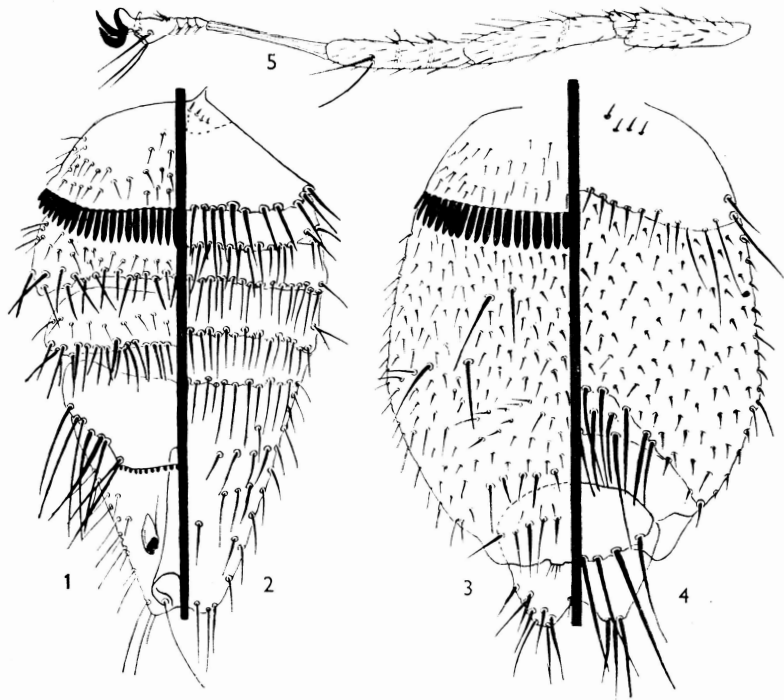


A NEW NYCTERIBIID (DIPTERA) FROM NIGERIA.

By H. OLDROYD, M.A., F.R.E.S.

FOUR Nycteribiidae, two males and two females, from an unidentified species of bat, were sent to me in June 1949 by Mr. P. I. M. Maclaren, of the Fisheries Station, Lagos, Nigeria. These flies have eyes with two facets, and tibiae with two rings, a combination different from that of any accepted genus. In *Cyclopodia* the eyes have two facets and the tibiae three rings, while in *Eucamp-*



FIGS. 1-5.—*Cyclopodia biannulata* sp. n.: (1) abdomen of ♂, ventral view; (2) *ditto*, dorsal view; (3) abdomen of ♀, ventral view; (4) *ditto*, dorsal view; (5) fore leg of ♂.

sipoda there are two tibial rings and only single facets in the eyes. At first I considered erecting a new genus for this new species, but in general it is so like *Cyclopodia* that I cannot think that such a step would be justified, at any rate on the available material.

***Cyclopodia biannulata* sp. n.**

Head broad, not laterally compressed, with two facets in each eye. Tibiae with two white rings (fig. 5). Fore coxae elongate. Fourth sternite of male with a comb of about 22 very blunt spines. Halteres small, with stalk and round knob. Pleura with one large bristle and one very much smaller.

Abdominal Structure :

♂ *Dorsally* (fig. 2) : with six visible segments, of which the sixth is nearly half the total length of the abdomen. Bristles evenly distributed along margins ; membrane at base of first tergite with eight bristles, in two symmetrical groups of four.

Ventrally (fig. 1) : with five visible segments. Comb on first segment has about 40 spines. Fourth segment bowl-shaped in outline, with a posterior comb of about 22 very blunt spines, and with long bristles on rest of margin, but with hardly any discal bristles. Claspers extending far forwards, with their tips beneath fourth sternite.

♀ *Dorsally* (fig. 4) : with two sclerotised segments only. The first tergite near the base has two groups of short bristles, as in male, otherwise with only marginal bristles. Anal segment oval, bare except for a posterior fringe of very strong bristles. Rest of chaetotaxy as in figure, bristles short, and uniformly distributed, except for a cluster of very strong ones in middle, anterior to anal plate.

Ventrally (fig. 3) : First segment with a comb of about 40 spines. Anal segment bifid, with long, stout bristles. Rest of abdomen membranous, with the chaetotaxy shown in the figure. Most of bristles small, but there are isolated long ones in clearly defined and symmetrical positions.

Length of body ♂ 2.8 mm. ; ♀ 2.8 mm.

Holotype in British Museum (Natural History). Holotype ♂, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀ paratypes, NIGERIA : Ondo, from an unidentified bat (*R. I. M. MacLaren*).

BOOK NOTICE.

Common Names of British Insect and Other Pests. Part 2 : Lice, Thrips, Plant Bugs, Aphids and Scale Insects, Butterflies and Moths, Fleas, Mites and Ticks. 8vo. Harpenden (Miss B. M. STOKES, Entomology Department, Rothamsted Experimental Station), 1952. Pp. 40. Price 3s.

This follows the pattern of Part 1 which appeared in 1947, and dealt with slugs and snails, eelworms, beetles, flies and sawflies, wasps and related insects. General agreement on common names was arrived at by the Conference of Advisory Entomologists and the Pests and Diseases Committee of the Association of Applied Biologists. The *Check-List of British Insects* by Kloet and Hincks has been followed so far as possible.

The work is clearly printed in double column, giving the scientific names alphabetically under the various Orders with the common names opposite. A second list gives the common names alphabetically, with their corresponding scientific names.

As the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature make the names constantly liable to revision it is hoped to keep the scientific names up to date by publishing revised lists from time to time.