

or *P. aphareus*. The differences between *P. medon* and *P. colophon* are given under the heading of the latter species. From *P. aphareus* it differs as stated in the key, and also by having the third elytral stria ending separately and some distance from sixth instead of having the third and sixth more or less joined together and enclosing the fourth and fifth. A further difference between the two is that in *P. medon* the discal punctures of the second abdominal sternite are considerably finer and sparser than the lateral ones, whereas in *P. aphareus* the discal punctures are quite as coarse and dense as the lateral. The male genitalia of the two are very similar, but the parameres of *P. medon* are slightly broader.

VII.—*Stray Notes on Mallophaga*.—VIII.

By G. H. E. HOPKINS, M.A.\*

44. *The Authorship and Date of Archigoniodes*.

Conci (1946, p. 77) describes the characters of a genus which he calls "*Archigoniodes* Eichler 1945 (*Acta Mallophagologica* 7 e 11)," citing *Goniodes wilsoni* Clay as genotype. Since this reference may set workers on lice searching for a non-existent periodical, it is desirable that the facts should be set on record as soon as possible.

"*Acta Mallophagologica*" is a multigraphed sheet produced by my friend Dr. W. Eichler and circulated to other workers on lice. It is not published in the technical sense, and description of new genera and species in it cannot give the names any standing under the 'International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature.' *Archigoniodes* Eichler, 1945, is, therefore, a manuscript name and has no nomenclatorial existence. But, in addition, neither in "*Acta Mallophagologica*," 7 nor 10 (the name does not appear in no. 11), is there one word of description of the genus, so that on this count, also, *Archigoniodes* Eichler, 1945, is invalid, being a *nomen nudum*.

The author of *Archigoniodes* is Conci and its date is 1946.

As Eichler has proposed in "*Acta Mallophagologica*" many *nomina nova* for misdetermined material or names otherwise preoccupied, and as many of these would be

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valid if they had been published, it is worth emphasizing that they have no nomenclatorial existence until they have been published, and that appearance in a multigraphed sheet is not publication.

45. *The Genotype of Eureum*.

In another multigraphed production circulated by Dr. Eichler ("*Phthiraptera Mundi Catalogus*") the name *Eureum* is transferred to the *Hirundæcus* section of *Machaerilæmus* on the grounds that "*malleus* Ntz. i. Brm." was "fixed as genotype for *Eureum* by Johnston and Harrison, 1911b (*Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales* 36: 325)," and Dr. Eichler proposes a new name for the genus hitherto known as *Eureum* and which includes *cimicoides*.

The statement made by Johnston and Harrison is as follows:—" *Eureum* N., is included by Neumann in his list of genera, though Kellogg (1899, p. 133) has shown it to be based on immature forms of a *Menopon*. The latter author has studied *E. malleus* N. (= *M. malleus*), which, being the better known of Nitzsch's two species, may be taken as the type."

I cannot regard a remark that a species "may" (not "must," or even "should") be "taken as the type" as a fixation of a genotype, and it is perfectly clear that Johnston and Harrison did not intend it as such. Not only did they omit (p. 327) against the name *Eureum* the asterisk that they used for genera for which they had selected genotypes, but in 1916 Harrison himself listed as genotype of *Eureum* a species, *cimicoides*, that is so unlike *malleus* that neither he nor any subsequent author has regarded the two as congeneric.

If I am wrong in this opinion, then strict application of the Rules would result in the transfer of the name *Eureum* from the group that has invariably borne it since 1916 to a group that has never borne it since the same date. This would serve no useful purpose and, in my opinion, would clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity, so I consider that application should be made to the International Committee on Zoological Nomenclature for a partial suspension of Article 30 of the Rules by the setting aside of Johnston and Harrison's selection (if it be one) of a genotype for *Eureum*. All workers on Mallophaga are requested to let me have their views on this question as

soon as possible. Meanwhile I propose to regard the matter as being *sub judice* and I do not intend to use Eichler's unpublished *nomen novum* for *Eureum* (*sensu* Harrison, 1916, and all later authors) until a decision is reached, even if Eichler should meanwhile publish the name in question.

