

*Antennarius oligospilos* Bleeker, 1857.

Graded series of this species have been found at Durban and in and about Delagoa Bay. One adult, 150 mm. in length and of aldermanic proportions, was found to contain one *Siganus* Forsk. and one *Lethrinus* Cuv. each over 100 mm. in length.

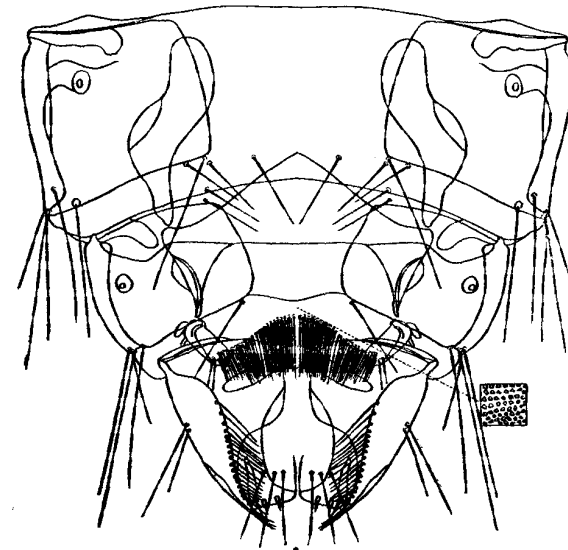
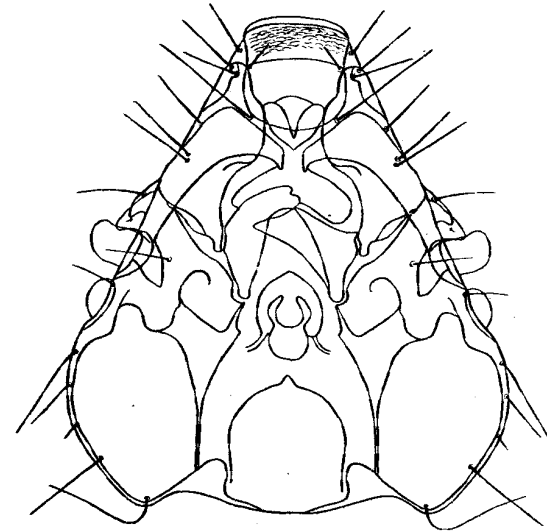
The author wishes to express his indebtedness to the South African Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for generous financial support of this work. The figures are reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the Sea Fishes of Southern Africa book fund.

Department of Ichthyology,  
Rhodes University College,  
October, 1947.

XXXI.—Notes on Species of the Genus *Pectinopygus* (s.l.).  
(Mallophaga).—V.\* By GORDON B. THOMPSON  
(Assistant Curator, Science Museum, Institute of  
Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.).

This paper, which constitutes the fifth in my series dealing with the Genus *Pectinopygus* s.l., contains the description of a new species from *Sula dactylatra dactylatra* Lesson. As far as I have been able to gather from the literature this species has fortunately remained undiscovered until now and, therefore, it has not become involved in the multitudinous descriptions and records of the "species" occurring on its near relatives *Sula sula* subsp. and *Sula leucogaster* subsp., which I am at present endeavouring to work out. There is a record by Ferris (1932) † of a specimen or specimens, in the Kellogg collection, off *Sula cyanops*, which is considered to be a synonym of *S. d. dactylatra* Lesson, as *Pectinopygus sulae*

\* Part IV. of this series appears in this Part, pp. 317-327.  
† Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 1932, Bull. no. 98, p. 67.



*Pectinopygus* (*P.*) *jamaicensis*, sp. n.

Fig. 1.—Head of ♀.

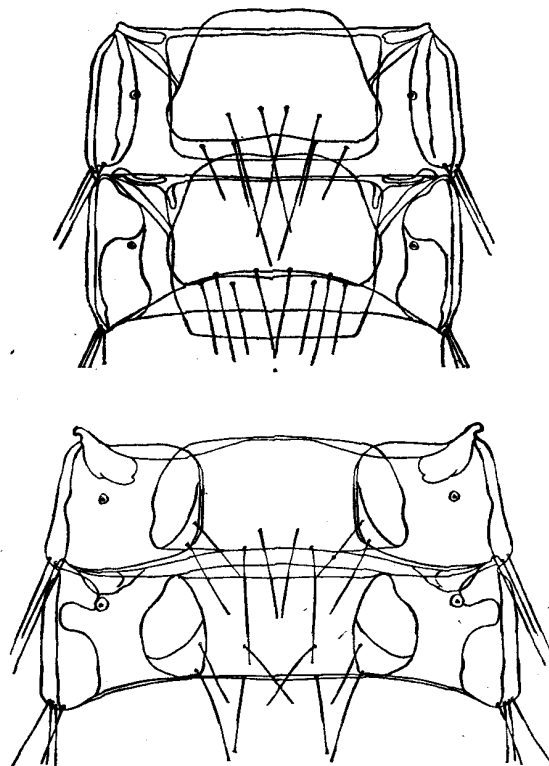
Fig. 2.—Terminal abdominal segments of ♀.

