

English Translations

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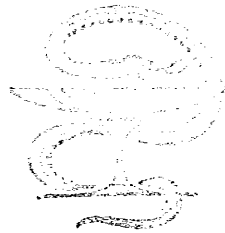
GENEESKUNDIG TIJDSCHRIFT
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Firma G. Kolff & Co.,
Batavia-C. 1934.

Translation from Dutch of -

p. 170 Dunnewold, R. - A new Anopheles larva (A. Leucosphyrus var. Hackeri ?)

p. 171 About a year ago, 19 July 1932, an exploratory trip into the jungle lasting several days was made to investigate territory with the view of extending Javan colonisation into the Lampong District of South Sumatra. In the party were the engineer of the irrigation service to gain an impression of the irrigation possibilities, the agricultural consultant to learn about the quality of the soil, and the present writer.

Many Anopheles larvae were brought back from this trip, among them a few which differed from those previously found in our archipelago.

It was intended to rear isolated larvae to adults, and thereby to be able to determine them with certainty, but we have not so far succeeded in doing that.

A description follows:

The larva, light brown in color, up to 5 mm long, was found in a treehole filled with brownish water.

The antennae do not have a branched hair on the inner side.

Medial clypeal hairs: as long as antenna, widely separated, with or without a few accompanying small hairs.

Lateral clypeal hairs: long, half as long as median clypeal hairs, branched or unbranched.

Posterior clypeal hairs: As long as lateral clypeal hairs, sometimes longer, branched or not. Insertion of posteriors as in A. subpictus.

Occipital hairs: innermost simple or forked, outermost simple or forked, sometimes trifid.

Humeral hairs: outermost consisting of a single hair arising from a very small swelling (so-called basal ring) at the base of the root of the median humeral hair; the latter with a sturdy base and a thick shaft (10-22 pinnae). Inner humeral hair on a more or less sturdy base standing apart from the former and with an equally thick shaft (12-24 pinnae) finer than those of the former; in one specimen the bases

are fused.

Fans: metathorax with one small fan (ca. 11 leaves, non-serrate); 1st abdominal segment with one fan-hair (ca. 5 pinnae), the the remaining segments have complete fans with 15-20 leaves, little pigmented. The fan-leaves are a little serrate and end in a short spinule.

Among material taken later, 2 specimens were variant: both had a small fan on the thorax with 14 and 12 leaves respectively, non-serrate. Segment 1 of one of them ~~had~~ had a small fan with 10 non-serrate leaves, and the other specimen has a rudimentary fan with about 7 non-serrate leaves. segment 2 of both specimens had a complete fan with about 24 leaves, and the remaning segments had fans with 18-20 leaves.

Lateral plates absent.

Pecten with 9 teeth varying moderately in length.

p. 172 (Figure).

p. 173 As far as the length of the clypeal hairs is concerned, these larvae remind one of A. parangensis, however this latter lacks a fan on the thorax.

In determining them with the key by Swellengrebel & Rodenwaldt (1932) I get stopped in the punctulatus-group; here, however, some differences are encountered:

- 1) The posterior clypeal hairs are longer than in A. punctulatus.
- 2) The inner occipital hairs are quite similar, but the outer ones here are simple or branched, while in punctulatus they are divided into 4 or 5 branches.
- 3) Segment 1 here has a single fan hair, and in some specimens fans are found.

As concerns the shape of the fan leaves, they are quite similar to those of punctulatus.

4) The breeding place of these larvae is different from that of punctulatus; furthermore larvae of the latter have not yet been found here in this part of the Archipelago.

he differences from A. leucosphyrus are as follows:

- 1) The posterior clypeal hairs are long^{er} than in A. leucosphyrus.
- 2) The same is true of the lateral clypeal hairs.

3) The bases of the inner and median humeral hairs of leucosphyrus are often fused, while here they are as a rule separate.

4) While there is in leucosphyrus on abdominal segment 1 a single fan hair and on segment 2 a rudimentary fan, we find here on segment 1 usually a single fan hair, sometimes rudimentary or none, and on segment 2 a complete fan with as many as 24 leaves; for this reason I consider that I am describing a previously unknown larva.

At this point I may note that since bringing in the material a few pupae from the same breeding place have transformed into adults; these seem to be Anopheles leucosphyrus var. Hackeri. Larvae of leucosphyrus, as far as is known, have not been found.

G. C. Steyskal, 21.VIII.1985