46. *The Host of Harrisonia uncinata Ferris.*

*Harrisonia uncinata* was described by Ferris (1922, p. 81) from single specimens obtained from museum skins of *Hoplomys gymnurus*, *Nelomys miræ* (= *Proechimys mincæ*) and *Proechimys semispinosus*. Lice obtained in small numbers from skins are so frequently of extraneous origin that the fact that two of the skins from which *H. uncinata* was obtained belong to the genus *Proechimys* merely indicates a faint probability that the true host may belong to this genus. The only other published record of *H. uncinata* is by Werneck (1936, p. 488), who found two males, one female and a nymph on a skin of a marmoset in the Museu Nacional at Rio de Janeiro and regarded the incident as being probably due to contamination.

It was, therefore, with special pleasure that I found, among some lice sent me by Mr. E. O'Mahony of the National Museum of Ireland, a short series of *Harrisonia uncinata* and that (at his request) I place the occurrence on record. Mr. O'Mahony obtained 12 specimens of the species from two skins in his collection of rodents, three males, four females and three nymphs from *Proechimys cayennensis calidior* from Bulón, N. Ecuador, 21. xi. 1900 (no. 772 of his collection), and a pair from *P. semispinosus panamensis* from Bocarun, Chiriqui, Colombia, 15. x. 1903 (no. 773). Mr. O'Mahony has most generously presented a pair of the lice to the British Museum and a second pair and the nymphs to me.

Taken in conjunction with the original record, the present occurrence leaves very little room for doubt that *Proechimys* is the true host of *Harrisonia uncinata*.

47. *Menopon picæ* "Denny" of Piaget, 1880.

Piaget (1880, pp. 433, 434, pl. 34, fig. 2) described and figured a "*Menopon picæ* D." (from "*Corvus pica*" = *Pica p. pica*), which he ascribed perfectly definitely to Denny ("J'ai cru devoir garder le nom de l'auteur anglais"); Harrison (1916, p. 59) listed this

species as *Myrsidea picæ* Denny and gave a reference to Denny, 1842, p. 213, pl. 18, fig. 6. Piaget also described and figured (pp. 434, 435, pl. 42, fig. 3) a "*Menopon eurysternum* N.," from *Pica melanoleuca* (= *Pica p. pica*) and *P. leucoptera* (= *Pica pica bactriana*). Actually Denny never described any member of the Amblycera as *picæ* and this name as used by Piaget in 1880 must be ascribed to himself. With regard to *eurysternum*, Ferris (1916, p. 38) referred "*eurysternum* Nitzsch" to *Myrsidea* and Bedford (1939, p. 128) called it *Myrsidea eurysterna* (Nitzsch) and remarked that "the females are normal and similar to the males" (*i. e.*, with unmodified tergites), but the figure published by Giebel, who had access to the types, shows an obvious *Menacanthus* (Giebel, 1874, pl. 15, fig. 4).

In attempting to identify a short series of *Myrsidea* from *Pica p. pica* (Linn.) I found that all the females had the abdominal tergites slightly modified, as in Denny's figure of the species he called *Colpocephalum eurysternum*, but that all other available figures of Amblycera from magpies (including *Menopon picæ* Piaget) showed no modification of these sclerites. Accordingly, I asked Miss Clay to clear the matter up by examination of the material in the Denny and Piaget collections. She kindly allows me to quote her findings, to which I have added my comments:—

*Menopon picæ* Piaget, 1880, is a *Menacanthus*. It agrees with the ordinary species found on the magpie and, since the very large portion of the Halle collection of lice that was destroyed during the war presumably included the type-series of *Menacanthus eurysternum* (Burmeister), Piaget's name must be considered a synonym of Burmeister's as it agrees with the figure published by Giebel. All Piaget's specimens are from *Pica caudata* (= *Pica p. pica*).

