

A New Species of Mallophaga from the Mink

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The few published records of Mallophaga from the mink were listed by Hopkins in 1960. In the same paper, he considered the form found on the mink to be conspecific with *Stachiella ermineae* Hopkins, 1941, normally found the ermine. From a comparison of several recently acquired series of excellent specimens from the mink and the ermine, it is evident that the two forms are not conspecific. The species from the mink is here-with described and illustrated.

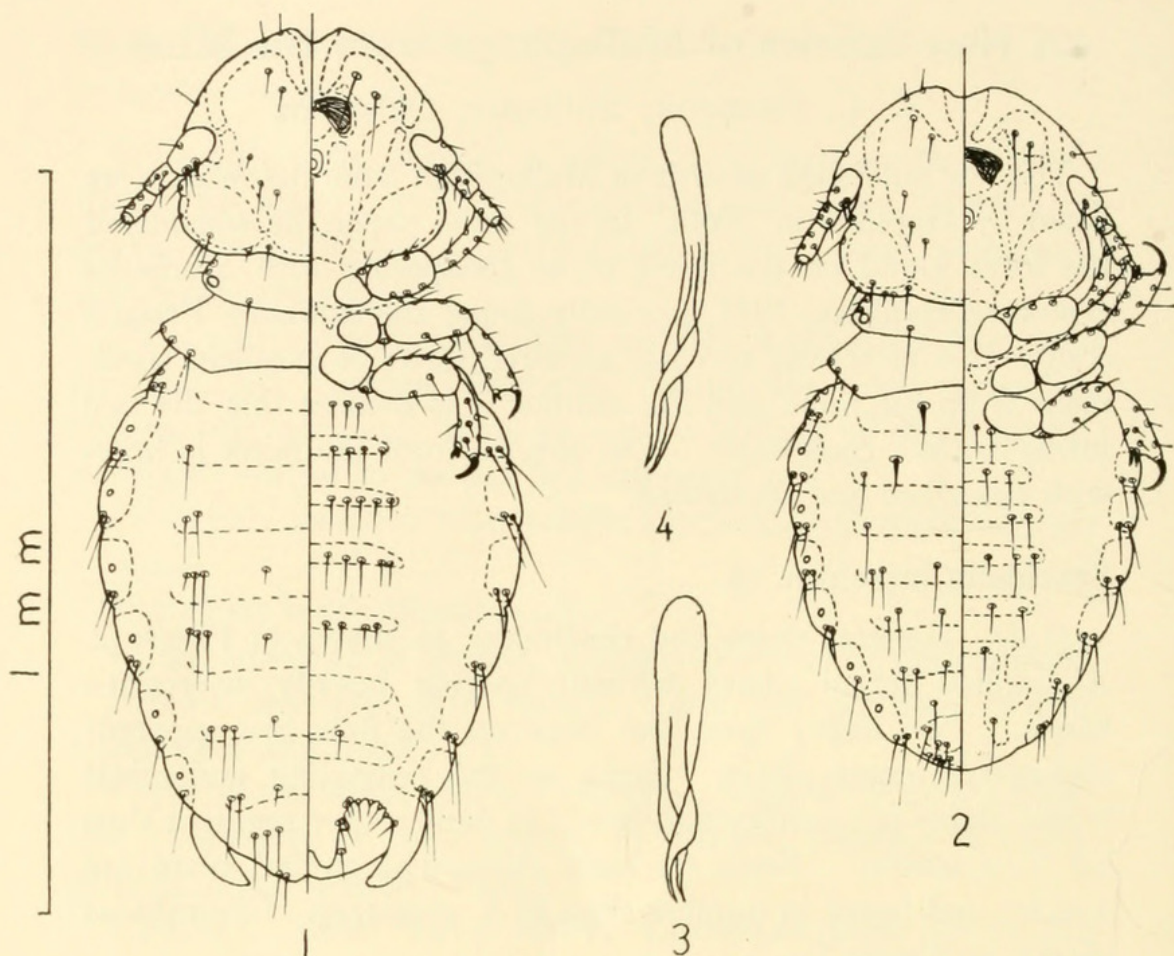
Stachiella larseni n. sp.

