

# Vindplaatsen van *Bombus magnus* Vogt in de collectie van het Zoölogisch Museum te Amsterdam (Hym.)

door

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*Bombus magnus* Vogt blijkt in Nederland voor te komen en wel in de subspecies *latocinctus* Krüger.

Voor bijzonderheden zij verwezen naar het artikel van KRÜGER in *Tschr. v. Ent.* 97 : 267, 1954.

De soort is met de onderstaande vindplaatsen in de collectie van het Zoölogisch Museum te Amsterdam vertegenwoordigd:

## Nederland

Groningen	Leuvenumse Bos	Bussum
Diever	Loenen (G.)	Amsterdam
Havelte	Ede	Heemstede
Ootmarsum	Arnhem	Vogelenzang
Delden	Den Dolder	Texel
Putten (G.)	Hollandsche Rading	Zwammerdam
Zwolsche Bosch (Vel.)	Ankeveen	Gulpen
Apeldoorn	Naarden	

*Frankrijk* : Finisterre, Eure et Loir, Pyrénées Orientales

*Schotland*

*Ierland* : County of York

*Frankrijk* : Finisterre, Eure et Loir, Pyrénées Orientales

*Portugal*

*Centraal Spanje*

*Denemarken* : Jutland

*Duitsland* : Sylt

*Polen*

*Turkije*

*Siberië* : Baikal

## Pediculus schäffi on Chimpanzee in the Netherlands (Anopl.)

by

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On December 13, 1954, I was informed that lice had been stated on a newly imported Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) arrived medio November direct from Cavallo, Monrovia, Liberia, Africa, in the Zoological Garden Natura Artis Magistra at Amsterdam. It proved that there were only few lice present, and as I had to take them from the living ape, only 2 specimens, both females, could be captured.

I consider these lice as being *Pediculus schäffi* Fahrenholz 7.VI.1910, and this

is the first time this species has been collected from a Chimpanzee in a Netherlands zoological garden.

FAHRENHOLZ published his *Pediculus schäffi* twice in the year 1910. His first diagnosis was on the 7th of June 1910 in the Zoologischer Anzeiger; the second time was without an exact date, and it is only this record that is given by FERRIS (1951). It is quite sure, however, that the latter manuscript has been of a later date, for in his publication of the 7th of June FAHRENHOLZ writes: „Bekannt nur das Weibchen“, whereas in the other publication he describes the egg, the larva and the ♀. In this paper he again describes the animal as a new species (without using the words "nov. spec."), without reference to the Zoologischer Anzeiger. For nomenclature the date of the second paper is 31.XII.1910.

I observe that *Pediculus schäffi* has been recorded for the Netherlands on a previous occasion (OUDEMANS 1923), but this was due to a misidentification. At that time, OUDEMANS thought that the lice he had collected from a chimpanzee would belong to the same species. Later he supposed that the differences in the specimens might justify a second species of *Pediculus* from the same host and he sent his material to FAHRENHOLZ who described it as a new species, *P. oudemansi* (1941).

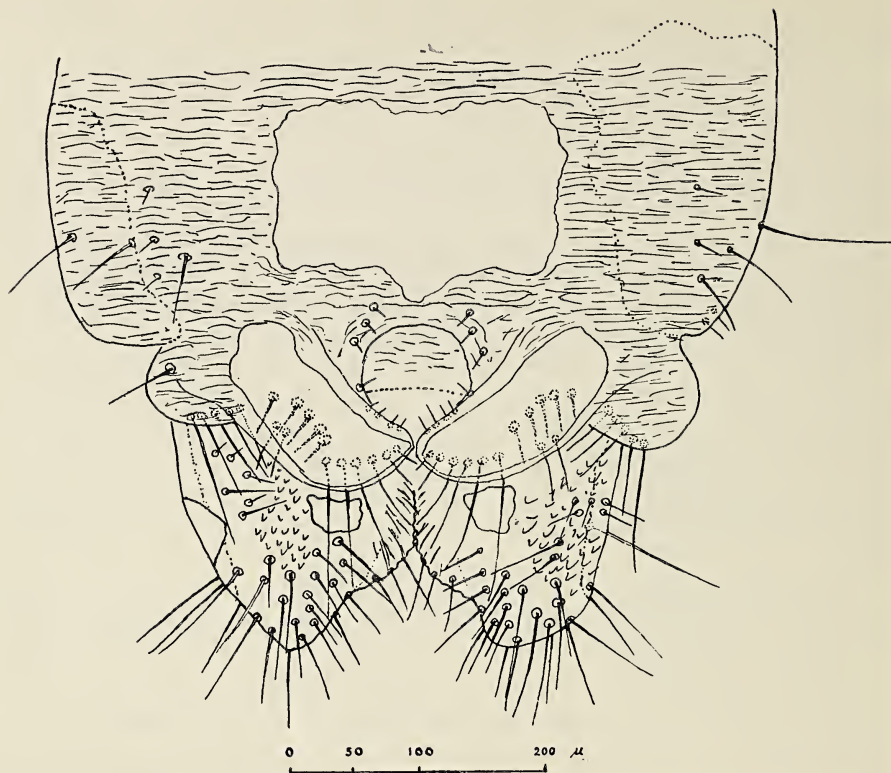
Topotypical specimens of *P. oudemansi* are present in the collection of the Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, and after having seen them I can agree with the opinion of FAHRENHOLZ.

It seems that FERRIS has omitted to include *P. oudemansi* in his great work (1951). At least he does not mention it neither as species nor as synonym.

I must say on comparing my specimens (which both are homogeneous in their characters) that they do not correspond exactly with the figures given by FAHRENHOLZ (1910 b) and FERRIS (1951). Nor are the two figures of these authors homogeneous in their details. However, Anoplura seem to be often varying in the details of their chaetotaxis, so that I follow the conception of the previous authors. It is not very likely that there would exist 5 species on Chimpanzee: *P. schäffi* Fahrenholz, Ferris and Van Eynhoven, as well as *P. simiae* Ewing 1932 (which is considered as a synonym), and moreover the good species *P. oudemansi* Fahrenholz. However, for good order's sake, I give a figure of the genital region of my specimens, so that they can be compared with those published by other authors.

As to the lice from man, apes and monkeys, it has been thought that the close relations between these systematic groups would lead to their parasites also belonging to one systematic unity. FERRIS (1951) has pointed out that the differences between the morphological characters of the genus *Pediculus* (from man, apes and the American Cebidae) and the genus *Pedicinus* (from other monkeys) are very important and must lead to the conception that *Pedicinus* belongs to the Family Hoplopleuridae Ferris 1951, Subfamily Pedicininae Enderlein 1904. This may be right, as we often find in parasitology that different systematic groups send a branch to the same natural environment offered by a host (e.g. nasicolous bird mites).

EWING has created for his species *P. simiae* the subgenus *Paenipediculus* which



has been made a genus by FAHRENHOLZ (1941). FERRIS, however, rejects *Paenipediculus*.

*Material*: Slide loc. 954922, 13.XII.1954, in the Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam.

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