(Rudow), but if my interpretation of Rudow's *sulæ* is correct it is certainly not the species dealt with here.

*Pectinopygus (Pectinopygus) jamaicensis*, sp. n.

TYPE-HOST.—*Sula dactylatra dactylatra* Lesson.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Female holotype, male allotype,



*Pectinopygus (P.) jamaicensis*, sp. n.

Fig. 3.—Fourth and fifth abdominal segments of ♂.

Fig. 4.—Fourth and fifth abdominal segments of ♀.

1 ♂, 10 ♀♀ paratypes from the type host, B.W.I., Jamaica, Pedro Cays, Middle Cay, 13. vi. 1947 (C. B. Lewis).

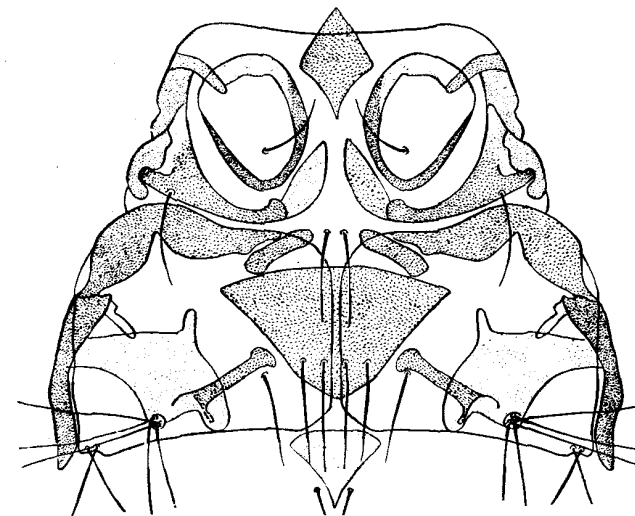
BRIEF DESCRIPTION.—A large, stout, strongly sclerotised and deeply pigmented form.

FEMALE (t. f. 1, 2, 4, 5).

Length 3.2 mm.; greatest breadth 0.9 mm.

Head: Slightly longer than broad. Signature squarish, slightly more than a quarter of the length of the head; without the two small postero-lateral backwardly directed projections. Clypeal suture well defined; antennal, anterior and internal bands well defined (see fig. 1). Trabeculae medium sized. Antennæ simple.

Fig. 5.



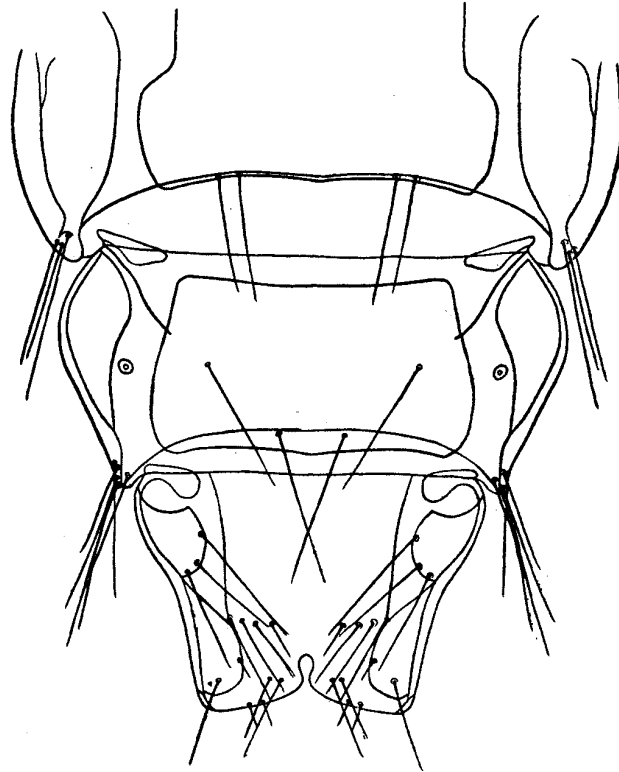
*Pectinopygus (P.) jamaicensis*, sp. n.

Thorax of ♀.

Thorax (see fig. 5): Prothorax a little more than twice as broad as long, narrow anteriorly, widening posteriorly. Lateral margins and bars well sclerotised and pigmented with a chitinous "loop" formation at the postero-lateral angle and one medium-sized seta just inwards from the angle on the posterior margin. Mesometathorax rather more than twice as broad as long. Lateral margins and bars well sclerotised and pigmented

with "finger-like" process arising about halfway from the lateral margin and extending to just beyond the posterior margin. Two small well-defined bars are present

Fig. 6.