Male. General shape and chaetotaxy as shown in Figure 2. Abdominal tergal plates without narrow heavily sclerotized bands. Two heavy spine-like setae on the first two apparent abdominal tergal plates. Setae on the remaining abdominal tergal plates are smaller and fewer in number per segment than on *S. ermineae*. Setae on each abdominal sternal plate are smaller and fewer in number than in *S. ermineae*. Genitalia as shown in Figure 3.

Female. General shape and chaetotaxy as shown in Figure 1. Setae on each abdominal sternal and tergal plate are smaller and fewer in number than in *S. ermineae*. Abdominal tergal plates without narrow heavily sclerotized bands.

Discussion. *Stachiella ermineae* was described from specimens collected from *Mustela erminea stabilis* Barrett-Hamilton and *Mustela erminea aestiva* Kerr in England and Germany. Specimens from these two hosts collected in Cheshire, England and Reutlingen, Germany, were examined in this study. The species has pronounced heavily sclerotized narrow bands on the abdominal tergal plates in both sexes as illustrated by Werneck in 1948. The male genitalia, illustrated from German specimens, as shown in Figure 4.

Stachiella larseni is approximately the same size as *S. ermineae*, in both sexes. It is distinguished from *S. ermineae* by the male genitalia, the sparse abdominal chaetotaxy, the heavy



Figures 1-3 refer to *Stachiella larseni* n. sp.

FIG. 1. Dorsal-ventral view of female.

FIG. 2. Dorsal-ventral view of male.

FIG. 3. Male genitalia.

FIG. 4. Male genitalia of *Stachiella ermineae* Hopkins.

All figures are drawn to the same scale.

spine-like setae on the first two apparent abdominal tergal plates of the male, and the absence of the narrow heavily sclerotized narrow bands on the abdominal tergal plates.

Type host. *Mustela vison ingens* (Osgood).

Type material. Holotype male, allotype female and paratypes from the type host collected at Eagle Environs, ALASKA. Paratypes from *Mustela vison mink* Peale and Palisat de Beauvois collected in Maryland and North Carolina. The holotype and allotype will be deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

Dr. Cluff E. Hopla, University of Oklahoma, obtained the

Alaskan specimens from a trapper, Mr. Mike Molchan. This species is named for Dr. Finn J. Larsen, a noted scientist and personnel friend who has been a staunch supporter of basic research in the life sciences.

LITERATURE CITED

- HOPKINS, G. H. E. 1941. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (11), 7: 35-50.
———. 1960. Bull. Brit. Mus. (N.H.), Ent. 10: 79-95.
WERNECK, F. L. 1948. Os Malofagos de Mamiferos. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The Taxon *Dielis* (Hymenoptera: Scoliidae) and its Type

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Saussure and Sichel, 1864 (*Cat. Gen. Scolia*, p. 161), in founding the genus *Dielis* included among others, two entirely distinct species, namely: the Australian *Tiphia radula* Fabr., 1775, and (as a synonym of *Scolia plumipes* Drury) *Scolia radula* Fabr., 1775, of North America.

In 1928 (*Treubia* IX, suppl., p. 56) I selected *Scolia radula* Fabr., 1775, as the type-species of *Dielis*, but I did not intend to do so. It was the Australian *Tiphia radula* Fabr., 1775, that I had meant to make type, as is clear from my further discussion, pages 87 and 88, *l.c.*

It is impossible to correct this error, except by action of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under its plenary powers, which the importance of the case does not warrant. Therefore my designation of *Scolia radula* F. as type-species is *Dielis* S. & S. must stand as a "fait accompli."

In my subjective view the North American *Scolia radula* F., and the Australian *Tiphia radula* F. typify two different sub-

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