

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF MALLOPHAGA FROM AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.—PART IV.

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(Communicated by D. Le Souëf.)

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*GONOIDES RETRACTUS*, found on Brown Quail, *Synœcus australis*.

Elongate; a chestnut line round the body; head somewhat oval and irregular, with a chestnut line running round the circumference, darker posteriorly; clypeus semilunar; antenna rather small, third joint hooked; the temples have three prominent projections, central one being the largest; prothorax nearly quadrate, narrowest anteriorly, rotundate posteriorly, separated from metathorax by band of fascia, which is divided centrally; metathorax transverse, sides rotundate, concave anteriorly, surrounded by a deep chestnut band, which is divided on the median line; legs pale, with a dark line on anterior femora and tibia; abdomen clavate, ending abruptly in a concavity, each segment having an irregular dark line laterally, which is continued lightly towards the median line, which is light chestnut. Length, 2 mm.; width, .90 mm.

*GONOIDES LONGUS*, found on Chestnut-bellied Quail, *Excalfactoria chinensis*.

Very long; a ferruginous margin round the body; head longer than broad, with a deep ferruginous margin; clypeus semilunar, with a tricoloured margin; antenna small and filiform; eyes pale, small, and prominent; prominent tubercle growing on the temples, with two very long hairs on its summit; two smaller acute points on each side of occiput, base sinuous; prothorax nearly quadrate, rotundate posteriorly, deep ferruginous margins; metathorax transverse, sides rotundate, deep ferruginous margins, which are divided at the median line; legs dark on anterior femora and on anterior and posterior tibia; abdomen very long and clavate, bluntly serrated, and deep chestnut laterally, the colour extending inwards in a broad reducing band, which is pale in the first segment and meets in the last; sixth segment broadest; median line pale. Length, 2.50 mm.; width, .75 mm.

*TRINITON NIGER*, found on Black Swan, *Chenopsis atrata*.

Elongate; black and shining abdomen, with pale sutures; head triangular, uniform brown, except clypeus, which is pale, and black markings behind the eyes; palpi small, with pale sutures; antenna small and pedunculate; temporal lobes rotundate, base truncate; prothorax with a triangular black mark in the centre, margins pale, with a projecting tubercle antero-

laterally on each side, base convex, nearly semilunar; mesothorax produced antero-laterally; metathorax deep brown, sides rotundate, base truncate; legs chestnut, anterior femora subovate, with a pale band anteriorly, second and third pair margined with deep chestnut; abdomen elongate, elliptical, lateral margins deep chestnut, sutures pale, last two segments yellow throughout. The body and legs are clothed with long hairs. Length, 7 mm.

This species is the largest of the genus; it is very strong, and swift in its movements. I have found it only on the Black Swan.

*ORNITHOBIUS FUSCUS*, found on Black Swan, *Chenopsis atrata*.

Female chestnut, with centre of head and thorax and centre and sutures of abdomen pale; head large and cordate; clypeus obtuse, with six hairs growing from each side; antenna large and filiform, pale; temples nearly semilunar and chestnut, darker towards the margins; centre of the head pale and broadly channelled, base concave; prothorax nearly quadrate, rotundate anteriorly and posteriorly, deep chestnut laterally, and channelled; metathorax broad and rotundate laterally, chestnut antero-laterally, pale posteriorly and in the centre; legs pale, with anterior femora and tibia chestnut; abdomen clavate, each segment chestnut with a pale centre, with one or two hairs growing laterally at each segment; sutures pale. Length, 4.50 mm.

Found (generally on the wing primaries) on the Black Swan. I have also met with it on the Australian Spoonbill and on the White Swan; but this latter must have been a stray, since the Black and White Swans were together, and it has not been reported from this bird from other countries.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME AUSTRALIAN BIRDS' EGGS.

By D. LE SOUËF, C.M.Z.S., &c.

*CALYPTORHYNCHUS MACRORHYNCHUS*, Great-billed Black Cockatoo (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., vol. xx., p. 110).

This bird nests in the hollow limbs of the eucalyptus trees in the neighborhood of Port Darwin, Northern Territory, and is, I think, the only Australian cockatoo that has not had its eggs so far described.

The eggs were laid on the decomposed wood at the bottom of the hollow, and there was only one egg in each of the three nests found, so it is probable that that is the usual number, as with the Banksian Cockatoo, and all three were found in July, which therefore appears to be their breeding month. The eggs are