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late; lateral hairs very long. Comb of the eighth segment of about fifty scales in a deep patch, posterior scales long and slender, anterior ones very small. Air tube long, slender, tapering and curved, with many long single hairs, the basal pair in three; a false pecten of about five long teeth. Upper anal tuft in three, long, medium and short; lower tuft in two; sub-ventral tuft multiple.

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A NEW CULEX FROM HONDURAS

By W. H. W. KOMP

During the spring of 1925, through the courtesy of the Medical Department, United Fruit Company, Dr. Wm. E. Deeks, General Manager, the writer was enabled to spend several weeks at Puerto Castilla, Republic of Honduras, in the study of malaria. In the course of routine mosquito collections made at that place, a number of small *Culex* with white-banded legs were taken about the walls of an angle of the hospital, in a rather damp and protected spot. As the town of Puerto Castilla is built on a sand fill, and is very well drained, the supposition is that these specimens came from the swampy land to the north of the hospital, as other mosquitoes, including *Anopheles albimanus*, were taken at the same times and place. Nothing is known of the life-history or larval stages.

On my return to the United States, the material was submitted to Dr. H. G. Dyar of the U. S. National Museum, who very kindly examined it, pronouncing it new, and returning it for examination and description. My thanks are due Dr. Dyar for his suggestions and assistance in this matter.

A description of the coloration and of the male genitalia is appended.

***Culex (Choeroporpa) opisthopus*, new species.**

Proboscis moderate, scarcely expanding to tip, uniformly brownish-black labellae paler. Palpi small, slender, black. Antennae rather long, pilose, whorls of hairs long, sparse. Eyes black; occiput black, the scales black, whitish in patches in

certain lights; several long bristles between the eyes. Patches of whitish scales on sides, margin of eyes with rows of black bristles.

Mesonotum blackish brown, clothed with brown scales and rows of heavy black bristles. Scutellum trilobate, brown, with tuft of black bristles on each lobe. Postnotum black, shining, nude. Pleurae and coxae brownish, with patches of grayish scales. Abdomen subcylindrical, depressed, truncated at tip, dorsal vestiture black, with rows of pale hairs at apices of segments; small lateral white spots on sixth and seventh segments; terminal segment clothed with dense vestiture of long pale hairs.

Wings moderate, with veins densely clothed with ovate black scales.

Legs moderate; femora whitish beneath almost to tip; knees white-tipped; tibiae brownish, with long coarse pale bristles. Fore and mid tarsi brownish-black, unbanded; hind tarsi with narrow white bands at base and apex of joints; fifth joint entirely white.

Male genitalia. Clasper curved, slightly swollen at the outer third, the tip slender; spine triangular. Outer division of lobe of side piece columnar, not distinctly branched, about four distorted filaments at the apex. Inner division stout, the two filaments arising together about equally distant from the base. Tenth sternites comb-shaped with slender stems. Details of the mesosomal plates shown in the figure. Ninth tergites long, columnar, the rounded tips only with minute setae.

Two males and three females have been deposited in the United States National Museum.

SOME SAGHALIEN BUTTERFLIES: NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS

(*Lepidoptera*)

By WARO NAKAHARA

Thanks to the kindness of Professor Teiso Esaki of the Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, and of Mr. Satoru

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A NEW CULEX, *CULEX VOMERIFER*
FROM PANAMA (DIPT., CULICIDAE)

By W. H. W. KOMP

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A NEW CULEX, *CULEX VOMERIFER*, FROM PANAMA
(DIPT., CULICIDÆ)

BY W. H. W. KOMP¹

Incidental to other duties in connection with malaria investigations in the plantations of the United Fruit Company at Almirante, Panama, the writer made collections of the local Culicidæ as time permitted. Among the many rare and beautiful forms taken a new species of Culex was found. It is a *Mochlostyrax*, belonging to the section *Chæroporpa*, and like most of this group, is a small brown unmarked mosquito, not to be differentiated in any way from dozens of other species of the same group. Nothing is known of the life-history or of the immature stages. The description follows:

Culex vomerifer sp. nov.

