

(I) TWO FURTHER RECORDS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF HIPPOBOSCIDAE AND MALLOPHAGA.

(II) AN ANTHOCORID BUG FEEDING ON *DERMANYSSUS GALLINAE* (REDI).

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## I.

For the material on which the two following records are based I am indebted to Dr. Jos. Bequaert, of the Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

(1) A *Philopterus* attached to the abdomen of a *Lynchia* taken off *Pyromelana orix nigrifrons* Böhm., Belgian Congo, Kamaniola ( $2^{\circ} 45' S.$ ,  $29^{\circ} E.$ ; in the valley of the Ruzizi River) (*J. Bequaert coll.*).

Dr. Bequaert tells me that the *Lynchia* on which he found the louse represents a species new to science and that he will shortly be describing it. The record is of particular interest as it appears to be the first time that a Hippoboscid has been found with a louse attached to it in Africa.

(2) A *Degeeriella marginalis* (Burmeister) attached to one side of the abdomen of *Ornithomyia chloropus* Bergr., taken off *Turdus pilaris* Linn. (Fieldfare), Sweden, Karlshamn, 29.vi.1905 (*A. G. Hammar coll.*).

During the past year I have examined roughly one hundred and fifty Hippoboscidae of various species, from the British Isles and Uganda, and in each case I have known the name of the hosts upon which the Hippoboscidae were taken and also whether any lice were taken on the hosts. I did not find a single case of such an association as this. Judging from these figures, it is evident that the extent to which Mallophaga become attached to Hippoboscidae is extremely small.

## II.

In connection with the investigations into the ectoparasites of the Swallow (*Hirundo r. rustica* Linn.) under the auspices of the British Ornithological Trust, I received the linings of nine nests of Swallows during September, 1934. In every case the nests were swarming with examples of all stages of the common 'fowl mite,' *Dermanyssus gallinae* (Redi), the determination of which has been kindly checked for me by Dr. Finnegan. The nests were from the following localities:—Sussex, nr. Hastings, Fairlight, ix.1934 (*P. A. D. Hollom*); Suffolk, Woodbridge, ix.1934 (*A. Mayall*); Kent, Tenterden, ix.1934 (*H. F. Ticehurst*).

One of the nest linings from Fairlight contained a female

example of the Anthocorid bug, *Triphleps majusculus* Reut. (W. E. China det.). This bug was kept under observation together with the nest material and a very large number of mites, and I noticed that it continually attacked the mites. It pierced the dorsum of the abdomen of every mite that it encountered on the occasions when I was watching it and after a very short time withdrew its rostrum, leaving an empty exoskeleton. Having observed this on several occasions, I moved it to a large corked tube containing a piece of blotting paper. Every day for nearly two weeks a dozen mites were given to the bug and it fed voraciously on them. After this the bug died.

China (1933)\* has suggested that some of the Anthocoridae probably feed on mites (Acarina), and the above observation certainly supports this suggestion. There were no visible forms of life in the nest other than the mites.

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