Denny's material of "*eurysternum*" is the common *Myrsidea* of the magpie, and Piaget's similarly-determined specimen from *Pica pica bactriana* is the same species. According to Séguy (1944, p. 134, fig. 192), the correct name of this species is *Myrsidea picæ* (Linn.) and Miss Clay and I intend to adopt this identification of Linné's species in a joint paper now in preparation. In view of Piaget's somewhat unkind, though often justified, remarks about Denny's inaccuracy, it is interesting to note that in at least one important respect Denny's figure

of the insect is more accurate than Piaget's, for the latter shows the abdominal tergites of the female completely unmodified.

These errors on the part of Denny and Piaget have led to a state of hopeless confusion and it has become impossible to guess what an author means by either "*Myrsidea picae* (Denny)" or "*Myrsidea eurysterna* (Nitzsch)"—if he is using Piaget's figure of *Menopon picae* or Giebel's of *Menopon eurysternum* as a guide, then his material is probably *Menacanthus eurysternum* (Burmeister), but if he is using Denny's figure, then it is probably *Myrsidea picae* (Linn.).

48. "*Menopon cucullare* Giebel, 1866, nec Nitzsch, 1818."

In a previous note in this series (1944, p. 230) I discussed the names *Menopon incisum* Giebel and *M. virgo* Giebel, and suggested that both refer to the same insect; I mentioned that Giebel (1874, p. 288) gave *Menopon cucullare* Giebel, 1866, as a synonym of *virgo*. In Dr. Eichler's "Acta Mallophagologica," no. 6, which reached me very recently, he draws attention to a fact that I had overlooked: that Giebel (1874, p. 289) stated that he had used *M. cucullare* erroneously for the species he now called *virgo* instead of for the starling-parasite. This statement is, however, of no importance: the only other mention of this supposed erroneous employment of the name is in Giebel, 1866, p. 391, where *cucullare* would be a *nomen nudum* but for a reference to Nitzsch, 1866, p. 121, which is the starling-parasite. In fact, *Menopon cucullare* as a parasite of anything but the starling is a *nomen nudum* and has no existence in nomenclature.

It may be useful to add that *Myrsidea cucullare* (Nitzsch) dates from 1818, when Nitzsch (1818, p. 300) proposed *Liotheum (Menopon) cucullare* as a *nomen novum* for Redi's "Pulex Sturni candidi" ("Pollino della storno bianco" in the first edition of Redi).

49. *Nirmus testudinarius* Children and *N. biseriatus* Children.

Children (in Back, 1836, p. 538) described *Nirmus testudinarius* and *N. biseriatus*, stating that both of them were "found on the Curlew." Denny (1842, p. 96) inserted a queried reference to Children in his description

of *Docophorus* (now *Cummingsiella*) *testudinarius* from *Numenius arquata*, but all other authors seem to have ignored the names until Harrison (1916, pp. 109, 121 and 124) listed them in *Degeeriella (biseriata* as a synonym of *testudinaria*), considered *pilea* Nitzsch to be a synonym, and stated that Children's names were given to material from *Recurvirostra americana*.

Harrison's statement about the host of Children's lice is perfectly correct but needs a little explanation, which he did not give. On pp. 482 to 485 of Back's book there is a list of the birds collected by his expedition; this does not include any species of *Numenius*, but does include *Recurvirostra americana*. The next step was obviously to examine Children's types, in the British Museum, to see if they really are avocet-parasites, and to check the synonymy given by Harrison. Miss Clay has kindly done this for me and permits me to record her findings.

There are three slides of *N. testudinarius* and four of *N. biseriatus* in the collection, all of which have evidently been relabelled because they are called *Degeeriella testudinaria* and *D. biseriata* respectively. The data of both lots are the same:—"Recurvirostra americana. Arctic Regions. Capt. Back R.N." The specimens of *testudinarius* are adults, and one has been given a type label; the specimens of *biseriatus* are nymphs which can safely be assumed to be conspecific with the adults. All the specimens are of the same type as *Nirmus pileus* Nitzsch (as figured by Piaget), but they are not conspecific with material (presumably *pileus*) from *Recurvirostra a. avocetta*. There is only one male in the series and I select this specimen as lectotype of *Nirmus testudinarius* Children.