Female: Unknown.

Male: A small brown Culex, with rather wide pale bands at the bases of the abdominal segments. Legs all black. Palpi with the last two joints exceeding the proboscis, and clothed with rather long stiff hairs. Terminalia of male: Side-piece rather conically produced, bearing a lobe. Outer lobe undivided, bearing the following appendages: the most mesial is a long simple filament with a sharply recurved terminal hook. Then in order are a small flattened filament about two-thirds the length of the preceding hooked filament. Next in order is a long, sharply acuminate filament, bent at nearly a right angle at one-half its length; this filament is laterally expanded at the bend, with the edges of the expansion directed inwards, forming a cup-shaped hollow in the angle of the filament. Next in order is a flattened filament, just exceeding the bend of the long preceding fila-

¹Sanitary Engineer, U. S. Public Health Service. From the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, Panama City, Panama.

ment. Then comes a small slightly flattened filament, with tip somewhat broader than the insertion.

Arising from a separate point of insertion in the outer lobe, and most dorsal in position, is a heavily sclerotized appendage, nearly as long as the mesial hooked filament. This appendage is bent upwards from the point of insertion to about one-third its length, then downwards to two-thirds



FIG. 1. *Culex vomerifer* sp. nov., male terminalia, ninth tergite and tenth sternite.

its length, and then is produced in line with its insertion. The tip of this appendage is flattened dorso-ventrally, thick, and bluntly pointed. A thin membranous expansion arises from a point near the insertion of this appendage, and is attached all along the dorsal edge, to a point about two-thirds the length of the appendage. This flattened membrane is somewhat incurved. The outer border of the membrane is sinuous, the edge arising abruptly from the point of attachment at the proximal end of the appendage, to its greatest elevation about one-third of the length, then curv-

ing downwards to form another elevated portion about three-fifths of its greatest height, then curving abruptly down to the distal end of its attachment to the appendage, which is at about two-thirds the length of this appendage. The membrane is an expansion of the dorsal border of the appendage. The appendage, with its membranous expansion, resembles a plough, the heavily chitinized tip forming the share, and the membranous expansion forming the mouldboard. As this is the most prominent and striking feature of the terminalia, I have named the species from this structure.

The inner division of the lobe of the side-piece is undivided, and bears two hooked filaments curved inwards (ventrally) at an obtuse angle. The more distal filament is somewhat longer than the other filament, and is sinuously curved, terminating in an expanded blunt tip. The shorter filament is sinuously curved, following the curve of the distal filament, and terminates in a rather sharper recurved tip. At the base of the inner division of the lobe are two or three setæ arising from conically produced bases.

The clasper is membranous, not much expanded, with pointed tip and appendiculate spine. A small spine arises from a protuberance on the inner aspect of the clasper, about one-fifth the distance from tip to base. The outer edge of the clasper is membranous, with rough torn irregular free margin. Two strong setæ about one-third the length of the clasper, arise from the angle between the clasper and the base of the outer lobe of the side-piece.

The ninth tergites are small, mound-like, rather heavily sclerotized, and are joined by a smooth bar about as long as the width of one of the tergites. The tips of the tergites are smooth, but the bases are clothed with long stiff setæ arising from protuberant bases.

The inner plates of the mesosome are T-shaped, the ends of the cross-pin of the T being produced to form sharp horn-like tips, which are directed mesially. The dorsal tip of the T is longer, thinner, and sharper than the ventral tip. The basal hooks are rather wide and membranous.

The tenth sternites are rather short, with seven or eight blunt teeth, which are long in proportion to the length of the entire sternite.

The type is a male adult, mounted on a double pin mount, the terminalia separately mounted on a glass slide. There are two co-types, also the male terminalia only, mounted in balsam. All have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum.