since it may appear on a slide labelled with another specific name; examples of types present in the British Museum but not listed by Thompson are *Goniodes ocrea* and *Lipeurus maculipes*.

Notes are given on the Piaget species described from the Tinamidæ and the *Lipeurus* species from Gallinaceous hosts, and since in two papers † by the present author on these subjects no lectotypes were designated, this has now been done.

Species from Tinamidæ in Piaget Collection at Leiden.

1. *Goniodes subdilatus*. Slide no. 220. 2 ♀♀. Host:—*Tinamus variegatus*.

These are *Heptapsogaster* apparently conspecific with specimens in the Piaget Collection in the British Museum as redescribed by Clay (P. Z. S. ser. B, p. 139, 1937).

2. *Goniodes subdilatus*. Slide no. 221. 1 ♀. Host:—*Tinamus canus*.

This specimen is quite distinct from those on the slide no. 220, and should probably be placed in Carriker's *Heptarthrogaster*. The host of this specimen is the same as the type-host of *G. excavatus*, and it is possible that this is the specimen figured in pl. xxiii. fig. 4a (1880) as the female of *G. excavatus*. There are, however, certain differences between the figure and the specimen, namely, that the latter has the anterior margin of the head more rounded and has no concavity in the lateral margin. These differences may be due either to inaccuracies or to the fact that this is not the specimen from which the figure was drawn.

Designation of Lectotypes of the Piaget Species from Tinamidæ.

- Goniodes aculeatus*. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M.†, slide no. 548.
Goniodes complanatus. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 559. Paratype: 1 imm. 1 ♀, 2 imm. labelled *complanatus* in B.M. collection are *Austrokelloggia* sp.?

* This also applies to the list of the Denny species published by Thompson.

† P. Z. S. ser. B, 1937, p. 133, and P. Z. S. ser. B, pt. 2, 1938, p. 109.

‡ B.M. stands for British Museum (Natural History) and L.M. for Leiden Museum.

Goniodes excavatus. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 558.
 Paratype: 1 ♂.

Goniodes laticeps. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 549.

Goniodes setosus. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 550.

Goniodes sexpunctatus. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 551. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀.

There is also 1 ♂ of this species labelled *G. dilatatus* from *Tinamus variegatus*.

Goniodes spinosus. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 556.

Goniodes subdilatus. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 566. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀.

There are also 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ and 1 ♂, 1 ♀ of *G. subdilatus* in B.M. and L.M. labelled *G. dilatatus* from *Tinamus variegatus* and *Tetrao cupido* respectively.

Goniocotes alatofasciatus. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 554. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀. These specimens are labelled *Gc. sexsetosus*.

There is also 1 ♂, 1 ♀ of this species labelled *G. dilatatus* from *Tinamus variegatus*.

Goniocotes sexsetosus. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 553.

This specimen is labelled *Gc. alatofasciatus*. Another slide labelled *Gc. sexsetosus* holds 1 ♀ *alatofasciatus* and 1 ♀ *Rhynchothura* sp.?

Lipeurus longipes. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 570.

Menopon arctifasciatum. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 574. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀.

Lipeurus Species from Gallinaceous Hosts in the Piaget Collection at Leiden.

1. *Lipeurus intermedius*. Slide no. 158. 2 ♀♀. Host:—*Euplocamus ignitus* (= *Lophura ignita*).

These specimens are *Oxylipeurus piageti* Clay, 1938.

2. *Lipeurus longus*. Slide no. 159. 1 ♀, 1 imm. Host:—*Tragopan satyra*.

These specimens are *Oxylipeurus longus* (P.).

3. *Lipeurus inaequalis*. Slide no. 160. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀. Host:—*Megapodius rubripes* v. *forsteni* (= *M. reinwardti forstenii* Gray).

1 ♀ is *Oxylipeurus inaequalis* (P.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ are *Lipeurus latifasciatus* P.

4. *Lipeurus appendiculatus*. Slide no. 161. 1 ♂, 1 ♀.
Host:—*Megapodium rubripes* v. *gilberti* (= *M. nicobariensis gilbertii* Gray).
These specimens are *O. appendiculatus* (P.).
5. *Lipeurus unicolor*. Slide no. 164. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀. Host:—*Perdix javanica* (= *Arborophila javanica*).
These specimens are *Ozylipeurus unicolor* (P.).

*Designation of Lectotypes of the Piaget Species of
Lipeurus from Galliformes.*

- Lipeurus acuminatus*. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 245. Paratypes: 1 ♀, 1 imm.
- Lipeurus antennatus*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 258. Paratype: 1 ♀, 1 imm.
- Lipeurus appendiculatus*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 256. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ in B.M. and L.M.
- Lipeurus appendiculatus* v. *major*. Lectotype: in B.M., slide no. 319.
- Lipeurus castaneus*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 242. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.
- Lipeurus differens*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 248. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀*.
- Lipeurus docophoroides*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 246. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.
- Lipeurus hamatus*. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 230.
- Lipeurus maculipes* †. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 244. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀.
- Lipeurus heterographus* var. *major*. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 241. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀.
- Lipeurus inaequalis*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 240. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀ in B.M. and L.M.
- Lipeurus intermedius*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 227.
- Lipeurus latifasciatus*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 235. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀.
There are also 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ of this species labelled *L. inaequalis* var.
- Lipeurus longus*. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 237. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 5 imm. in the B.M. and L.M.

