

orifice, which is situated on or close to the posterior edge of ventral surface. Anyone desiring to intelligently comprehend the external anatomy of *Melophagus* and *Lipoptena* will do well to study carefully the excellent plate of *Melophagus ovinus* given by Dr. Cooper Curtice, in his work on the 'Animal Parasites of Sheep' (Bureau Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1890, plate 4).

The male hypopygium in the present species can be clearly made out in a dry mount of the abdomen by the use of a high-power objective. The male organ itself is moderately stout and blunt at tip, rather than pointed as in Dr. Curtice's figures of *M. ovinus*.

Note.—Professor J. H. Comstock, in his new 'Manual for the Study of Insects,' p. 488, states that "the species of the genus *Lipoptera* (*sic*) are winged at first and live on birds; later they migrate to quadrupeds, where they remain, and having no further use for their wings, they lose them." I know not what authority Professor Comstock has for this statement, but I should feel that it was open to question. At all events it cannot be made as a general statement for the genus, for it is clear, from the preceding notes, that the present species breeds, certainly at times and presumably always, on deer; and, judging from the above specimens, which seem to show unmistakably their recent escape from the puparium, it is always wingless.

N.B.—In his recent revised 'Synopsis of North-American Diptera,' Dr. Williston has included *Tricobius*, in the table of Hippoboscidae, in the section with claws simple. It should be pointed out that *Trichobius* possesses bifid claws (see my description in Ent. News, 1891, pp. 105-106).

XXVII.—Two new Species of the Genus *Xanthospilopteryx*,
Wallengren. By W. J. HOLLAND, LL.D., F.E.S., &c.

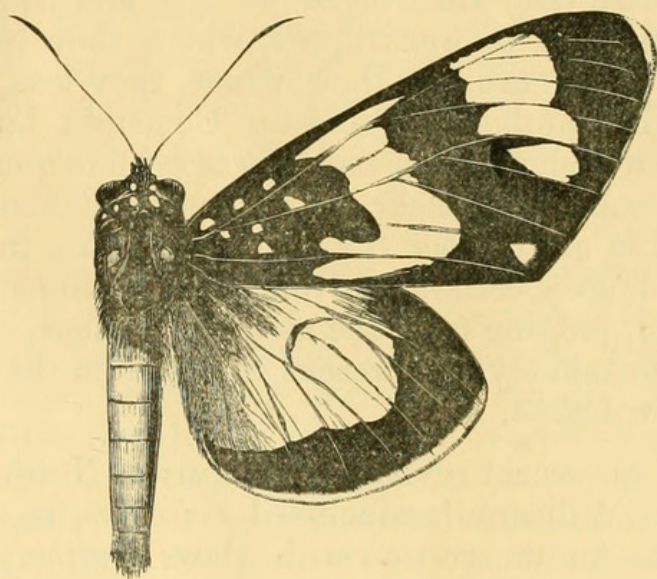
I HAVE recently received several examples of a fine species of *Xanthospilopteryx* from Cameroons which does not appear to be represented in European collections, and thus far has certainly not been described. I take pleasure in naming it after Mr. W. F. Kirby, the veteran student of entomological literature, whose recent monographic revision of the genus is of great value. While visiting the K.-k. Museum für Naturkunde at Berlin the other day Professor Karsch kindly pointed out to me a specimen of an allied species taken by Dr. Pogge in Equatorial Africa. Availing myself of the

kind permission to describe the species given me by Professor Karsch, I find satisfaction in applying to it his name, in grateful appreciation of the kindness shown me during my visits to the museum in Berlin.

Xanthospilopteryx Kirbyi, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

♂. The front, collar, and thorax are deep black, with the usual spots on the top of the head, the collar, and the patagia. These light-coloured spots are white on the head and greenish yellow on the collar and the patagia. The abdomen is ochreous, shading into brown at the tip, and obscurely marked with brown bands on the lower side of each annulus. The legs are black, marked with fulvous. The wings are deep

Fig. 1.



black, with the larger spots yellow (distinctly *pale Naples yellow*), and the smaller spots at the base iridescent greenish yellow. The fringes of the primaries are white at the apex and of the secondaries white throughout. The secondaries are heavily clothed with long hairs on the inner margin, and the basal tract is marked by a couple of streaks of deep black running outwardly parallel to the veins. The underside is much as the upperside so far as the markings are concerned, but the light-coloured portions of the secondaries are distinctly of a reddish-ochreous cast.

Expanse 94 millim.

