

Anopheles
(Neomyzomyia) longirostris n.
Sp., (Diptera, Culicidae)

by

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(From the Medical Laboratory at Weltevreden).

ANOPHELES (NEOMYZOMYIA) LONGIROSTRIS N. SP.,
(DIPTERA, CULICIDAE)

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Female. A mosquito much resembling *A. (N.) tessellatus* in ornamentation of proboscis, mesonotum, palpi, wings and legs, but distinguished from the latter by the proboscis being longer than the palpi (17/14). (See picture).

Head, clothed with upright forked scales, white on the vertex, dark brown on the hind part. *Palpi* with three broad creamy bands on the apical half; a moderately broad creamy band and a very narrow one on the basal half; a pale brown dorsal spot on the second segment. Second palpal segment about as long the penultimate and the apical ones together ($\frac{13}{8+6}$). *Proboscis* longer than the palpi (17/14); longer than the fore femora (52/43), almost as long as the abdomen (52/55). Apical half creamy with a narrow brown band beneath the labellae, basal half dark brown.

Thorax: Mesonotum grey with three dark spots: two lateral ones just before the middle and a medial one behind continued on part of the scutellum. Mesonotum mostly covered with hair-like scales, but at the anterior margin the scales are broader, curved in the middle and spatulate at the sides. *Pleurae* without scales, grey with a brown stripe along the upper margin.

Wings ornamented as in *A. tessellatus*, but the base of the second fork-cell is nearer the base of the wing than that of the first fork-cell.

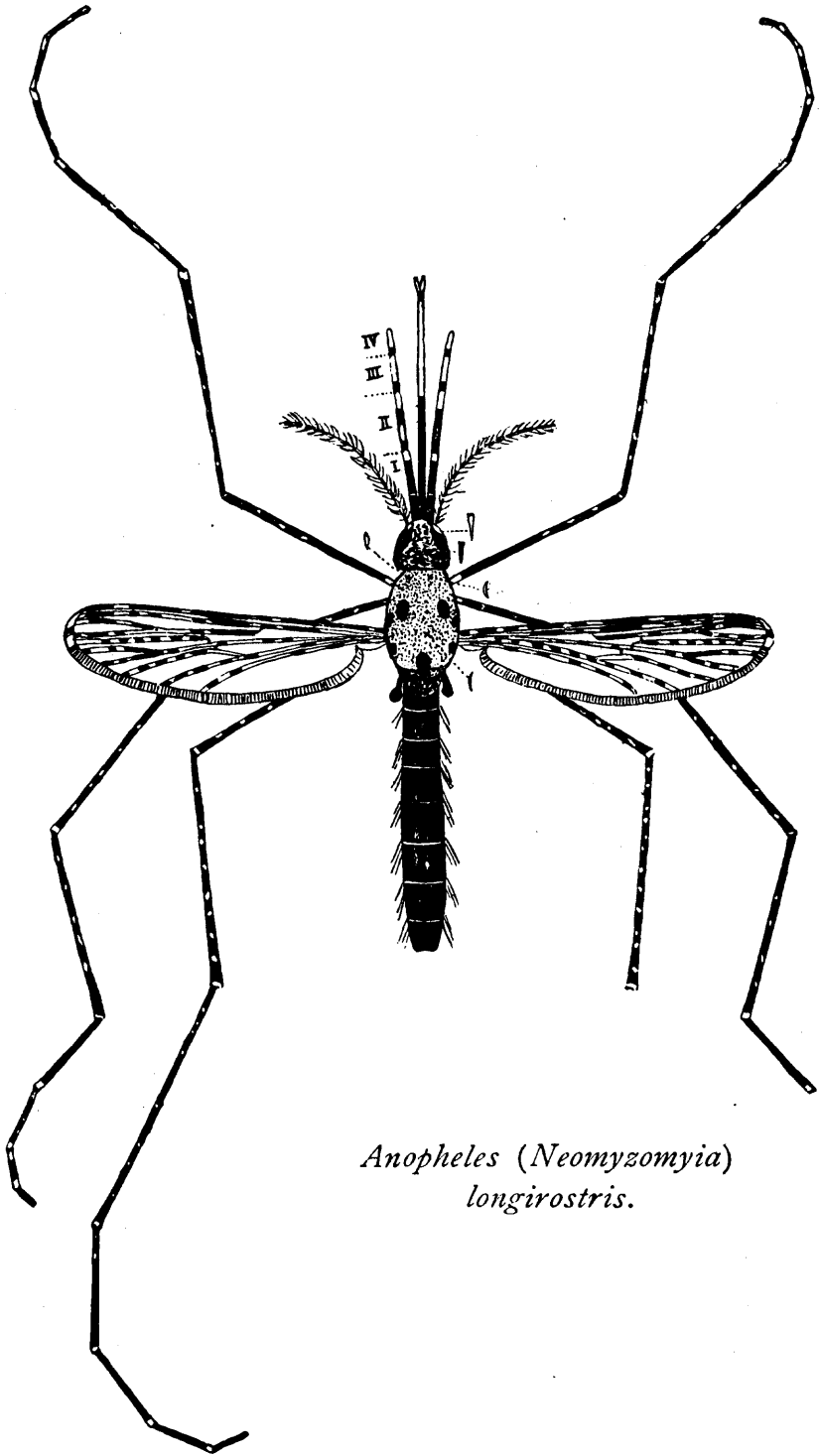
Legs dark brown. Femora, tibiae and first tarsals of all the legs speckled with creamy spots and apically narrowly banded; second tarsal of hind leg with a few spots; all second tarsals together with the third and fourth of the hind leg apically banded. Third and fourth tarsals of fore and mid legs lighter coloured, with indistinct apical and basal banding.