* See Clay, P. Z. S. ser. B, 1938, p. 129.

† *Ibid.* p. 149.

- Lipeurus megalops*. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 234. Paratype: 1 ♀.
- Nirmus nigromarginatus*. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 257. Paratype: 1 ♀.
- Lipeurus parumsetosus*. Lectotype: ♀ in B.M., slide no. 424.
- Lipeurus rubrifasciatus*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 250. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀.
There are also 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀ *Columbicola* sp. ? labelled *L. rubrifasciatus* from *Tinamus solitarius*.
- Lipeurus tsade*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 229. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀.
- Lipeurus uncinatus*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 231. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀.
- Lipeurus unicolor*. Lectotype: ♂ in B.M., slide no. 252. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ in B.M. and L.M.

*Further Notes on Lipeurus Species from Gallinaceous
Birds.*

In the author's paper on *Lipeurus* (P. Z. S. ser. B, 1938, p. 109) *L. parumsetosus* Piaget was omitted. This species is represented in the collection by a single ♀ from *Rhynchasa laevigata* (—? *R. variegata* = *Rostratula benghalensis*), which is presumably not the correct host, as it is a typical *Lipeurus*. As there appears to be no difference between this specimen and those of *L. uncinatus* Piaget, *parumsetosus* and *uncinatus* must be regarded as synonyms, and although *parumsetosus* has page priority it is possible, according to a recommendation to the International Rules, to ignore this if there are adequate reasons. Since *parumsetosus* is represented by a single ♀ straggler, it seems more satisfactory to place the name as a synonym of *uncinatus*, the latter being represented by 2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ from the true host.

Nirmus tessellatus Denny from *Botaurus stellaris* should be included in the genus *Lipeurus*. It is represented in the Denny collection by an immature specimen the identification of which is uncertain, but is possibly *L. caponis* (L.). The name should either be discarded or placed as a synonym of *caponis*.

The Host of three of Piaget's Species.

There are four species of Piaget's with the host-label "Xulla Mangola." This name proves to be one of the Sula Islands, more usually written Sula Mangola, and it is difficult to imagine what prompted Piaget to make Xulla a subgenus of *Larus*. Since all but one of the species appeared to come from a Corvine host, a point was made while in Leiden to examine the specimens of Corvidæ which were in the museum in Piaget's time. Two specimens of *Corvus enca celebensis* were found, on the stands of which were written "Xulla Mangola," the actual name of the species having been written in subsequently, and these are almost certainly the actual specimens from which Piaget obtained his types. These two crows were examined for Mallophaga, and specimens of *Myrsidea*, *Liotheum*, and *Philopterus* were found. In the Piaget Collection in the British Museum there are 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, and 2 immatures of *Myrsidea grandiceps* (P.) and 1 ♀ of *Liotheum ellipticum* (P.) which appear to be conspecific with the specimens obtained from *Corvus enca celebensis*; this host therefore should be considered as the type-host of these species.

Also in the Piaget Collection are two specimens labelled *Nirxus latifasciatus*, both ♀ Corvine *Brucella*; one specimen has the host-label "Xulla Mangola," and is presumably from the host mentioned above, but this will have to be confirmed. The other specimen, which is not conspecific with the first, has the host-label "*Larus crassicornis*," and must either have straggled from one of the Corvidæ or the slide is incorrectly labelled—a common occurrence in the Piaget Collection.

The fourth species with the host-label "Xulla Mangola," *Philopterus dubius*, is represented in the collection by a single ♀. This specimen is not a true Corvine *Philopterus*, and no indication as to the correct host can be given.

The Host of Craspedorhynchus insolitus Kéler.

In Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, v. 1938, p. 240, Kéler described *Craspedorhynchus insolitus* as a new species obtained from a hawk from Ekona, Cameroons. In the collection of Colonel Meinertzhagen there are

2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ paratypes of *C. insolitus*, received through the kindness of the late Dr. Horn of Berlin-Dahlem. These have been compared with specimens of *Craspedorhynchus* from all Accipitrines which are likely to occur in the Cameroons, and appear to be conspecific with specimens from *Aquila teahlbergi* Sund., which occurs commonly in that region.

XLV.—Notes on Bermudan Nemerteans: *Gorgonorhynchus bermudensis*, sp. n. By J. F. G. WHIBLER, D.Sc.*

THE discovery of a species of *Gorgonorhynchus* at Bermuda apparently similar in the structure of the proboscis to that described by Dakin and Fordham from New South Wales (1931) was reported in 'Nature' in 1936 shortly before the publication of a full description of the Australian species (1936). I have now examined many Bermuda specimens, and conclude that, except in size, shape, and colour, no constant differences can be recognized. Bearing in mind the uniformity of heteronemertean anatomy this is not surprising. The following notes are based on twenty-seven specimens captured at various localities in February, April, June, July, August, and September from 1932 onwards. Four series of sections, three of them complete series of the head, form the basis of the anatomical notes.

Gorgonorhynchus bermudensis is bright light red in colour, deeper anteriorly and pale over the flattened tail. The colour is considerably yellower than that shown in Dakin and Fordham's sketches (pl. I.), and the underside of the body is invariably pale. The brain is always evident as a bilobed reddish mark showing through the dorsal or ventral surface, and as a flash of more brilliant red in the cephalic slits when the head is turned to the side. The body is soft. At the head end it is rounded in section. It becomes flattened towards the middle

* Contribution from the Bermuda Biological Station for Research, Inc.