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Primary type specimens of sucking lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Anoplura) in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

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Abstract

An annotated list is presented of the 110 primary types (holotypes, lectotypes, syntypes, or neotypes) of sucking lice (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Anoplura) deposited in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History (USNM), Smithsonian Institution, as of May 2005. Annotations for each taxon are listed alphabetically by specific epithet, and are followed by the original generic assignment and (in parentheses) the current family designation. Next, the author, year of description, and original citation are provided. The primary type held in the USNM (with USNM type number, slide number and other relevant data, if these were assigned), original collection data, current taxonomic assignment (if different from the original designation), and additional taxonomic remarks, if relevant, are then given. Brief information on allotypes and paratypes are included if these are mounted on the same microscope slide as the primary type or if they are otherwise relevant. The types include those of the type species of seven genera (*Abrocomaphthirus* Durden & Webb, *Atopophthirus* Kim & Emerson, *Haematopinoides* Osborn, *Latagophthirus* Kim & Emerson, *Pecaroecus* Babcock &

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Ewing, *Phthirpediculus* Ewing, and *Sathrax* Johnson) one of which is the type genus of a family (Pecaroecidae). Primary types for five species of Anoplura that have not yet been described, and for another four species that were described in an unpublished dissertation are also deposited in the USNM. Hosts and collection data for these nine specimens are briefly mentioned after the main list; however, species names are excluded because these names currently have no nomenclatural standing. A neotype specimen is designated for *Haematopinus montanus* Osborn, 1896, a taxon which is currently treated as a junior synonym of *Linognathoides laeviusculus* (Grube, 1851).

Key words: Phthiraptera, Anoplura, sucking lice, primary types, synonymies, nomenclature, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

Introduction

In accordance with Recommendation 72F.4 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature published by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1999), we present an annotated list of the primary types of Anoplura (sucking lice) in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History (USNM), Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC. The USNM Anoplura types are currently housed in the Smithsonian Institution's Museum Support Center in Suitland, Maryland, which is located about 8 miles (~11 km) from the main USNM building. The most recently published list of USNM primary types for a group of ectoparasitic insects was by Adams & Lewis (1995) for the Siphonaptera (fleas) and we have largely followed the format used in that publication with the principal exception that we have not included Appendices.

Previously considered to hold ordinal rank, the Anoplura is currently treated by most entomologists as a suborder of the order Phthiraptera which also includes the chewing lice (suborders Amblycera, Ischnocera and Rhynchophthirina) (Durden 2002). To date, about 560 valid species of Anoplura have been described (Durden & Musser 1994, Durden unpublished). Sucking lice are exclusively hematophagous ectoparasites of eutherian (placental) mammals although none of the representatives of some eutherian mammal orders (Chiroptera, Xenarthra, Pholidota, Proboscidea, Cetacea, Sirenia,) are known to be parasitized by Anoplura, except (in rare cases) by "stragglers" (= accidental infestations) (Durden 2002). In this list, we follow the anopluran taxonomy of Durden & Musser (1994) which was based on that presented by Kim & Ludwig (1978). We follow the mammalian host taxonomy presented in the various chapters of Wilson & Reeder (1993).

The last compilation of anopluran type specimens in the USNM was by Johnson (1958) who provided a detailed listing of the 29 primary types for this group held in the USNM at that time. Since Johnson (1958) compiled her list, a fairly large number of additional primary types of Anoplura have been deposited in the USNM, many of them by Johnson herself between the years 1957 and 1972. As of May 2005, the number of anopluran species names for which primary types are deposited in the USNM stands at 110. However, another nine specimens that are stated to be primary types for unpublished (dis-

