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The Scottish naturalist.

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Article/Chapter Title: *Laemobothrion tinnunculi* L. from a kestrel in the Forth Area

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The Woodlice of Scotland.—For some years past I have been engaged upon a Monograph of the Woodlice of the British Isles, and had it not been for the present European War, the first part would have been published ere now. One of the features of the work will be an exhaustive record of the distribution of the various species, which has now become fairly complete for England and Ireland, but still remains very incomplete for Scotland. Robertson in 1888 recorded the species occurring in the Clyde district, and Dr Thomas Scott in 1891 and 1906 those of the Edinburgh district, the only previous record being, I believe, that of Thomas Edwards for Banff. Patience in 1908 also revised the records of the Clyde district. Apart from these the actual records are extremely few.

I feel sure that there are many Scotch naturalists who would be willing to help to increase these records, if they knew that such were desired. May I invite such assistance, which will be very cordially welcomed and gratefully acknowledged. Specimens should be placed on collecting in small glass tubes or bottles containing a little 75 per cent. alcohol. A small piece of tissue paper should be placed in the tubes or bottles in order to prevent the specimens becoming damaged in transit.—W. E. COLLINGE, 3 Queen's Terrace, St Andrews.

Læmobothrium tinnunculi (L.), from a Kestrel in the Forth Area.—Among a number of Mallophaga taken in the Forth district since the publication of my list in *Proc. Roy. Phys. Society*, 1912 (vol. xviii., p. 265), there is a species of *Læmobothrium*, a genus remarkable in this order for the large size of its members. My specimens—one adult and three immature—were sent me by Lance-Corpl. W. M. Ingles, who took them off a Kestrel which was found dead at Dysart, Fife, on 15th January 1916. The adult specimen (♀) is quite 8 mm. in length. Two closely allied species are stated to occur on the Kestrel, namely, *L. giganteum*, N. (? = *tinnunculi*, L.), and *L. titan*, Piaget. According to Mjöberg's figures of the heads of these, the Fife specimens do not exactly correspond with either form, but occupy a somewhat intermediate position, nearer, however, to the former than to the latter. Denny's *L. laticolle*, from a Hobby in England, was evidently a very similar insect to mine, which is probably the *Pediculus tinnunculi* of Linnæus.—WILLIAM EVANS, Edinburgh.