

Anopheles incognitus n. sp. Geneeskundig Tijdschrift voor
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(Translation from Dutch)

"In the midst of a group of culicine larvae, which had been collected by Dr. Gremmée at Merauke, there was found a single anopheline larva which varies so greatly from the anopheline larvae known up to this time that I feel it necessary to establish a new species on the basis of this larva which I shall call Anopheles cognitus.

"The most distinguished characters of this larva are brought out in Figure 1. On the shaft of the antenna there are only a few very small hairs. The terminal hair of the antenna is long and forked at the end. The inner clypeal hairs have fine side hairs, the apical halves of the outer and posterior clypeal hairs are branched finely. Noteworthy is the size of the posterior clypeal hair which is as large as the outer clypeal hair. Among the frontal hairs the innermost is the longest and the middle one is the shortest. The inner and outer occipital hairs are split apically.

"Prothoracic hairs Nos. 1 and 2 are especially small. The apex of prothoracic hair No. 2 was not easily observed in the specimen examined. The prothoracic hairs No. 1 are on basis which are divided in four parts. Palmate hairs cannot be found on the thorax and on the abdominal segment; on segments II - VII they are well developed. The largest of the palmate hairs have a short filament and are serrate.

"The larva is 5 mm. long.

"We hope that our colleagues in New Guinea will soon be able to determine which adult belongs to this larva by the rearing of individual larvae and with identification of the larval skins."

(Summary in English)

Description of a hitherto unknown Anopheline larva from Merauke (Southcoast of Dutch New Guinea). The larva is characterized by its very large posterior clypeal hairs and its very small shoulderhairs. Palmate hairs absent on thorax and on first abdominal segment. Type in British Museum.