Although *biseriatus* and *testudinarius* have equal priority, there is no possible doubt that *testudinarius* must prevail because of the immaturity of the types of *biseriatus*. *Nirmus pileus* Nitzsch and *N. testudinarius* Children will probably require a new genus, but can provisionally be referred to *Quadraceps*.

50. *The Identity of Cuculiphilus coromandus* Uchida.

Uchida (1926, p. 47) described specimens of *Cuculiphilus fuscatus* (Scopoli) obtained from "a Common cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus telephonus* shot at Higashichikuma-gun, Pref. Nagano, May 25, 1917." On p. 49 he described and

figured *Cuculiphilus coromandus* from "one female specimen . . . obtained from a Japanese ruddy kingfisher, *Entomothera coromanda major*." He states that *C. coromandus* is distinguished from *C. fasciatus* "by the smaller size, by number of combs on the hind femora and remarkably shorter length of spines which compose the combs." The difference in the number of combs on the hind femora is that *coromandus* had four combs as against three in Uchida's material of *fasciatus*. Bedford (1939, pp. 137, 138) discusses *coromandus* and some other forms, points out the great variability in number of the combs, and sinks all the forms discussed to *fasciatus*.

I do not wish here to deal with the status of forms found on cuckoos other than *Cuculus canorus*, but I find it extremely difficult to believe that any *Cuculiphilus* occurring on a kingfisher would be as close to *C. fasciatus* as Uchida admits *C. coromandus* to be. The mystery seems to me to find a solution when we note that Uchida's kingfisher was "shot at Higashichikuma-gun, Pref. Nagano, May 25, 1917," *i. e.* at the same place and on the same day as the cuckoo from which he obtained his material of *C. fasciatus*. There is no doubt in my mind that the type of *C. coromandus* wandered from the cuckoo to the kingfisher after the death of both birds, that its small size was due to its being a nymph (not a female, as stated by Uchida) and that the other supposed differences are equally illusory.

I therefore consider *Cuculiphilus coromandus* Uchida to be a synonym of *C. fasciatus* (Scopoli) and that its true host is *Cuculus canorus telephonus*.

#### 51. *The Identity of some Species of Ardeicola.*

On reading the description (Eichler, 1943) of *Ardeicola guarauuæ* Eichler, from *Ibis guaraua* (= *Plegadis falcinellus guaraua*), I thought it practically certain that this name must be a synonym of *Ardeicola argentinus* (Kellogg)\*, described (Kellogg, 1906, p. 46, pl. 2, fig. 2) from a nymph, since the shape of the head (almost the only character likely to be of use in the case of a nymph) is in agreement and the host is the same. But there was also a strong probability that *Ardeicola guarauuæ* might be

\* My friend Dr. Werneck has reminded me of a fact I had forgotten—that Latin nouns ending in "cola" are masculine and that the trivial (specific) part of the names of species such as this must end in "us" (not "a") if they are to agree with the generic noun.

the same as *A. raphidius* (Nitzsch), from *Plegadis f. falcinellus* (Linn.), for I could find nothing whatever in Eichler's description that did not fit both my specimens from the latter host and also Taschenberg's redescription of Nitzsch's material (Taschenberg, 1882, p. 128, pl. 5, fig. 5).

Accordingly I sent specimens of *A. raphidius* to Mr. L. R. Guimarães with the request that he would compare them with material from *Plegadis falcinellus guaraua*, and he was kind enough not only to make this comparison, but also to send me material from the latter host. Neither Mr. Guimarães nor I can find any significant difference between specimens from *Plegadis f. falcinellus* and *P. f. guaraua*, so both *Ardeicola argentinus* (Kellogg) and *A. guarauuæ* Eichler should be placed as synonyms of *A. raphidius* (Nitzsch).

