DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *ACIDOTA* (COL., STAPHYLINIDAE) FROM NORWAY.

BY MALCOLM CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.E.S.

Acidota semisericea n. sp.

From all other species of the genus except *baicalensis* Motsch., at once distinguished by the practically impunctate, strongly coriaceous, greasy-lustrous abdomen, and from *baicalensis* by its much larger size (5.5 mm.).

In general appearance nearest *A. crenata* F., but differs in the following respects: the head is broader, the antennae longer and thinner, the penultimate joints distinctly longer than broad; the thorax is much more transverse, the sides more narrowly bordered, the puncturation a little closer, the elytra less parallel, a little widened behind, the punctures finer and irregular; the abdomen is dilated in the middle, narrowed towards the apex, greasy-lustrous, strongly coriaceous and practically impunctate.

Head black, shining, even, subconvex, the anterior margin not elevated, rather closely punctured as in *crenata*. Antennae slender, reddish, all the joints longer than broad. Thorax black, shining, distinctly transverse, the sides narrowly bordered, reddish, evenly rounded and equally retracted in front and behind, before the rounded posterior angles with a very shallow emargination, rather closely and moderately coarsely punctured. Elytra dark brown, obscurely rufescent at the posterior margin, twice as long as the thorax, widened behind, irregularly, moderately coarsely, and rather closely punctured. Abdomen widest at the middle, from thence narrowed to the apex, black, greasy-lustrous, strongly coriaceous, practically impunctate. Legs red.

NORWAY: Trondjhem. Type in my collection.

15 Teesdale Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11.

June 18th, 1929.

SOME RECORDS OF COLLEMBOLA FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

BY H. WOMERSLEY, A.L.S., F.E.S.

The species of Collembola described and recorded in this paper were collected in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by Mr. Alex. Cuthbertson, of the Department of Agriculture, and have been forwarded to me from time to time for study and determination.

In all there are seven species, of which four are new to science.

The most interesting, perhaps, is *Cyphoderus cuthbertsoni* sp. n. As a rule the members of this genus are inhabitants of the nests of ants or termites, *e.g.*, our British and European *C. albinus* is to be found in almost any ant's nest. This new species, however, appears to be of some economic importance, owing to its being at least a secondary infection of stored (buried) potatoes.

The types of the following species that are new will be deposited

in the Natural History Museum, while co-types will be retained in my collection, and duplicates returned to the Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

To my friend, Mr. Cuthbertson, I tender my sincere thanks for the opportunity of examining these specimens.

SUBORDER—ARTHROPLEONA C.B.
FAMILY—Hypogastruridae C.B.
SUBFAM.—Hypogastrurinae C.B.
GENUS—*Hypogastrura* Bourl. C.B.

Hypogastrura manubrialis Tullbg.

Coll. No. 1554. Dept. Agric., Div. Entom., Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, III /27. A. Cuthbertson.

Two specimens of this European species were present amongst a large number of the species of *Xenylla* described later, and taken on the surface of pools. Quite probably this is an introduced species.

Hypogastrura myrmecophila sp. n. (Figs. 4-9).

Coll. No. 2,349. Dept. Agric., Div. Entom., Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. III/29. A. Cuthbertson.

Examples of this species were contained in two tubes, both bearing the same label and each containing an ant, *Pheidole* sp.? in whose nests the Collembola were taken. As both ants were workers, Mr. Donisthorpe was unable to determine the species.

Length 1230 μ. Colour dark brown, lighter beneath and on legs and furca. Antennae as long as head diagonal, joints relatively 6 : 5 : 7 : 8; apical joint with a subapical knob and a number of almost rectangularly bent olfactory hairs, sensory organ of third joint as in fig. 5. Eyes 8+8 on black patches, postantennal organ with four lobes as in fig. 4. Legs with a single strongly clavate tenent hair, unguis strong with only a very faint tooth at the middle on the inside, unguiculus reaching to one-third of the unguis and with a narrow lamella half its length. Anal spines two, very small, placed distinctively dorsally on the prominent upper lobe of the sixth abdominal segment, each spine about one-eighth to one-seventh the length of hind unguis on short adjacent papillae (Fig. 9). Furca well developed (Fig. 8); manubrium : dens : mucro = 1 : $1\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{3}{4}$; mucro three-quarters length of hind unguis, long and narrow with slightly upturned apex and long narrow inner lamella ending abruptly just before the tip. Clothing fairly short and sparse, setae simple.

Genus—*Xenylla* Tullbg.

Xenylla rhodesiensis sp. n. (Figs. 1-3).

Coll. No. 1,554. Dept. Agric., Div. Entom., Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, III/27, on surface of pools. A. Cuthbertson.

From the numbers sent, this species must have occurred in a very