

A NEW MOSQUITO.

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Culex mitchellæ, new species.

This form was collected by me in southern Georgia and Florida in temporary pools of fresh water. The adult resembles *sollicitans*, but the wing scales are wholly black, the first tarsal joint is devoid of a light colored median band and the light colored scales of the legs are pure white instead of yellow. Types, 61 specimens, U. S. National Museum, type No. 8407; one ♀ selected as the type is from Jacksonville, Fla., the larvæ in dirty recently dug holes along the railroad. Other localities are Green Cove Springs in temporary pools in the pines, Magnolia Springs in pools in swampy land, Kissimmee, in ditch, puddles and pools at the edge of swampy land, Pokatee, Fla., in a hole with old tin cans and rotten wood, and in the pine barrens of southern Georgia in a puddle by the railroad at a siding. The larva closely resembles that of *sollicitans*, but the air tube is considerably longer, being fully three times as long as wide, while the spines of the comb are unusually long and thorn-shaped.

It gives me pleasure to name this species in honor of Miss Evelyn G. Mitchell.

Class I, HEXAPODA.

Order XI, ORTHOPTERA.

THE COULEE CRICKET OF CENTRAL WASHINGTON. (PERANABRUS SCABRICOLLIS THOMAS.)

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(PLATES I AND II.)

"Coulee Cricket" is a name that may be appropriately given in the state of Washington to the large cricket-like Locustid, *Peranabrus scabricollis* Thomas, that lives in such immense bands in the northern half of Douglas county. The name is fitting because the insects are found principally in or about the dry cañons known as *coulees*, the chief of which are two great gorges named Grand Coulee and Moses Coulee.

SOUTH EAST ASIA MOSQUITO PROJECT
DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY
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On each side of the mouth a large, broadly rounded, flat lobe projects forward, covering the base of the mandible. Scattered over its surface are a number of setigerous papillæ and along the inner margin several spines. At the apex are the minute rudimentary maxillæ. The labial (fig. 4) plate is very large with a median slightly toothed portion flanked on each side by five larger teeth. Overlapped by the labial plate, and of similar outline with it, is the hypopharynx which bears an elaborate arrangement of spines and setæ.

Body of 13 segments, of nearly equal diameter throughout. Prothoracic segment somewhat longer than the succeeding ones; anteriorly, upon its ventral surface is a large retractile proleg. This is very broad, about three fourths the width of the segment, and about half its length when extended. It is cleft for a short distance and the two lobes are crowned with a dense brush of coarse simple hairs. Behind these brushes are fine transverse ridges beset with minute spines, and these ridges are placed in a series of about twenty closely set rows. The meso- and metathoracic segments are short and almost fused together. There are no appendages of any kind until the ninth and tenth abdominal segments are reached (fig. 5). The ninth abdominal segment bears dorsally and ventrally a pair of tubular appendages, broadened at the base and bearing at the apex a group of six stout and long black setæ. The anal segment is short and less in diameter than the preceding ones. At its tip, dorsally, are four small leaf like blood gills and below these a pair of fleshy extensible prolegs. The prolegs bear a circlet of large hooks of varying shapes and nearly all of them dentate (figs. 6-11).

Pupa (figs. 12, 13). Form rather elongate. Length 3.5 to 4 mm. Color cream yellow, the disc of the thorax pale brownish yellow. Eyes ferruginous, the very small accessory eye black. Eyes prominent and near the apex of the pupa, the minute accessory eye below the compound eye and in contact with it. The antennæ pass behind the eyes in a prominent ridge. The wing pads extend nearly to the lower margin of the second abdominal segment. Segments 2-8 with a dorsal transverse ridge above the hind margin crowned by a crowded row of minute, rounded spines pointing backward; a ferruginous line along their base. A fine dark line defines the front margin of the scuta on these segments. Dorsally at the base of segments 3-8 there is an area densely clothed with coarse bristles, concolorous with the body. The ventral surface of the abdomen is glabrous. At the tip of the body are four rather small laminate appendages which are margined with ferruginous. The larger upper pair lies in a transverse plane, the lower pair is turned obliquely downward.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

Metriocnemus knabi Coq.

- Fig. 1. Larva.
- Fig. 2. Antenna of larva.
- Fig. 3. Mandible.
- Fig. 4. Labial plate, hypopharynx and labrum (a part of the overhanging dorsal surface of the labrum is seen above).
- Fig. 5. Ninth and tenth abdominal segments of larva.
- Figs. 6-11. Hooks of posterior prolegs.
- Fig. 12. Pupa in its gelatinous case.
- Fig. 13. Tip of pupal abdomen, dorsal view.