

*Nycteribosca surcoufi* Falcoz, 1923.

During the redescription of this species (Jobling, 1934a), which was made from the two co-types preserved in alcohol, I could not arrange very satisfactorily the theca of the labium and the proctiger under the microscope. Therefore these parts were described as different from those of *N. amboinensis*. But in fact they have the same structure as those of the species just mentioned. *N. surcoufi* can be separated from *N. amboinensis* by the bombiform head and by the structure of the anterior part of the sternopleura. Another very slight difference is present in the scutellum, of which the broadly rounded posterior margin is slightly angular in the lateral parts and in the middle. However, it is impossible to separate this species from some specimens of *N. amboinensis*, because the form of the head, the scutellum and the sternopleura vary rather considerably in the latter species. In three specimens, which were collected from the same bat, the structure of the head was as follows: in one it was distinctly bombiform, in the second, only slightly, whereas in the third it was as in the typical *N. amboinensis*.

The species is probably a different form of *N. amboinensis*. But owing to the limited material at my disposal, I leave this question unsettled, and refer the specimen with the bombiform head to *N. surcoufi*.

The two co-types were collected in New Caledonia from an unknown species of bat.

*Present record*: 1 specimen together with two others which are referred here to *N. amboinensis*, from *Miniopterus macrocneme* Revilliod = *Miniopterus australis australis* Tomes, 8 miles north-west of Boulopari, New Caledonia, coll. by C. F. Remington.

*Nycteribosca minuta* Jobling, 1934b.

The type and the two paratypes were collected from *Hipposideros cervinus* (Gould), in the Russel Islands, Solomon Islands. It has also been recorded from *Rhinolophus megaphyllus* Gray, in the type locality, and in Cape York, Queensland, Australia.

*Present record*: 2 specimens from *Hipposideros cervinus* (Gould), Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, 19.iv.1945.

*Nycteribosca proxima* sp. n. (fig. 7).

Close to *N. modesta*, from which it differs by the structure of the scutellum, of which the lateral parts are more broadly rounded and the posterior margin is slightly produced in the middle. Its femora much thinner and less setose, and the first longitudinal vein more strongly bent near the costal margin.

Body 1.9–2.1 mm. long in male and female respectively. Head campanulate when examined from above; mediovertex broad in the front and on each side of the postvertex; each laterovertex bears long setae; postvertex spoon-shaped, with short setae, fused with occiput, which bears two small setae behind. Eyes small, not projecting laterally. Palpi as long as broad, with broadly rounded anterior margin; their ventral surface bears a few long setae in the anterior part and much shorter ones behind. Theca of labium more or less conical, labella very small.

Thorax distinctly broader than long; its antero-lateral parts much more sloping than those of *N. modesta*; prescutum as long as scutum, with longer setae in the anterior part; scutum with longer setae in the posterior part; scutellum crescent-shaped, its lateral parts broadly rounded and the posterior margin slightly produced in the middle;

it bears many setae of varying length and four very long ones in the middle; posterior part of the thoracic squamae papilliform. Ventral surface of thorax bears many very small, uniform setae. Legs rather long; femora normal, with strong setae.

Wings 1.8-2 mm. long in male and female respectively, with rather narrowly rounded apex; 1st longitudinal vein sharply bent towards costal margin in its distal part; 3rd

