

A translation of pages 139-141 from *Meigenia*, 4. 1918. On the *Stegomyia* mosquitoes of Taiwan. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 38: 139-43 (in Japanese).

On the Stegomyia mosquitoes of Taiwan

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 This genus was made independent from genus Culex by Theobald in 1908. In the way of classification has been devised in recent years, it was combined with other genera. That is, in Edwards' way, genus Stegomyia includes 5 genera, Stegomyia, Amisura (Parvifrons) etc. of Theobald, and in Knab and Dyar's way, Stegomyia is included in genus Anax which includes genus Achilopterus and all other genera of Theobald. (In Edwards' way Achilopterus and greater part of various genera included in genus Achilopterus of Knab and Dyar are included in genus Achilopterus.) In this chapter the Chinese "Stegomyia" is followed. It has already been known that there are two species of Stegomyia occurring in Taiwan, i.e., St. scutellaris and St. fasciata. These are the species widely distributed. I collected a species other than these two in July this year in Hagi District, and determined that it is a hitherto undescribed new species. Of the two species known to occur in Taiwan, Stegomyia fasciata is the vector of Yellow fever, therefore much attention has been paid to its distribution. For instance, British officials carefully carried out the survey. I have been paying attention to the distribution in Taiwan of the species mentioned above, and obtained a little understanding, therefore I am mentioning it here expecting comments.

If the distribution of fasciata is worth to attract almost attention as considered by British officials (see latter chapter), it is necessary to make its recognition method well known. Although understanding, there are published detailed descriptions of the adults of the two species, but still no full descriptions of the larvae. Occasional necessary to recognize in the larval stage is more often, therefore in this chapter mention will be made on it.

1. The new species

In July last year at Chikotoki in Hagi District, I collected a male that flew into the house. It can be distinguished from the two known species even by naked eyes. After consulting the references, I came to know that it is an undescribed one. As I obtained only a male and no female, the full description will not be given until some other days when the material is collected. The principal points of the characteristic used to distinguish this from the other two species will be described here to invite worker's attention.

The difference noted at a glance is the markings on scutum. fasciata and scutellaris when seen attacking human body, can be readily distinguished by the markings on scutum by naked eyes. In scutellaris, there are a thick silvery white line medially, ending if once at one third from posterior, a short narrow line medially slight apart from its ending, and a pair of white lines on left and right sides of its posterior. Exterior to the mass of these three lines, an additional pair of somewhat thick ~~white~~ lines can be seen on left and right sides. In fasciata there are a small white patch on anterior end, no white line medially on anterior two thirds except two brown narrow lines which are distinguishable by naked eyes, and a mass of three short lines on postero-medial similar to those seen in scutellaris. However there are prominent European developed silvery white lines along the entire length of lateral areas of scutum which can be readily recognized by naked eyes. In the new species

white scales are distributed somewhat broadly on anterior end, and there is a pair of white lines on left and right sides slightly above from middle, a line medially on middle part, a pair of white lines on left and right sides on posterior part, the anterior end of the latter is connected to a fairly large white patch on body pleure.

The girdle of the three species are of the same form. Anterior third of the second segment and the basal part of the third with white bands. Similar markings are seen on the ventral aspect of the bases of the femur and the tibia. There is no difference between scutellaris and montana, and even in the new species there seems to be no difference at a glance, but when carefully seen, the white band on the third segment is broader than that of the other two species. In the other two species the white band occupies one third of the entire length of the segment, whereas in this species it occupies one half of the segment.

There is also difference in the markings on legs. It is easily recognized by head legs. That is, all white markings seen on legs of the other two species are all present in my species. In addition there are some more prominent white band on middle part of the tibia. There is a small white patch at the apex of fore tibia. There are numerous white scales on inner side of fore and hind femore, and a white band on mid-femur.

After the collection made at Chikotoki as mentioned above. I paid attention at various localities, but it was not seen in Aogi and other plain areas. In Manshidai, when collecting in the ravine I encountered several adults coming to attack. It will be mentioned later on in the chapter on the distribution that this species is considered to occur in the mountains. If it is certainly a new species, I would like to name it Sinoxys montana.

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reference ... of ... and ...  
... 197-24 (in Japanese).

18. Andag (Stegomyia) montana Koidzumi 1948.

Stegomyia montana Koidzumi, 1948. Japan. Med. Soc. Transl.  
4, p. 241; Paras. Soc. Japan, Transl. 1948, p. 67.  
Stegomyia montana Giles, 1941. J. Trop. Med. Parasit., 4, p. 269;  
Montana, 1932, Gen. Ins., 194, p. 1. Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am.,  
25, p. 307.  
Stegomyia montana, Incident (1948-49)  
1948-49: India ... 4. 1948-49

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Remarks: Those with underlines were translated from Japanese, only for p. 101.