

DESCRIPTION OF A MALLOPHAGOUS PARASITE  
FROM THE KANGAROO.

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(Communicated by D. Le Souëf, C.M.Z.S.)

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THIS insect (fig. 11 on plate) is interesting on account of its being only the second two-clawed parasite of the family Liotheidæ which has been found on a mammal.

For the previously recorded two-clawed parasite found on the Wombat, the genus *Boopia* was founded by Piaget. The insect under consideration differs, however, in many respects from it, and closely resembles the sub-genus *Menopon*, but as that sub-genus has been regarded by former writers as being exclusively confined to birds, in order that there may be no confusion we have determined to found a new genus, *Heterodoxus*, for it.

The specimens examined were found on members of the Kangaroo family, chiefly Wallabies, which were generally thickly infested, and were collected in Victoria, as well as in Queensland. We have not met with it in Western Australia, but it probably exists there also.

*HETERODOXUS MACROPUS*.—Found on Kangaroos, Wallabies, &c.; colour pale chestnut; head bluntly conical; clypeus semi-lunar, basal angles rotundate, base concave; palpi filiform, four-jointed, and sometimes exerted; antennæ four-jointed, first joint cylindrical, second semi-globular, third goblet-shaped, and fourth capitate; eyes rather obscure, a dark line extending from base of palpi transversely and then to occiput. Prothorax transversely ovate, anteriorly truncate, posteriorly convex. Metathorax semi-conical, anteriorly narrow and concave; posteriorly slightly convex, with semi-acute lateral angles. Legs pale, long, and robust, second joint of tarsi long and straight, two divergent unguis; abdomen elongate ovate, nine segments with lateral margins bluntly serrated; last segment of male convex, of female truncate. Length—Male  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lines, female  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*THE WALHALLA GOLDFIELD*.—A comprehensive report on the Walhalla goldfield, by Mr. H. Herman, B.C.E., F.G.S., Acting Government Geologist, illustrated with plates, plans, and sections, has recently been issued by the Department of Mines, Victoria (price 5s.) A full account is given of the geology of the district, which is principally Upper Silurian, and of the numerous mines which have been opened up; while Mr. A. W. Howitt, F.G.S., furnishes a report on the microscopic examination of a large series of rock sections, and also contributes some interesting notes on the Eucalypts of the district. A list, with notes, of the more noticeable plants found in the neighbourhood of Walhalla is contributed by Mr. H. T. Tisdall, who enumerates over 400 species, many of which are somewhat rare.



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