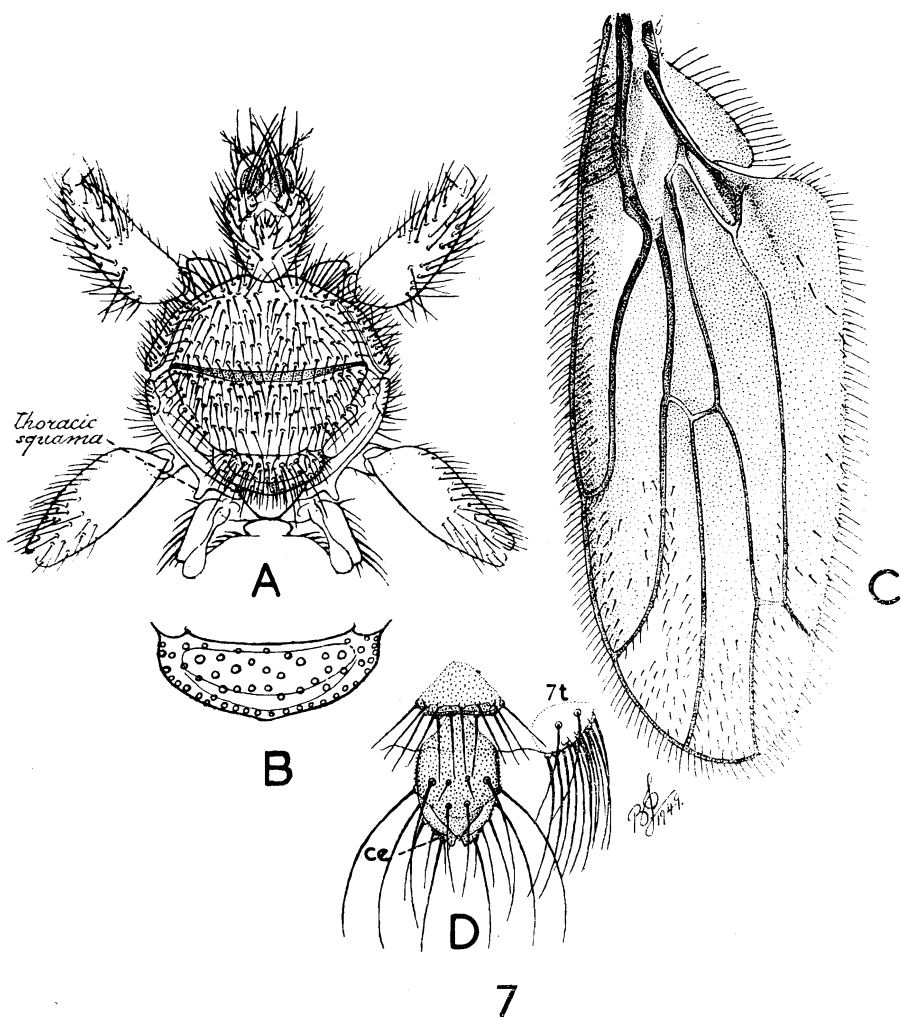


FIG. 7.—*Nycteribosca proxima* sp. n. A, head and thorax; B, scutellum; C, wing; D, proctiger; ce, cerci; 7t, seventh tergite.

and 4th longitudinal veins strongly divergent near the apex of the wing; marginal, submarginal and posterior cells moderately setose; alula with narrowly rounded apex.

Abdomen with many long setae on each side of its bare dorsal surface; its ventral surface bears many small setae, which in the posterior part become much stronger and longer; lateral parts of 7th tergite with many long setae. Proctiger almost cylindrical, with four dorsal, two lateral and two ventral long setae. Abdomen of male ends in a small semispherical hypopygium.

Holotype and allotype from one of the following bats : *Rousetus amplexicaudatus* (Geoffroy) or *Eonycteris spelaea glandifera* Lawrence, Luangbay Cave, Sitio Tegato, Davao City, Mindanao, P.I., 22.x.1946; 1 paratype from bag for collecting bats, and 10 paratypes collected in flight, same locality and date; 1 paratype from *Rhinolophus rufus* Eydaux and Gervais, and 21 paratypes from one of the following bats or from both : *Rhinolophus arcuatus exiguus* Andersen and *Hipposideros galeritus galeritus* Cantor, same locality and date; and 4 paratypes from bats' dung, same locality and date.

Holotype and allotype and many paratypes are preserved in the Chicago Natural History Museum. Two paratypes are in the author's collection.

*Nycteribosca modesta* Jobling, 1934a.

The type of this species was collected in Alutnevara, Ceylon, from *Rhinolophus rouxi* Temminck. It has also been recorded from a bat, Mao Marroe, Sumba Is., and from a bat in Camp del Montea, Philippines.

*Present record* : 1 specimen from *Rhinolophus virgo* Andersen, Tanabag, Puerto Princesa, Palawan I., Palawan Prov., P.I., 17.iii.1946, coll. by F. Werner; and 28 specimens from *Rhinolophus blythi blythi* Andersen, Myitkyina, Burma, 15.viii.1945, coll. by Major R. Traub.

*Nycteribosca werneri* sp. n. (fig. 8).

This species resembles *N. modesta* and *N. proxima*, but is larger. It also differs from these species by its large cordiform postvertex and by the structure of the proctiger which is dome-shaped.

Body 2.4-2.7 mm. long in male and female respectively. Head cup-shaped when examined from above; mediovertex narrow; each laterovertex with a row of strong setae along the inner margin and in the lateral parts; postvertex large, cordiform, fused with occiput, with a few small setae. Eyes small, not projecting beyond the lateral margin of the head. Ventral surface of head with a row of moderately strong setae along the inner margin and weaker setae in the lateral parts. Palpi nearly as long as broad, with broadly rounded anterior margin; their ventral surface bears long setae in the anterior part and shorter ones in the posterior part. Theca of labium almost cordiform, labella very small.

Thorax distinctly broader than long; prescutum slightly longer than the scutum, uniformly setose; anterior and posterior parts of scutum with the same setae as those arising from the prescutum and with much longer setae in the middle; scutellum crescent-shaped, with short setae in the anterior and the posterior parts and six very long, thin setae in the middle; posterior part of the thoracic squamae papilliform. Ventral surface of thorax bears very small uniform setae. Legs long; femora normal, with strong setae; 5th tarsal segment large, broader than the length of all the other segments together.

Wings broad, 2.1-2.3 mm. long in male and female respectively; first longitudinal vein gently bent towards costa in its distal part; 3rd and 4th longitudinal veins divergent near the apex of the wing; anterior cross-vein distinctly longer than the proximal part of the 3rd longitudinal vein; submarginal, marginal and posterior cells moderately setose; apex of alula more or less broadly rounded.

Abdomen with a row of very long setae on each side of the bare part of its dorsal surface, and with strong but shorter setae laterally to these; its ventral surface bears many small setae; in the middle of the posterior part of this surface the setae become gradually much longer; lateral parts of the 7th tergite with a few long setae; proctiger