



A CHECK LIST OF THE HIPPOBOSCIDAE AND NYCTERIBIIDAE
PARASITIC ON BRITISH BIRDS AND MAMMALS.

BY GORDON B. THOMPSON

(Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History)).

Reprinted from 'The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine,' Vol. lxxii.

HIPPOBOSCIDAE.

Genus HIPPOBOSCA Linnaeus (1758).

1. *Hippobosca equina* Linnaeus (1758).

Genus MELOPHAGUS Latreille (1802).

2. *Melophagus ovinus* (Linnaeus) (1758).

Genus LIPOPTENA Nitzsch (1818).

3. *Lipoptena cervi* (Linnaeus) (1758).
Genus STENEPTERYX Leach (1817).
4. *Stenepteryx hirundinis* (Linnaeus) (1758).
Genus CRATAERINA Olfers (1816).
5. *Crataerina pallida* (Latreille) (1812).
Genus ORNITHOMYIA Latreille (1802).
6. *Ornithomyia avicularia* (Linnaeus) (1758).
7. *Ornithomyia lagopodis* Sharp (1907).
8. *Ornithomyia fringillina* Curtis (1836).
Genus LYNCHIA Weyenbergh (1881).
9. *Lynchia ardeae* (Macquart) (1835).

NYCTERIBIIDAE.

- Genus NYCTERIBIA Latreille (1796).
Subgenus *Listropoda* Kolenati (1857).
10. *Nycteribiu (Listropoda) latreillei* Leach (1817).
Subgenus *Celeripes* Montagu (1815).
 11. *Nycteribia (Celeripes) biarticulata* (Hermann) (1801).

NOTES.

(1) The generic names of the two species found parasitising the Swift (*Apus apus apus* (L.)) and the Martin (*Delichon urbica urbica* (L.)), according to the original descriptions, should be spelt *Crataerina* (1816) and *Stenepteryx* (1817).

(2) The date of publication of *Crataerina pallida* (Latreille) is usually given as 1811, but according to Sherborn and Woodward (1906) is 1812.

(3) In the genus *Ornithomyia* three species are listed as occurring in our islands. The familiar species are *Ornithomyia avicularia* Linn. and *Ornithomyia lagopodis* Sharp. Through the kindness of Mr. J. Clark, of the Australian National Museum, I was able to examine the only preserved specimen of Curtis' *Ornithomyia fringillina*, which bears a label with '*fringillina*' written on it in Curtis' own handwriting. Three specimens were listed by Curtis in the original description. The solitary specimen agrees in every respect with the common, smaller species of *Ornithomyia* described by Bergroth as *Ornithomyia chloropus* (1901); the latter name therefore falls as a synonym.

The head is distinctly wider than high. The vertex is moderately long, so that the anterior ocellus lies slightly below a line drawn through the upper orbits. Inner orbital bristles few, in two widely separated groups (two placed about the middle, three near the lower edge); gula (ventrally) with setae only on the low, somewhat converging ridges separating the infrabuccal membrane

from the postgenae; no postorbital setae. Ocelli small. Frons nearly twice the width of an eye. Fronto-clypeus with a shallow median pit-like depression near the upper margin. Scutellum fringed with short, sparse hairs along the extreme hind margin and with two pair of preapical bristles, of which the inner pair is much the longer; disc otherwise bare. Humeral angles short and broad, barely reaching beyond the upper margins of the eyes. Wing short, 5 mm. long; apical section of costa about two-thirds of the length of the penultimate section; second basal cell (M) short and of normal width, closed by an anterior basal cross-vein (*m-cu*) which is about twice the length of its distance from the anterior cross-vein (*r-m*); anal cell (1st An) much less than half the length of the second basal cell. Length (from tip of palpi to tip of abdomen), in dry condition, 3.6 mm.