Because it throws light on the methods of important workers on Mallophaga, it seems worth examining the probable cause that misled Eichler into describing as new a species that was quite well redescribed by Taschenberg. The error probably originated with Piaget, who described (1880, p. 317, pl. 26, fig. 3) as "*Lipeurus raphidius* N." a species which is so totally unlike the latter that although Piaget states, "Sur une *Ibis cristata* et une *I. falcinellus* (Muséum de Leide)," it seems inconceivable that as good an observer as Piaget could have confused the two species if he had had material from *Plegadis falcinellus*; there is certainly no material from this host now in his collection, and it seems nearly certain that his implication that he had collected material from this host was a slip. Taschenberg (1882, p. 128), pointing out that Piaget's species is not the same as that of Nitzsch, renamed it *L. pseudoraphidius*, but Harrison (1916, p. 140) sank the latter to *raphidius*—which certainly must mean that he had not compared the figures, as anyone can see by applying this test.

#### 52. *A new genus of Amblycera near Somaphantus.*

*Rediella*, gen. nov. (figs. 1, 2).

Exceptionally elongate Amblycera apparently nearest related to *Somaphantus*, from which *Rediella* is most easily separated by the totally distinct chaetotaxy.

Head much longer than broad, its laterodorsal margins almost straight, diverging slightly posteriorly, and without antennary fossa or preocular notch or slit; ventral surface of head without sclerotized processes such as are found in *Menacanthus*; terminal segment of antenna partly divided into two. Thorax very elongate, prothorax about as broad as long and pterothorax much longer than broad, both without projecting posterior angles. Legs disproportionately small, venter of third femora without combs of setae or brushes of setae, though with two to four setae which could be regarded as an incipient or vestigial brush; tibiae without outer submarginal comb of fine setae. Abdomen cylindrical, very elongate and poorly sclerotized (as is the whole insect), without combs or definite brushes of setae on the ventral surface; chaetotaxy of both dorsal and ventral surfaces sparse, consisting of very little more than a single row of few large setae on each segment. The genus seems to me to be among the most primitive in the Mallophaga.

Genotype: *Rediella mirabilis*, sp. nov., described below. Since this is the only known species, it is impossible to decide to what extent the characters described for the genus will eventually prove to be specific rather than generic.

The generic name is given in honour of Francesco Redi, who, as early as 1668, published a number of drawings of lice most of which are easily referable to modern genera, and thus became the pioneer in the study of this group of insects.

*Rediella mirabilis*, sp. n.

*Male* (fig. 1).—Total index about 10; cervical index nearly 1.7. Head-chaetotaxy as shown in the figure, sparse; a very large and a smaller seta just posterior to the base of the antenna, three large setae on the temporal margin and a pair of fairly large ones on the vertex, all the remaining setae very small. Sutures and internal sclerotizations very conspicuous.

Prothorax as broad as long, almost square but rather broader anteriorly, with only a fringe of small marginal setae. Pterothorax with index about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , sides slightly convex. A pair of large submarginal setae near the anterior end, another (placed nearer the median line) a

little further back, and a row of about 10 placed slightly before the posterior margin.

Abdomen of almost uniform width; index about 7. Each segment with a single row of large setae just before the posterior margin and a few minute ones round the tiny spiracle. Chaetotaxy of ventral side similar (but still sparser), except on the first and second segments.

Genitalia with a long strap-shaped basal plate tapering to a point anteriorly, a pair of curved outwardly-directed parameres, and a plate between these latter which is shaped like an inverted sugarloaf, reaches the same level

Fig. 1.

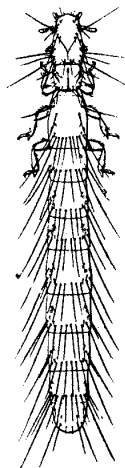
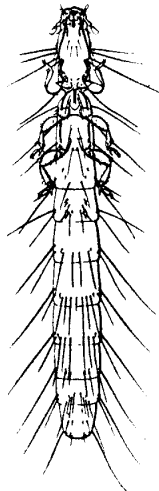


Fig. 2.



- (1) *Rediella mirabilis*, gen. et sp. n. Dorsal view of male.  
 (2) *Rediella mirabilis*, gen. et sp. n. Ventral view of female.

as the tips of the parameres, and probably represents the endomeres, penis, etc.

*Female* (fig. 2).—Not separable from the male by any obvious characters except the absence of male genitalia.

