

Bello Galvão, A. 1955. Anopheles (Arribalzagia) bustamantei, uma nova espécie (Diptera, Culicidae). Rev. Brasil. Malariol. Doenç. Trop. 7: 255-258.

76 *Sig. ...* translated from Portuguese by G. C. Steyskal 1987

Anopheles (Arribalzagia) bustamantei, *a new species*  
~~uma nova espécie~~  
(Diptera, Culicidae)

In the course of determining the collection of the anophelines of the Serviço Nacional de Malária we came across a female specimen of the subgenus Arribalzagia the detailed characters of which did not agree with any of the valid species of this group. We therefore describe it as a new species and dedicate it to Dr. Fernando Machado de Bustamante, in recognition of his work on the epidemiology of malaria in Brasil.

A. (Arrib.) bustamantei sp. n.

History and Biology. The holotype female, captured by João Bento in an animal trap near plantings on 13.6.50 in Ribeirão Pequeno, township of Laguna, State of Santa Catarina, was diagnosed as far as Group (now Subgenus) by Miguel Alves de Souza forming part of a lot with 32 specimens of A. albitarsis (Arribalzagia).

State of the Specimen. Proboscis descaled with labella and stylets amputated. Palpi incomplete: right one with only one segment; left one lacking last segment. Pleura damaged. Forelegs with only femur, tibia, and 1/3 of left basitarsus; midlegs with only left femur. Some of posterolateral tufts lacking.

Description. 1) Head: Proboscis covered with dark scales generally appressed to integument, except basally where they are larger and more abundant, resembling a tuft; palpi covered with black scales and some white ones in the distal part of the left palpus; antennae 13-segmented, brown, in dark torus with scales forming crown on upper surface; segments with darker tips and apical verticils of light

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colored hairs, more or less long and slender; clypeus dark brown with light lateral fringes and scales that do not seem to be of this structure; occiput and vertex with covering of small spatulate bristles which, according to incidence of light, are white or dark; long yellowish hairs extending from anterior part of vertex between tori and over clypeus; eyes bordered with white and with row of black hairs; throat altered by mounting. II) Thorax: Brown, more or less covered with gray pruinosity; dark spots of various shape, size, and color, darker and larger along lateral grooves; 1 + 1 large spots next to lateral grooves and another extending from prescutellar region to middle of scutellum; promontory with white scales similar to hairs; lateral grooves, prescutellar depression, and supra-alar region with sparse golden hairs; pleura dark with light spots between sclerites; coxae with white hairs and scales.

Wing (right) as in Fig. 1, showing following characters: apical part covered with black and with light subapical semilunate area extending down to 1st longitudinal vein; 3rd longitudinal vein with light basal spot and another twice as large following it, distal 4/5 black; 6th longitudinal light in basal half and black apically (left wing with black basal spot). Halteres dark, with light scales on dorsal excavation of capitulum. Legs speckled with light-colored scales as in most Arribalzagia spp. (v. Fig. 2), the following characters to be noted: last posterior segment nearly wholly black, with small light-colored scales at base and apex. Metanotum dark brown, bare.

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Fig. 2 - Hindleg of Anopheles bustamantei.

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III - Abdomen: dark, pilose, with posterolateral tufts of dark scales; tergite 8 like others, lacking scales; venter with dark scales forming tufts and with sparse light hairs.



great assurance in this work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(see original)

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