

Lima, A. da Costa. 1929. Sobre um novo Anopheles do Brasil. Brasil. Med. 47: 1100-1101. translated from Portuguese by G. C. Steyskal, 1987.

On a new Anopheles from Brasil. (Work of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz).

When I was in January of this year in this Institute's post in Estrella I had the chance to capture 2 specimens of an anopheline of the genus Anopheles subgenus Arribalzagia, which seems to be of a species that is relatively rare there. In fact, when capturing anophelines, either at light or from a horse, the dominant species of the subgenus Arribalzagia was always A. intermedius. There also appeared almost every night, but in lesser numbers, specimens of what is still called Anopheles or Arribalzagia pseudomaculipes.

When I examined the specimens ~~just~~ just mentioned, I found that they exhibited characters of the latter species, mainly as concerns those of the wing; however, they could not be absolutely ascribed to pseudomaculipes because of other characters peculiar to them.

At first I thought they belonged to a species described by Theobald as Arribalzagia maculipes, but then I saw that I had at hand an entirely different species, and when I read the redescription of A. maculipes made by Howard, Dyar, and Knab based upon 2 specimens, one from Trinidad and the other from Brasil and from this Institute, I was surprised to find that the characters of my specimens agreed more or less with those cited in the redescription, principally in the part dealing with the hindtarsi.

Suspecting that my specimens might be of a new species, perhaps the same that was examined by Howard, Dyar, and Knab, I asked Dr. Soper if he would have the kindness to obtain in the United States a specimen at least of the typical A. maculipes in order to make the necessary comparisons.

After a few months, Soper sent me a copy of a letter from Russel, which contained a transcription of a reply from Root in answer to a request from that colleague. Root had sent, after receiving the request from Soper,

specimens of Anopheles that had been classified as A. pseudomaculipes to Edwards at the British Museum, and he, after comparing them with the type of Anopheles maculipes Theobald, had verified their identity with the latter species. This confirmed the suspicion I had that the 2 specimens studied by Howard, Dyar, and Knab were not A. maculipes and meaning that a new name would have to be given for the description corresponding to such specimens.

I do not know whether or not they are identical with mine, but what I am sure of is that mine are different from what has been so far called pseudomaculipes and that they are, according to the communications of Edwards and Root, A. maculipes Theobald. I therefore consider them as cotypes of a new species, minor, the description of which is given in the following lines,

Wing of Anopheles (Arribalzagia) minor n. sp. (X 18).

A relatively small species (body 4 mm., wing 3.25 mm). Palpus covered entirely with black scales; with only 1 or another white scale at the level of the last 2 articulations. Head, thorax, and abdomen with scale-covering identical with that seen in species of this group; only in the lateral tufts of abdominal scales are there black scales.

A few light scales present on only 7th and 8th urotergites, but they are more abundant on the apex of the 9th.

Thorax with 3 dark spots on mesonotum, as in other species of Arribalzagia. Wings as in the photomicrograph. The emargination on the costa at the level of the junction of the subcostal nearly imperceptible and the scales are exactly of the type to be seen in maculipes and apicimacula.

Fore and midlegs as in other species of Arribalzagia. Hindlegs with femora and tibiae speckled. All tarsal segments, except 5th, with narrow apical annulus. Basitarsus, besides apical annulus, showing 6 nearly equidistant small dots.

We are concerned here with a species very close to apicimacula, from which it is distinguished primarily by the arrangement of the spots on the wings and by the appearance of the hindtarsi.

Cotypes: 2 specimens mounted in drawer no. 291 and 2 slide preparations 673 and 890 in the entomological collection of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz.

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