

Costa Lima, A. Da. 1937. Um Novo ANOPHELES da Baixada Fluminense.
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A New Anopheles from the Rio Lowland

(Diptera, Culicidae)

Some time ago in an excursion to São Bento, Dr. Evandro Chagas was able to capture some interesting mosquitoes in this locality of the Rio Lowlands (Baixada Fluminense). Among the specimens that he turned over to me nearly all were well known species, but there was one previously unstudied which I here describe.

Anopheles (Arribalzagia) Evandroi n. sp.

Female — Proboscis straight, black. Palpi as long as proboscis, densely covered with black scales, with merely a few white scales at the articulations (last segment entirely covered with black scales). Occiput with erect black scales, some whitish ones in middle. Mesonotum dark grayish brown, with a black spot on each side before base of wing and a median prescutellar spot of the same color but a little larger than the lateral ones and extending onto the median part of the scutellum. Legs black, marked with spots of white scales as figured. Hindtarsi with basal white annulus nearly as long as apical one only on last segment, 4th segment and 3rd with that annulus distinguishable only at high magnification, being much narrower than apical ones. Tibiae with five very small white spots on anterior side (not shown in figure). Wing as figured. Abdomen black, covered with long brownish hairs and with tufts of black scales in posterolateral corners of tergites 2-7; antepenultimate and penultimate urosternites on each side with a few whitish scales and in middle of hindmargin of penultimate urosternite with compact tuft of erect black scales.

Holotype - 1 specimen captured in São Bento (Rio State), II. 1935, by Dr. Evandro Chagas, No. 3040 in collection of Instituto Oswaldo Cruz.

p. 6 The appearance of the wings shows a close affinity of this species with A. (Arribalzagia) maculipes (Theob., 1903), A. (Arribalzagia) minor Costa Lima, and perhaps with A. vestitipennis Dyar and Knab, 1906, from Central America and the Antilles. As in these species, the wings bear relatively narrow scales, and do not have "balloon" scales in the basal part of the wings, more or wide scales found in other species of Arribalzagia: medio-punctatus Lutz in Theob., 1903; intermedius Chagas in Peryassú, 1903; apicimacula Dyar and Knab, 1906; punctimacula Dyar and Knab; fluminensis Root, 1927; and neomaculipalpis Curry, 1931. Also, as in maculipes and above all in minor and vestitipennis, the costal margin of the wing does not have an incision or depression at the junction of Sc with C.

In both A. maculipes and A. minor, there is an apical spot of black scales seated in maculipes on the apical part at each side of R₁, R₂, and R₃ (1st longitudinal and branches of 2nd longitudinal) and in minor on the apical part and at each side of R₂, R₃, and R₄₊₅ (2nd branch of 2nd, and 3rd longitudinal veins).

p. 7 In A. Evandroi the black scales are seated at each side on the distal part of R₁, R₂, and R₃, forming a dark apical area ^{that} nearly joins the most external of the black costal spots, being separated therefrom by only a few whitish scales forming a pale line directed obliquely inward and away from C to R₃ (at the point of the junction of the 3rd basal with 2nd and 3rd apicals).

A. vestitipennis, judging by the photograph of the wing in Howard, Dyar, and Knab, is also a species close to A. Evandroi,

At any rate, this species does not have the tufts of scales laterally on the abdomen which Martini (1935) has seen on the 6th and 7th urotergites of some specimens from Mexico.

-- Manguinhos, VI. 1927.