

## NOTES ON HAEMAGOGUS IRIDICOLOR DYAR

(DIPTERA, CULICIDAE)

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*Haemagogus iridicolor* Dyar was described from males and females from Higuito, San Mateo, Costa Rica, collected by Pablo Schild, and from adults reared from larvae in bamboo-joints, collected in Alajuela and Maravilla, Costa Rica, by Anastasio Alfaro. Dyar (1921) states that the types are "two males," the "paratypes, 8 males and 7 females, No. 24,332, U. S. Nat. Mus." There is no date of collection on the labels on the type males or paratype males and females from Higuito. One of the two type males designated by Dyar has the terminalia mounted on a slide numbered 1468, and this specimen is hereby designated as the lectotype. Another male from Higuito, collected by Schild, has the terminalia on a slide numbered 1467, but the label does not state that it is one of the two males selected as types by Dyar. Additional material was collected in Alajuela and Maravilla, Costa Rica, by Alfaro in 1921. Males and females were reared from larvae, but the skins were not preserved. Dyar (1921) states: "The larva figured in the monograph as '*Stegoconops lucifer*' (vol. ii, pl. 77, 1912) and described as '*Haemagogus splendens*' (vol. iv, 866, 1917) probably belongs here [as *iridicolor*]. Mr. Knab brought living specimens from Costa Rica, from which he made his drawing. These came from Port Limon, but the adults are unfortunately all females." No larval material collected by Knab in Port Limon can be found in the U. S. N. M. collection.

Dyar (1928) described a larva as *iridicolor*, but states: "This larva from Port Limon, Costa Rica, from coconut-husks may not be correctly referred." Probably the larva

described is one collected by Knab, which is referred to above. Two females in the U. S. N. M. from Port Limon are labeled, "See F. Knab's Entom. Notes. No. 352 f, and 353 d," but corresponding larval skins cannot be found.

The writer found larvae in the water in bamboo stubs at Almirante, Bocas Province, Panama, in 1928 and 1931, from which males were reared. The larval skins have been lost, but two male terminalia preserved show that the species is *iridicolor*. In 1947, Dr. Pedro Galindo kindly sent the writer a series of authentic larval skins from Bocas del Toro, Bocas Province, Panama, most of which are in good condition. The following description of the larva is drawn up from these specimens.

#### THE LARVA OF HAEMAGOGUS IRIDICOLOR

Head rounded, somewhat wider than long. Antennae moderate, smooth, scarcely tapering; antennal hair single, inserted slightly beyond middle, extending to apex. Ante-antennal hair variable, usually a tuft of 3 elements. Dorsal anterior head-hairs double. Intermediate tufts long, multiple, about 12 hairs in each, their insertions set in a line anterior to and closer to the median line than the anterior hairs. Posterior head-hairs single, longer and more slender than the anterior hairs. Sutural hairs fine, single. Transsutural hairs fine, double.

Integument of thorax and abdomen glabrous. Stellate hairs of thorax multiple, short, of about five elements. Lateral abdominal hairs double on segments 2 to 6, single on segment 7. Intermediate abdominal hairs short, fine, stellate, with 5 to 6 elements in each. Comb of eighth segment of 20 to 25 scales in a patch several rows deep; the larger scales about five times as long as wide, the apex blunt, widened and rounded, with long spinules on apex and well up the sides, the base slightly less than half the length of the scale. Siphon about twice as long as wide, slightly tapering. Pecten of 10 to 12 teeth, not quite reaching the middle of siphon, not closely followed by a tuft of 3 to 4 hairs. Pecten teeth gradually increasing in size from base of siphon towards tuft, the more distal teeth unusually long and sharp-pointed, with a large basal tooth; the more proximal teeth often rudimentary. Anal segment slightly longer than wide, the saddle extending well down the sides, and covered with irregular rows of very fine spinules from curved bases. Postero-lateral border of saddle with fine spinules, some with a short median tooth, none large. Lateral saddle-hair usually with two or three elements. Caudal hairs a long single outer hair, and an inner hair of about six elements, half the length of the single hair, on each side. Ventral brush of about nine tufts, sometimes one or two preceding the barred area; a triangular chitinized area is on each side of the barred area. Anal gills short, rounded, the ventral pair shorter than the dorsal pair.

One larva had the antennal hair double on each side, and another had one of the dorsal anterior head-hairs, which are normally double, fused at the base distally to half its length.

NOTES ON THE SPECIES

In October 1951 the writer collected larvae and pupae from a hole in a tree stump about five feet from the ground, in a clearing at the edge of a forest near Arenal, San Carlos Province, Costa Rica. The adults reared from the larvae and pupae were *H. iridicolor*. Yellow fever had caused deaths in the vicinity of this collecting site in the immediate past. Because of its distribution in northwestern Panama and in Costa Rica, in areas where jungle yellow fever had occurred during the past few years, *H. iridicolor* may be a vector of this disease.

REFERENCES

- Dyar, H. G., 1921. The genus *Haemagogus* Williston. *Ins. Ins. Mens.*, 9:101-114.  
 ———, 1928. The mosquitoes of the Americas. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publ. 387.

