with dense dusky hair-tufts, the apical one with scanty hairs, the two apical segments and apex of the antepenultimate slightly swollen, the last two of nearly equal length, apical segment blunt; the hair-tuft on apex of antepenultimate segment very dense. Proboscis deep brown, with dull yellow scales at the base. Antennæ deep brown, with deep brown plume-hairs.

Thorax as in the female. Abdomen blackish, with basal pale bands, moderately hairy, hairs pale. Genitalia densely hairy, hairs golden; apical joint of claspers curved, with the terminal segment long and bent at the tip, a few short spines below its junction with the larger part of the clasper, basal lobe densely hairy in places, especially on the inner side; between the basal lobes a long dense mass of golden hairs, two long curved processes with short spines on their inner lower edge, and a curious group of flattened curved spines forming a prominent object between them and the basal lobes.

Legs deep blackish brown, except the femora, which are pale beneath. Fore and mid ungues unequal, the larger biserrated, the smaller uniserrated; hind ungues large, simple, uniserrated.

Wings with the first submarginal cell longer and narrower than the second posterior cell, its base nearer the apex of the wing, its stem a little longer than the cell; stem of the second posterior cell also longer than the cell; posterior cross-vein about its own length distant from the mid cross-vein.

Length 5.5 to 6 mm.

Habitat. New Forest, Brockenhurst.

Observations. Bred by Mr. Waterhouse. The male genitalia are very marked.

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MISCELLANEOUS.


The structure of Herpetomonas subulata points to its extremely close affinity with certain species of Crithidia previously described by me. To Crithidia minuta of Tabanus tergestinus, Egg., especially, the resemblance of the young gregarine and monad forms is such that it is impossible to distinguish these two Flagellata in these stages.

* [This parasite is described by M. Léger in the number of the Comptes Rend. Hebd. des Séances de la Soc. de Biologie (Dec. 30, 1904, pp. 613–615) from which the present extract is taken. He states (loc. cit. p. 613) that he met with it in the alimentary canal of Tabanus glaucopus, Mg. (a species of horse-fly which occurs in Great Britain), in the south of France. According to M. Léger it is not common, and he found it only four times in sixty specimens of Tabanus and Haematopota collected in autumn upon cattle and horses.—Transl.]
Cinachyra barbata.

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