

A new **Mosquito** from the Kivu Volcanoes, Belgian Congo

BY

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(British Museum, Natural History).

Culex ninagongoensis sp. n.

Belongs to the *pipiens* group ; resembles *C. pipiens* in its very long upper fork-cell, but differs markedly in male palpi and hypopygium.

MALE. — *Head* with yellowish scales above, the upright ones scarcely darker than the others. Proboscis entirely dark. Palpi entirely dark, the last two segments without white scales beneath ; slender almost bare, and only very slightly longer than the proboscis, last segment a little shorter than penultimate. *Thorax* with dark brown integument, scales light bronzy brown, almost unicolorous. *Abdomen* with complete and rather broad yellowish bands at bases of segments, Hypopygium (fig. 1) with the side pieces unusually short and thick, rather densely clothed externo-ventrally with short hair ; claspers, rather short, broad, and almost straight ; basal division of lobe scarcely prominent, with three strong rods ; apical division of lobe placed almost at tip of side-piece, bearing internally a pair of short rods, one very stout, and externally an oval leaf and a flattened seta. Basal parts of hypopygium almost as in *C. andersoni* Edw. *Legs* blackish ; all femora and hind tibiae with conspicuous yellow knee-spots ; under surfaces of femora pale ; hind femora with dark dorsal line

and dark externally on the last sixth. *Wings* with linear dark scales, upper fork-cell about three times as long as its stem. Wing-length about 4.5 mm.



Fig. 1. — Male hypopygium of *Culex ninagongoensis* sp. n.

FEMALE. — Resembles the male in colouring. Proboscis rather paler beneath except towards tip. Palpi about one-sixth as long as proboscis. Under side of abdomen all yellowish, no dark apical bands on sternites. Wings with the upper fork even longer than in male, fully four times as long as its stem.

BELGIAN CONGO. — Mt. Ninagongo, Kivu Volcanoes, reared from larvae collected in a small hole filled with spring water, at an altitude of 10,200 feet, on the southeastern slope; February 16. 1927 (J. BEQUAERT). Two males and two females, cotypes, in British Museum; also one male in the Tervueren Museum.
