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THE LARVA OF *Aedes IDAHOENSIS* ZEN. 5: 187-188

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

In *Insector Inscitiæ Menstruus* (v. 120, 1917) I described an unknown *Aedes* larva from Montana. Recently Prof. J. R. Parker sent me seven bred adults with larval skins, the larvæ found in a roadside pool, June 28, 1916. The adults are five females and two males. Three females are *idahoensis* with basal white abdominal bands; one female has in addition scattering white scales down the middle of the abdomen, rather distinct at the tips of the segments, and the remaining female has a broad suffused dorsal stripe, predominant posteriorly. The larvæ are all alike, having the following characters:

Head hairs single; skin conspicuously spicular-pilose; comb of the eighth segment with 14 scales, each with central thorn about as long as the body of the scale; air-tube short, the pecten of 19-21 teeth, the last two or three detached, followed by the hair-tuft; anal segment not ringed by the plate, the hairs running basally along the ventral line.

This, then, is the larva of *idahoensis*. The larva described by me as above noted differs slightly. It has fewer teeth on the air-tube and more scales in the lateral comb of the eighth segment; but the skin is spicular-pilose as in *idahoensis*. These differences may possibly be varietal, and, if so, then I have described the larva of *idahoensis*. But the matter will have to be looked into further.

As to the larva of *spencerii*, it differs rather distinctly. The skin is glabrous, or with but traces of spicules; the comb of the eighth segment has but eight teeth, each with long terminal spine, longer than the body of the scale; pecten of the air-tube with 12 teeth, reaching to the middle of the tube only.

It would appear that *spencerii* and *idahoensis* represent distinct species and that *spencerii* is absent from southern Montana, the *spencerii*-like forms taken there being aberrations of *idahoensis*. This is the conclusion to which I was inclined while collecting in Montana (see *Ins. Ins. Mens.*, v, 119, 1917), except that I thought the larvæ of the two forms would turn out to be alike, which is now shown not to be the case.