

*suta* are in fact of different genetic origins. Further investigation of this problem will be made elsewhere. Here, the 9 males from the DDR are ignored in subsequent analyses.

When samples of *M. vandeli* from the 2 French sites were compared with *M. sabuleti*, each discriminated well from that species, but no discrimination could be made between the various *M. vandeli* samples. Therefore, these were combined and compared again with *M. sabuleti*, and with 14 type and paratype specimens of *M. vandeli* from the Bondroit Collection (Fig. 5). It is seen that no real discrimination can be made between our *M. vandeli* and Bondroit's types; this, again, confirms our opinion that the putative *M. vandeli* are indeed that species.

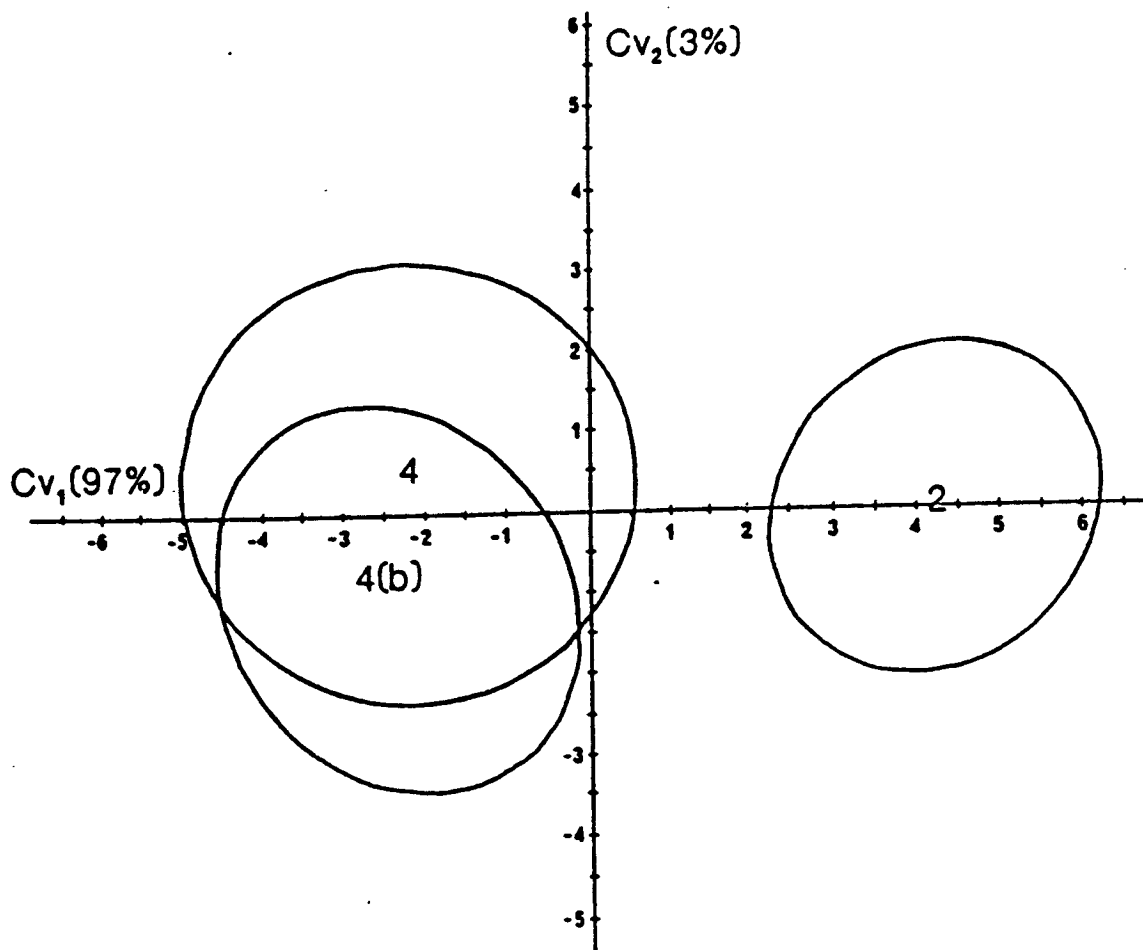


Figure 5: Distribution of the Cv scores for 3 groups of males: 28 *M. sabuleti* (2), 39 *M. vandeli* from 3 sites (4), and 14 type specimens of *M. vandeli* (4b). The ellipses represent the 95% confidence limits.

When all the *M. vandeli*, including the type specimens, are compared against *M. sabuleti* and *M. hirsuta* from the UK, it is seen that *M. vandeli* males are quite similar to *M. hirsuta* males (Fig. 6). This might lead to problems if *M. vandeli* males were caught apart from their related females. A simple comparison has