Abdomen dark brown with golden hairs, without scales.

Habitat. One female caught by Dr. OVERBEEK, VII 1927, near Upper Digoel River (Southern part of Dutch New Guinea), in bush near barracks. *Type specimen* in British Museum.

A. longirostris much resembles *A. tessellatus* and *A. punctulatus*. It can be distinguished from both by the length of its proboscis and by the position of the bases of fork-cells: in *A. longirostris* the base of the first fork-cell being nearer the base of the wing¹⁾. Whereas *A. punctulatus* has many

1) In 60 specimens of *A. tessellatus* and in about 200 specimens of *A. punctulatus* the position of the bases of the fork-cells was as stated; however in one specimen of the latter species the bases of the fork-cells were level on one side.



Anopheles (Neomyzomyia)
longirostris.

broad scales all over the disc of the mesonotum, in *A. longirostris* the scales are hair-like, except on the anterior margin. In *A. tessellatus* the second palpal segment is distinctly longer than the third and the fourth together ($\frac{14}{6+3}$; $\frac{13}{6+4}$; $\frac{11}{5+3}$; $\frac{12}{6+3}$; $\frac{12}{5+3}$), in *A. longirostris* it is about as long ($\frac{13}{8+6}$) and in *A. punctulatus* slightly longer ($\frac{15}{8+5}$; $\frac{16}{7+5}$; $\frac{14}{8+4}$; $\frac{14}{7+5}$).

On revising my collection of *A. punctulatus* I found one specimen (female), apparently not a *punctulatus*, differing from the others by having no broad scales on the disc of the mesonotum (except on the anterior margin); moreover the base of the second fork-cell was nearer the base of the wing than that of the first one and the second palpal segment was slightly shorter than the third and the fourth ones together ($\frac{12}{9+5}$). Unfortunately the proboscis of it was broken, only a small part of the apical half being left, enough to show that the proboscis is apically pale. Probably this specimen is an *A. longirostris* and if it is really so, this species occurs also in Pionierbivak (on Mamberano River, North coast of New Guinea).