Holotype male, allotype female and two male and one female paratypes from *Galachrysis ocularis* (Verreaux), Kongolira Swamp, near Bukoba Tanganyika Territory,

2. vii. 1938, H. F. Elliott. The types have been presented to the British Museum, a male paratype is in the Meinertzhagen collection and the remaining pair in my own collection.

I am much indebted to Colonel R. Meinertzhagen for providing me with the drawings.

53. *Neotypes for Menopon incisum Giebel.*

In a previous note in this series (Hopkins, 1944, p. 230) I discussed the names *Menopon incisum* Giebel, 1866, and *M. virgo* Giebel, 1874, and came to the conclusion that both names referred to the same species. Miss Clay has now compared my specimens with her tracing of an unpublished figure in the Nitzsch MS. of "*Menopon* sp.?" from *Coracias garrula*, and finds that my specimens resemble the figure very closely. This is as near to proof that my suggestions were correct as we can hope to get now that the greater part of the Halle collection has been destroyed. Miss Clay also considers that the species more probably belongs to *Meromenopon* than to *Allo-menopon*, to which I referred it.

The types of *Menopon incisum* Giebel having been destroyed, I designate as neotype a male and as neallotype a female from *Coracias g. garrulus* Linn., Busingiro, Bunyoro, Uganda, 25. xii. 1933, G. H. E. Hopkins, and as neoparatypes 9 males and 11 females from the same host-individual. The neotypes of *Meromenopon incisum* (Giebel) have been presented to the British Museum.

54. *The Identity of Goniodes neumannia Kellogg and Paine.*

My friend Dr. S. Kéler (1939, pp. 56-59, figs. 26, 27) redescribes and figures the female type of *Lipeurus orthopleurus* Nitzsch, 1874, and the male type of *Goniodes curvicornis* Nitzsch, 1866, which he follows Taschenberg in considering to be conspecific. He notes that in Nitzsch's manuscript there is a remark in Nitzsch's writing that *orthopleurus* was in the same glass as the single pair of *curvicornis*, that the glass when examined by him contained only the two specimens he figures, and that Nitzsch's unpublished sketch of the female *curvicornis* shows a typical Goniidine, yet this does not seem to have suggested to him that Taschenberg was almost certainly wrong in associating the two insects in the glass as the sexes of one species, although the specimen rightly

identified by Kéler as the type of *Lipeurus orthopleurus* could not possibly be described as a typical Goniidine, but is markedly nirmoid. The only reason Kéler gives for adopting Taschenberg's belief is that *orthopleurus* and *curvicornis* have been found together twice without the corresponding opposite sexes unless they belong together, and when we note that the numbers concerned are two males and four females and a single pair respectively, this argument loses all force, especially in the case of a group of hosts as heavily infested as the Galliformes commonly are.

But my belief that the female of *curvicornis* is not the one attributed to it by Kéler does not lack for positive evidence: Kéler (p. 57) quotes *Goniodes neumannia* Kellogg and Paine (1914, p. 221, pl. 15, figs. 6, 7) as a second species of *Pachyskelotes*, mentions the fact that they got two males and 18 females of *neumannia* from one host-individual as indicating the probability that their male and female are correctly associated, yet completely overlooks the fact that on p. 229 Kellogg and Paine record that they obtained numerous males and females of *G. curvicornis* (apparently from the same individual as furnished the specimens of *neumannia*) and state that the female has "a broadly elliptical abdomen, broad head, widest at posterior margin with angulated postero-lateral angles. The head is wider than that of the male and not so flattened and has the clypeal margin less flattened and more nearly parabolic in outline. The markings of head and body and the distribution and character of the hairs are like those of the male." In fact, the female of *G. curvicornis* is gonioid, like Nitzsch's unpublished sketch, and not in the least like *orthopleurus*. Nor does there seem to be any reason to doubt Kellogg and Paine's identification of their material as *curvicornis*, for the species had been quite well figured by Taschenberg and their material was from the correct host. As regards *G. neumannia*, the male and female figured by Kellogg and Paine are so much alike that they obviously belong together; Kéler's beautiful drawings (fig. 26) of the type of *Pachyskelotes orthopleurus* (Nitzsch) show clearly that *G. neumannia* Kellogg and Paine is a synonym of the latter, as suggested by Clay (1938, p. 135), but neither *orthopleurus* nor *neumannia* has anything to do with *G. curvicornis* Nitzsch.