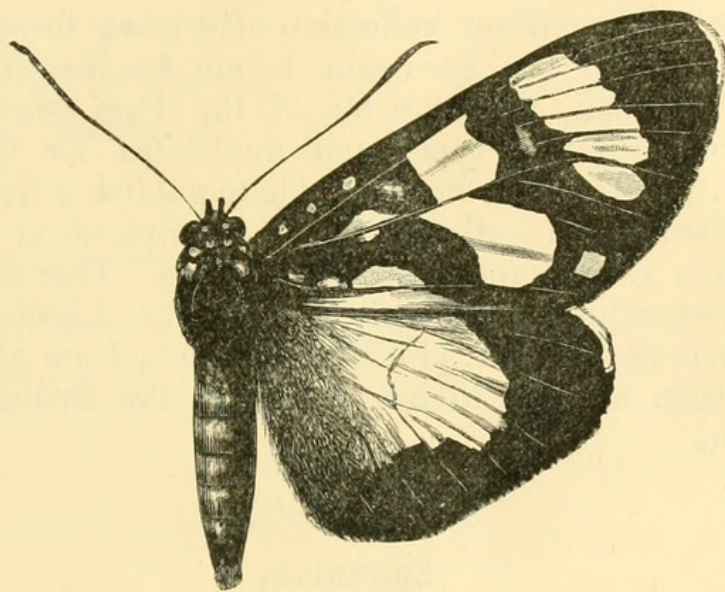
Type in coll. Holland.

Xanthospilopteryx Karschii, sp. n. (Fig. 2.)

♀. Front black; eyes brown. The thorax and abdomen are black, with the usual spots on the head, collar, and patagia.

These spots are bluish white. There are a few pale fulvous hairs at the end of the abdomen. The legs are black, marked with white. The fore wings are deep black, with the fringe at the extreme apex white. There are a few pale blue spots at the base of the wing and one of the same colour at the end of the cell. There are nine dark lemon-yellow spots on the fore wing, as follows:—a broad subapical spot, partly subdivided internally by the nervules, which are marked by black scales on the side of the spot toward the base of the wing; a large subquadrate spot near the end of the cell; another larger irregularly shaped spot between veins 1 and 2 immediately below the subquadrate spot last mentioned, and separated from it only by the black line of the median vein; beyond this spot, toward the anal angle, is a small subquadrate spot; toward the base on the lower margin of the

Fig. 2.



cell a small triangular spot; just below it another equally small or smaller spot; on the upperside of vein 1, not halfway from the base, a moderately large subtriangular spot; two smaller spots nearer the base on the upperside of vein 1; on the inner margin about the middle a large spot. The hind wings are dark lemon-yellow, broadly bordered with black. On the inner margin, which is densely clothed with long brownish hair, the black border is diffuse, while on the outer margin it is boldly and sharply defined on the inner edge. Between veins 2 and 4 the outer margin is somewhat strongly produced inwardly. The fringes of the secondaries on the upperside are black, except at the outer angle, where they are conspicuously white.

On the underside the markings are, in the main, as on the

upperside of the wings, but the yellow of the underside is deep orange-yellow and the fringes of the secondaries on the underside are white throughout.

Expanse 96 millim.

Type in the Royal Natural History Museum in Berlin.

These two species of *Xanthospilopteryx* are the largest of the genus thus far discovered in Africa, and belong to the same group with the splendid insect named *X. Hornimanni*, Druce.

Hotel Victoria, London,
July 14, 1897.

XXVIII.—*On a Collection of Fishes from the Island of Marajo, Brazil.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

A LARGE and important collection of Fishes formed on the island of Marajo has been sent to me for identification by Dr. E. A. Goeldi, the Director of the Pará Museum, with permission to retain types and duplicates for the British Museum. It seems to me desirable to publish a list of all the Fishes identified, together with the descriptions of two which require the establishment of new species. One of the most valuable examples in the collection is the *Lepidosiren* previously recorded by Dr. Goeldi, and which, I am glad to add, I have been allowed to incorporate in the British Museum collection.

TELEOSTEI.

Serranidæ.

1. *Epinephelus itaiara*, Licht. M.*
2. *Centropomus undecimalis*, Lacép. M.

Pristipomatidæ.

3. *Diagramma Goeldii*, sp. n. M.

Depth of body $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head $3\frac{1}{3}$. Snout as long as diameter of eye, which is 4 times in length of head; interorbital region nearly flat, its width nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head; maxillary extending to below anterior

* These initials refer to the localities, and read thus:—

M. Magoarisinho, Cape Magoary.

P. Pocoval, Cape Magoary.

S. Soure.



Holland, W. J. 1897. "XXVII.—Two new species of the genus *Xanthospilopteryx*, Wallengren." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 20, 291–294. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939708680626>.

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