

SOUTH EAST ASIA MOSQUITO PROJECT
DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY
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Alan Stone read a note left by John Lane of the Faculty of Hygiene and Public Health, São Paulo, Brazil, for presentation before the Society, on luminescent mosquito pupae. Lane and Cerqueira (1942) described pupae belonging to the genus *Phoniomyia* as being iridescent. The species which they, at that time, studied were *Phoniomyia edwardsianus*, *palmata*, and *trinidadensis*. Later, Lane (1945) found such a character in pupae of *Phoniomyia pallidoventer*. Although, at that time, we had observed that such coloration could better be seen in a darkened room, the term selected was inappropriate. The pupae are truly luminescent and emit a purplish light similar to the one described for certain larvae of fungus gnats as described by Edwards (1933) and Fulton (1939). The patches of phosphorescence in mosquito pupae were observed to remain even after the adult emerged. The time such pupal pelts retain the luminescence has not been ascertained. Another species belonging to the genus *Culex*, subgenus *Microculex* was observed to have luminescent spots on the first abdominal tergites but we were unable to carry our investigation further due to travel. It belongs to a new subspecies of *inimitabilis* which will be described later. An interesting fact is that, so far as known, the luminescent species above mentioned breed in the water which collects in epiphytic *Bromeliaceae* in forests. (Author's abstract.)