

Original description of Anopheles punctulatus Doenitz 1901. (Nachrichten aus Dem Berliner Entomologischen Verein., Sitzung vom 17. Januar 1901. Herr. Geh. Med.-Rath Prof. Dr. W. Doenitz sprach ueber die Beziehungen der Stechmuecken zur Malaria und zeigte eine Reihe neuerer Arten aus dem tropischen Asien, deren Diagnosen und Beschreibungen hier folgen. Dem Vortrag bringen wir gesondert.-----In INSEKTENBOERSE, 18(5): 36-38. January 31, 1901) Translation of part 2, the description of Anopheles punctulatus:

Distinguishing characteristics: Tufts of scales on the dorsal and ventral side of the penultimate abdominal segment. Palpi apically pale with three small dark rings. Apical half of proboscis pale. Wings with four dark areas of moderate size on the anterior margin and apically with numerous dark flecks.

Description: The first two segments of the palpi dark-scaled; however on the second segment there are beyond the midpoint on the dorsal side ~~the~~ pale scales mixed with the dark which can be sufficiently extended to form a dark ring, and also posterior to the midpoint pale scales can be detected beneath the dark scales. The pale-scaled apical segment bears a dark ring near its base. Also the integument of the palpus is apically pale. The proboscis based the midpoint is dark, the remainder (apical portion) is pale with a dark fleck before the pale labella.

On the ~~thorax~~ thorax there are white scales arranged in many groups especially abundantly arranged about an olive-brown fleck located anterior to the transverse suture.

On the abdomen there are tufts of light scales which point posteriorly on the ventral as well as the dorsal side of the penultimate segment, especially on its posterior margin, single scales are scattered over the terminal abdominal scales. The genital lobes are thickly covered with black scales and hairy. Otherwise the abdomen bears pale hairs which are especially abundant on the posterior segments. Ventrally there are a pair of pale flecks on each abdominal segment. On the dorsal side there are found frequently isolated pale scales along the midline which may well be the remnants of a continuous pale line.

On the legs it is to be noted that the ~~the~~ proximal third of the femur of the front leg is noticeably thickened and that the same is true for apical portions of the tibiae of all of the legs. All of the ~~enlarged portions of the~~ larger segments (tibiae and femora of all legs) are dark with fine pale rings and specks. The joints of the small tarsal segments are pale, and on the first and second legs the second tarsal segment is preponderately pale. (first and second legs = front and middle)

On the wings the anterior margin is pale with the typical four dark areas. Basally on the costa there are two or three small dark flecks which may be fused together. The first typical fleck is obviously broad since it covers also the subcosta and vein 1. This fleck* is joined by a small dark area which belongs to the upper of the two central basal cells and which extends almost to the petiole of the second forked cell.

* "Fleck" should read dark area.

This dark area resembles the T-shaped area at the midpoint of the wing of Anopheles rossii Giles (~~A~~-subpictus Grassi). Below the second typical dark area on vein 1 there are four or five dark spots. The same is true for the third typical dark area but here the subcosta is lacking. The somewhat smaller fourth typical dark area is reinforced by two or three dark flecks on the 1st branch of vein 2. Beyond it the apex of the wing is pale. Collectively the veins are covered with numerous small dark areas which alternate with pale areas. These dark areas follow one another to very near the fork of vein 2 and on the lower forked cell are fused together for a considerable distance on the petiole.

Margin of the wing pale on the entire apex except along the apex of the upper forked cell.

The color of the scales in the pale areas is yellow becoming white toward the base.

Upper forked cell much longer than the lower.

Halteres brown.

From the central cross-vein the the "middle cross vein" bends a bit more towards the apex than the "upper cross vein". (Terminology and meaning obscure.)

♀- Length of head and proboscis together, 2.8mm; of the wing, 4.0mm.
♂- " " " " " " " 2.6 " " " 3.8mm.

Habitats New Guinea (Stephansort); Bismarck-Archipel (Hebertshoehe)