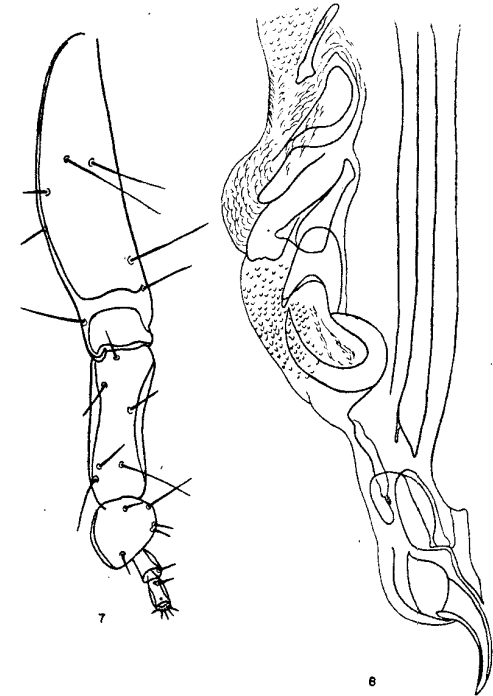


*Pectinopygus (P.) jamaicensis*, sp. n.  
Terminal abdominal segments of ♂.

posterior to the middle and hind coxæ. A clear median line exists dorsally, and ventrally a triangular sternite is present with its apex directed posteriorly and bearing

four longish setæ. Just inwards from the postero-lateral angles is a clear area containing five long setæ. Legs long, stout and bearing powerful claws.

*Abdomen*: Slightly more than twice as long as broad with the greatest breadth at about half its length. Paratergites well defined, heavily sclerotised and pigmented



*Pectinopygus (P.) jamaicensis*, sp. n.

Fig. 7.—Antenna of ♂.  
Fig. 8.—Male genitalia.

with re-entrant heads. Chætotaxy as in fig. 4. Terminal abdominal segments characteristic (see fig. 2). Two sheathed hairs are present on either side of the median incision, ventrally on the ninth sternite.

*Note*.—A few specimens of this sex have a wide clear median area, between the I–VIII tergites and sternites and appear quite different superficially. On examining the series carefully I find there are intermediates, and feel certain that these specimens represent one and the same species.

MALE (t.-f. 3, 6, 7, 8).

*Length* 3.31 mm.; *greatest breadth* 0.72 mm.

Similar to the female in the general structures of the head and thorax; slightly longer than the female. Antennæ and abdomen differ considerably. For details of antenna see fig. 7. Abdomen long and narrow, roughly three times longer than broad. Tergites of the first and second segments rectangular, divided medially, third tergite almost triangular, remainder transversely continuous. For further details see fig. 3. Terminal abdominal segments as in fig. 6. Genitalia complex (see fig. 8).

I am deeply grateful to Mr. C. Bernard Lewis for the very special effort he made to obtain this material for me during his recent visit to the Pedro Cays. My assistant, Mrs. Audrey Wiles, has carefully "inked in" my drawings and has drawn fig. 5. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking her.

#### A CORRECTION.

In my paper \* on the species *Pectinopygus* (*P.*) *bassani* (Fabricius) I used the subspecific name *capensis* for the form occurring on *Morus capensis* (Lichtenstein). Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins has pointed out that *Nirmus capensis* Rudow is a synonym of *P.* (*P.*) *acutifrons* (Rudow), a point with which I am in complete agreement. A new name is therefore required for *P.* (*P.*) *bassani capensis* Thompson, and it will in future be known as *P.* (*P.*) *bassani africanus*, nom. nov.

\* *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1940 (11), v, p. 381.

XXXII.—"*Tænia*" *exigua* Dujardin. By H. A. BAYLIS, M.A., D.Sc., Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History).

A SMALL tapeworm from the common wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes* [*T. europæus*]) in France was described by Dujardin (1845) under the name of *Tænia exigua*. Dujardin also mentions that he found what he thought to be the same worm in the "moineau" and in the "pinson" (presumably *Passer domesticus* and *Fringilla cælebs*). The worm does not appear to have been redescribed since Dujardin's time, and his description was insufficient to enable it to be assigned with certainty to any modern genus of Cestodes. Fuhrmann (1932) and Joyeux and Baer (1936) refer it to "*Tænia* s. l.", the latter authors placing it among "insufficiently described species."

Wrens (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) have on two occasions (in February 1945 and in June 1947) been picked up dead in Berkshire by Mr. S. Prudhoe, who, on dissecting them, found in both birds a few small, slender Cestodes. These have been found by the writer to agree very closely with Dujardin's (1845) description of *Tænia exigua*, and their morphology indicates that they belong to the genus *Choanotænia* Railliet, 1896, as defined by Fuhrmann (1932). Dujardin's species is therefore referred to this genus, and the opportunity is taken to give a somewhat fuller description of it.

#### *Choanotænia exigua* (Duj., 1845).

The longest specimen available, which is in a well-extended condition, measures, after being mounted in Canada balsam, about 18 mm. in length, and the maximum width of the strobila in this and other specimens is about 0.5 mm. Isolated posterior fragments, however, may measure up to about 0.9 mm. in width. The strobila of the 18-mm. specimen contains about 90 segments, while others contain about 65–75. There is a short unsegmented "neck," but when extended this is rarely much longer than the scolex, and when contracted it may exceed the scolex in width. The youngest segments are several times