(4) In the case of the two species of Nycteribiidae recorded from British bats there are three changes. These alterations have already been pointed out by Musgrave (1925). The name of the subgenus in which *latreillei* Leach is placed should be spelt *Listropoda*, not *Listropodia*. *Listropoda* is the spelling given by Kolenati when he introduced the name (1857, p. 62); later, however, he used *Listropodia*. Latreille's *Nycteribiu pedicularia* was proposed as a new name for Linnaeus' *P. vesperilionis* and therefore passes into the synonymy of the Linnean species and cannot be used in place of Leach's *latreillei*. The old subgeneric name *Stylidia* Westwood (1840) must be replaced by *Celeripes* Montagu (1808 and 1815). *Celeripes* was introduced by Montagu as a *nomen nudum* in 1808 and in 1815 he described the insect under the generic name *Nycteribia*, but cited *Celeripes* in the synonymy. According to the international rules of nomenclature, this validates the name and it therefore replaces the *Stylidia* of twenty-five years later. The type of the subgenus is the same in both cases, i.e. *Phthiridium biarticulata* Hermann (1804).

(5) The list of Hippoboscidae and Nycteribiidae at present contains eleven valid species which have been recorded from the British Isles. It is possible, however, that further collecting will add more species to our list. Possible species are the following: — *Pseudolynchia maura* (Bigot) (1885), a common parasite of domestic pigeons in most parts of the world, which has recently been recorded by Séguy (1932) from a *Columba palumbus palumbus* L. (Wood Pigeon) killed at Moret-sur-Loing, 21.vii.1932 (M. Royer); *Ornithomyia biloba* Dufour (1827), an apparently common parasite of the Swallow (*Hirundo rustica rustica* L.) on the Continent; *Ornithoica* sp., the genus *Ornithoica* contains very small species which on account of their size may easily be overlooked. Concentrated collecting off bats may yield another species of Nycteribiid and possibly a Streblid.

Finally, I should like to express my gratitude to Dr. Jos. Bequaert for much kind help in connection with my studies on the Hippoboscidae.

REFERENCES.

- BERGROTH, E. (1901). Medd. Fauna. Flora Fennica, XXVI, p. 140.
 CURTIS, J. (1836). Brit. Ent., 13, pp. 585-586.
 HERMANN, J. F. (1804). Mémoire aptérologique, p. 124, Pl. 6, fig. 1.
 KOLENATI, F. A. (1857). Wien. Ent. Monass., i, p. 62.
 LEACH, W. E. (1817). Mem. Wern. Nat. Hist. Soc., II, pp. 549, 551.
 MONTAGU, G. (1808). Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., IX, p. 166.
 ————— (1815). Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., XI, p. 11.
 MUSGRAVE, A. (1925). Rec. Austr. Mus., XIV, pp. 290-291.
 OLFERS, V. (1816). De Vegetativis et Animatis Corporibus in Corporibus Animatis Reperiendis Commentarius, p. 101.
 SÉGUY, E. (1932). Bull. mens. Ass. Nat. Vallée du Loing, VIII, p. 23.
 SHARP, D. (1907). Ent. mon. Mag., pp. 58-59.
 SHERBORN, C. D., and WOODWARD, W. S. (1906). Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (7), 17, p. 578.
 WESTWOOD, J. O. (1840). Introd. mod. classif. Insects, ii, Synops Genera, p. 154.

MALLOPHAGA ON A BIRD'S EGG.

BY GORDON B. THOMPSON

(Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History)).

Through the kindness of Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe and the authorities of the Hope Department, University Museum, Oxford, I have recently had the opportunity of examining two Mallophaga collected by Mr. Donisthorpe off an egg of a Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus* (L.)), Scotland, Tiree Island, 28.iv.1912 (1913/1231). The specimens represent two species: *Actornithophilus* sp.,¹ 1 ♀, and *Menopon lutescens* Nitzsch, 1 ♀.

Records of lice having been found in situations other than on the hosts appear to be very few.² A cursory glance through the literature has revealed the following: (1) Evans (1912) records the species *Menopon lutescens* Nitzsch from the nest of a Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus* (L.)), Scotland, Aberlady, v.1906; (2) Waterston (1923) records the species *Actornithophilus milleri* (Kellogg & Kuwana) taken from a nest of *Anous stolidus stolidus* (Linn.) at St. Paul's Rocks by Capt. G. H. Wilkins during the voyage of the

¹ Probably *ochraceus* Nitzsch, but in the absence of a male I cannot be sure.

² I have not included here the numerous instances which have been recorded of lice being found attached to Hippoboscidae and Culicidae and the single instance recorded by Cummings (1913) of the finding of a fragmentary specimen of a Philopterid on a bee.