
[Plates X. & XI.]

In a recent paper (Thompson, 1936) I recorded for the first time the occurrence of some very small mites, Myialges sp., on a large species of Mallophaga (Trinoton spp.). Through the kindness of Mr. Carlton Herman, I have recently received a specimen of Trinoton collected from a red-breasted merganser in North America which bears mites together with numerous eggs. Another specimen of a Trinoton bearing a mite and taken from a garganey teal in Ceylon has also come to hand. My own previous records were from Trinoton spp. collected off ducks and geese in Uganda. These new records from North America and Ceylon are, therefore, worthy of note. I am now in the fortunate position of being able to present illustrations of these mites on the Mallophaga,
and this paper containing a few additional records of the occurrence of these interesting mites on ectoparasitic
Arthropoda is a convenient opportunity to present them (see Pls. X. & XI.). For these excellent photographs
I am greatly indebted to Dr. J. W. Shackie, who has spared no effort in achieving these splendid results.

The Trinoton querquedula (Linn.) sent by Mr. C. Herman is a male collected from a red-breasted merganser
(= Mergus serrator Linn.) 6. vii. 1937). It has two mites together with a few eggs attached to the side of
the louse between the metathorax and the first segment of the abdomen (i.e. just posterior to the third leg).
The mites appear to be very similar to Myialges caudotorn Speiser, but I would hesitate to say that they are that
species. The position occupied by these mites corresponds exactly to that described in my previous paper
(Thompson, 1936).

The single female of Trinoton querquedula (Linn.) from Ceylon was collected from a female garganey teal
(Querquedula querquedula Linn.) at Panama, E.P., south of Pottuvil, Ceylon, 26. iii. 1938, by Capt. W. W. A.
Phillips. In the case of this louse the mite is present without eggs and is attached just above the extremity
of the femora of the right hind leg. This is the first time I have seen one of these mites attached to a part
of the louse other than the thorax or abdomen. In view of the absence of eggs it is probable that the mite had
not taken up its final position before depositing its eggs. The mite can again be referred to a species of Myialges.

To the bibliography of papers containing records of Myialges on Hippoboscidæ given in my previous paper
the following should be added:—

F. C. Bestore (1929), J. Econ. Ent. xxii, p. 980, recorded Myialges sp. on Psalodactylus armatus (Bigot) in Florida.
C. M. Herman (1937), Bird-Banding, viii, p. 165, recorded Myialges sine parasitising some of the Hippoboscidæ collected from birds at the
Austin Ornithological Research Station, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, but did not give details of the records.

New Records of Microlichus spp.

(1) One mite (without eggs) at base of R. wing and two mites (without eggs) at base of L. wing of Ornithomyia
ariculata (Linn.), ♀, off Turdus m. merula (Linn.), Wiltshire, West Lavington, v. 1937 (B. W. H. Coulson).

Figs. a–d M. CAULOТОON SPEISER ATTACHED TO TRINOTON sp.
Fig. a. *M. CAULOTOON SPEISER*, ♀.

Fig. b. *M. ANCHORA SERG. AND TROUS. ON P. MAURA* (BIGOT).

Fig. c. *MICROLICHUS* sp. ON WING OF *O. AVICULARIA* (BIGOT).