Although *Pachyskelotes* is based largely on the marked differences between a male and female now shown to be wrongly associated, yet the genus may very well be a good one. Kéler gives the genotype as *Goniodes orthopleurus* Nitzsch, and this species is (as shown by Kellogg and Paine's description and figures of its synonym *neumannia*) very different from *Goniodes* and almost as strongly sexually dimorphic as the mixture of *orthopleurus* and *curvicornis* described by Taschenberg and by Kéler. I cannot distinguish *Goniodes curvicornis* Nitzsch generically from the rest of the genus *Goniodes*.

55. *The correct Name of the Sæmundssonina of Erolia alpina.*

Eichler's renaming (1942, p. 31) of "*Docophorus lari* Grube 1851a : 473 ab (*Tringa islandica* =) [*Erolia alpina alpina* Linn.] nec Fabricius 1780" as *Sæmundsonia grubei* has brought up to three the number of supposedly good species of this genus stated to occur on *Erolia alpina*. Although it is by no means unknown for two or more species of the same genus to occur on one host-species, yet it is sufficiently rare to suggest the desirability of investigation.

The earliest name given to any philopteroid louse from *Erolia alpina* is *Docophorus variabilis* Denny, described (Denny, 1842, pp. 42, 71, pl. 3, fig. 4) from material "communicated by W. M. Tweedy, Esq., of Truro, from the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis*)." Although *Tringa variabilis* has been used (perhaps more frequently) for *Crocethia alba* as well as for *Erolia alpina*, the English host-name used by Denny leaves no doubt as to which bird he meant. His description and figure of the louse show a female and the sole surviving specimen in his collection is of this sex and must be presumed to be the type of the species. Miss Clay has kindly compared British specimens of a *Sæmundssonina* from *Erolia alpina schintzi* with Denny's type and finds that the females agree with it; the males and females are obviously conspecific. Denny's dunlin may have been *Erolia a. schintzi* or *E. a. alpina*.

Grube (1851, p. 473) gave a careful and detailed description of a *Sæmundssonina* from *Tringa islandica* (another synonym of *Erolia alpina*) which he misdetermined as *Docophorus lari* Denny; Grube's material was

from Boganida, Siberia. He states that he had both sexes and his misdetermination of the material is doubtless due to the crudity of Denny's figures, for Grube's description fits my material from the dunlin except in one point: "Metathorax . . . am Hinterrand keine deutliche Punktreihe," but even this is correct for certain specimens if the emphasis is placed on the word "deutliche," for in a slightly teneral pair included in my series the "Punktreihe" is by no means obvious. It is, therefore, practically certain that *Sæmundssonina grubei* Eichler, 1942, is a synonym of *S. variabilis* (Denny), 1842. It is very much to be doubted if this renaming of misdetermined material in difficult genera like *Sæmundssonina*, without the author giving any indication that he has seen material or investigated the probable synonymy, serves any useful purpose.

The third name to be considered is *Docophorus alpinus* Giebel (1874, p. 105), from *Tringa alpina*, presumably from Germany. Giebel gave no figure of the species and his description is not very helpful, but details of the types were figured by Kéler (1936, p. 262, figs. 2a, c) and the subsequent loss of the types makes his figures our best guide in identifying the species. His figure of the male genitalia was drawn from an undissected specimen in which the genitalia were reverted on to the dorsal side of the abdomen, and is naturally somewhat incomplete. The position of the genitalia is certainly the reason why the figure shows no details of the base of the paramere, and the absence of any indication of a transverse sclerotic bar near the distal end of the basal plate is doubtless due to the same cause. In all other respects Kéler's figure agrees well with my males from *Erolia alpina schintzi*, as does his drawing of the female clypeal region with the females, and it is even surprising that Kéler succeeded in making so accurate a drawing of the male genitalia from such material. *Sæmundssonina alpina* (Giebel) is, therefore, another synonym of *S. variabilis* (Denny).

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