

I have included the genus *Phoenicopterus*, the only genus of the family Phoenicopteridae (of the Ciconiiformes) from which Mallophaga have been described, as they seem to be intimately bound up with the Anseriformes.

XXXII.—*A brief Survey of the Species of Mallophaga described from (1) Anseriformes and Ciconiiformes (Phoenicopteridae).* By GORDON B. THOMPSON, Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History).

PETERS (1931), in the first volume of his 'Check-List of Birds of the World,' lists sixty-three genera of Anseriformes. From thirty-three of these no species of Mallophaga has been described. In the table given below the distribution is shown of the various genera of Mallophaga throughout the thirty-three genera of Anseriformes from which they have been described, but records other than the type-hosts of the species described to date are disregarded.

Of the Mallophagan genera in the table *Acidoproctus*, *Ornithobius*, *Bothriometopvs*, and *Heteroproctus* are entirely confined to the Anseriformes. The genus *Heteroproctus* is monotypic, *Bothriometopvs* contains two species, and the remainder of the above genera contain more than three species each. The genera *Trinoton*, *Anatocetus*, and *Anaticola*, as far as is known, occur only on the Anseriformes, except for a single species in each genus which occurs on species of Ciconiiformes, i. e., *Phoenicopterus antiquorum* Temminck and *P. ruber* Linné. The genus *Eulæmbobothrion* seems to be confined to aquatic and semi-aquatic birds. The genera *Menopon*, *Colpocephalum*, and *Philopterus* in their present status contain a large number of species occurring on a very wide range of hosts.