

**A RECENT RECORD OF *LUCILIA
BUFONIVORA* MONIEZ, 1876 FROM
NORWAY (DIPT., CALLIPHORIDAE)**

KNUT ROGNES

24 specimens of *Lucilia bufonivora* Moniez, 1876 have recently been captured in Telemark, Southern Norway.

Knut Rognes, Havørnbrautene 7a, N-4040 Madla, Norway.

The only known captures of *Lucilia bufonivora* Moniez, 1876 in Norway were made about 130 years ago by H. Siebke (Rognes 1980). The following record of this species is therefore of some interest.

TELEMARK: TEi: Tokke, Dalen, EIS 16, 30 June 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀; 1 July 1980 15 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀.

The specimens were caught by the author at low vegetation, mostly ferns, in the border-zone between a small forest, consisting mainly of *Alnus sp.* and *Populus tremula*, and an untended lawn some 100 m from the bus station in the centre of the small city of Dalen. Some *Rana* specimens were observed in the area. The locality is not far from the Tokke river and the western end of the lake Bandak (72 m a.s.l.).

The male and female frons measured at the

narrowest point are 0.09–0.11 (mean 0.10) and 0.27–0.31 (mean 0.30) times head width, respectively. In all the specimens the distance in front of the suture between the acrostichal rows of setae is distinctly less than the distance between acrostichal and dorsocentral rows, as was also the case with the two male specimens on which the description in my key (Rognes 1980) was based.

One male has 3 *post acr* on the right side, but the most anterior one is situated as far behind the suture as the front one normally does in this species. One female also has 3 *post acr* on the right side, but the front one, which is close to the suture, is rather weak. In four males the beret is naked, and in one male the prosternum is devoid of hairs, which is quite abnormal for a *Lucilia* species. The male terminalia agree with the figures by Lehrer (1972).

REFERENCES

- Lehrer, A.Z. 1972. Diptera Familia Calliphoridae. *Fauna Rep. Soc. Romania, Insecta 11* (12), 1–245.
Rognes, K. 1980. The blow-fly genus *Lucilia* Robineau-Desvoidy (Diptera, Calliphoridae) in Norway. *Fauna norv. ser. B, 27*, 39–52.

Received 8 Sept. 1980.

Book review

Day, R.A. 1979. How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper. Philadelphia, ISI Press xi + 160 pp., 10 figs., 11 tab., \$8.95 (paperback), \$15.— (hardbound).

Writing good scientific papers is an art you either have from birth or you must learn it step by step. This process of learning is illustrated excellently in this little guidebook.

The book is divided into 26 short and easily read chapters. The first chapter defines what a scientific paper really is. The next 13 chapters deal thoroughly with all parts of a paper, e.g. the title, the name(s) of the author(s), the author's addresses, the abstract, the introduction, material and methods, the results, the discussion, acknowledgements, references, design of tables and illustrations and typing the manuscript. The following three chapters deal with the

process of sending the manuscript to the editor, how to deal with editors and printers. Next chapter describes how you order your reprints and how you use them. The three following chapters deal with writing review papers, conference reports and thesis. Ethics, rights and permissions are the topics of the next three chapters. The last chapter is the authors personal view on writing scientific papers, as well as a summary of the book. The book contains three appendages of abbreviations: titles of journals, in table headings and general accepted ones. Two appendages deal with linguistic errors and words which should be avoided, and another with the SI-system of units. An index of contents as well as a reference list also are included.

The book is well written in a clear and concise English. The text contains numerous examples of various errors to avoid.

With the aid of this book every student of science will easily convert new laboratory findings to a scientific paper. For already established authors of science this book will be an excellent reference book.

U. Carlberg