

hibisci, but is broader winged, and has more strongly serrate-fasciculate antennæ, almost pectinate, as mentioned in the description.

T. saleppa Smith (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXXIII, p. 132, 1907.)—Described from Wellington and Victoria, B. C., as a close ally of *prases* Grt. Prof. Smith has in his collection two short series as *prases* and *saleppa*, including the type of the former, and B. C. specimens under both. Those under *saleppa* are paler and more ochreous than the rest, but I am unable to recognize two species, and do not think that B. C. collectors can do so either.

MOSQUITO OBSERVATIONS.—CONTINUED.

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In an article published last year* I described the female of *Oculiomyia Fulleri* mihi, and since then have received several specimens of each sex. The male resembles the female closely in colour markings, but it is of some interest to note that in each of the three males the verticels of the antennæ are in part specially developed. In one instance the 6th and 7th joints show them short, heavy, wrinkled and scale-like; on the other two specimens the 6th, 7th and 8th joints have the verticels altered in this way, while in one of these, on one antenna, the verticels at one joint appear as long slenderly spatulate flat scales about half as long as the normal verticels. The specimens are, as a whole, in bad condition, only one leg remaining on the males, and as it broke off before I noticed its attachment I cannot be sure which it is; the ungues on it are unequal and simple.

There have also been received two apparently new forms, described below, and the female of *Popea lutea* mihi, the male of which was described† in 1905, and no other specimens received until this year.

Popea lutea mihi (female).

The general markings agree well with those of the males, but are, as a whole, darker.

Antennæ brown, white, unscaled at the joints, basal joint testaceous, 1st joint with many dark brown flat scales, verticels and pubescence brown or light, according to the direction of the light; palpi short;

* New Philippine Mosquitoes. Can. Ent., Mch., 1909.

† Mosquito Notes, No. 3. Can. Ent., Mch., 1905.

mottled brown and light yellow with aggregations of light scales at the apices of the ultimate and penultimate joints simulating bands; proboscis mostly yellow, base dark brown, and an irregular band of dark brown at the apical portion; labellæ light.

The abdominal markings vary greatly in both sexes; in some specimens the males have a nearly pure yellow abdomen with narrow dark brown apical bands, while in others the abdomen is much darker, the "spots" only being light; the females are darker than the males, but even then vary much, being often dark with small median yellow spots and very small white apical lateral spots, the last two segments mostly light, sometimes with a narrow sub-apical dark band. Sometimes the median spots are white, and there are two submedian nearly apical yellow spots making a suggestion of triangular marking, the base towards the apex of the segments, and the small lateral white spots are extended into a very narrow cephalocaudal line on most of the segments. The ventral tufts are not so pronounced as in the male and could easily be overlooked; the venter is yellow with apical brown bands.

Legs as in the male, but the last joint in either may be yellow with a dark basal spot or band. Ungues are uniserrate on all the legs.

Wings as in male, but darker.

Stegomyia nigritia, n. sp. (female).

Head dark brown, closely covered, except the very tip of the vertex which is partly white, with dark brown flat scales and a few brown bristles; antennæ brown, verticels and pubescence brown, basal joint brown with a few white flat scales; palpi dark brown, ultimate joint and apex of penultimate brilliant white; proboscis dark brown; clypeus dark brown; eyes dark brown.

Thorax dark brown; prothoracic lobes with brilliant white flat scales and brown bristles; mesonotum with dark brown slender curved scales, and a line of brilliant white scales at the lateral margin extending cephalad from the wing joint almost continuously to the prothoracic lobes, and partly on the pleura; pleura brown with a few bunches of white scales and the line just referred to at the junction of the mesonotum; scutellum with brown flat scales; metanotum brown.

Abdomen: Dark brown with dark brown scales and brilliant white lateral spots sometimes extending across the tergum as very narrow basal bands, venter brown with basal sub-median brilliant white spots.

Legs: coxæ and trochanters all mottled brown and white scales; fore femora dark brown with apical white spot, tibiæ dark, 1st and 2nd tarsal joints with tiny basal white spots, remaining joints dark; mid-femora dark with narrow light line ventrally, apex white, tibiæ dark with very small basal white spots, 1st and 2nd tarsal joints with small basal white spots, and a couple of white scales at base of third joint on one leg, the rest dark; hind femora white at base and as a line on cephalic aspect to near the apex, apex white, tibiæ dark with tiny basal white spot, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th tarsal joints dark with broad white basal bands, last joint pure white.

Wing: brown scaled; cells rather long, 1st submarginal distinctly longer and about the same width as 2nd posterior; base of third long vein and mid cross-vein meet and of about equal length, posterior cross-vein a trifle longer and distant more than twice its length. Halteres dark.

Length 5 mm., without proboscis.

Habitat, Cottabato, Mindanao, P. I.

Taken December.

Described from two quite perfect specimens sent by the Surgeon at the Post.

The mesonotum suggests *D. fusca*, Theob., but the third long vein is not carried back, and the leg markings are, of course, quite distinctive.

Culex? aureopunctis, n. sp. (female).

Head brown, covered with ochraceous curved and lateral flat scales, many dark brown fork scales, a line of yellow scales around the eyes, a couple of yellow bristles between the eyes and many brown ones projecting forward around the eyes. The head does not seem at all denuded, nevertheless there is a bare median V-shaped space, the base at the vertex. Antennæ dark brown, white banded at the joints, verticels and pubescence dark brown, basal joint brown; palpi dark brown with some pale scales; proboscis apparently has the apical third partly denuded, but the remaining scales show dark brown with a deep ochraceous band near the apical third especially well marked on the ventral side, labellæ dark; eyes brown with red-gold reflections; clypeus brown.

Thorax dark brown; prothoracic lobes with light ochraceous scales and brown bristles; mesonotum covered with dark brown curved scales and a few golden yellow ones which make a broken line from the wing joints to the prothoracic lobes at the junction of mesonotum and pleura, and a faint line on either side of the "bare space" running cephalad

from the scutellum about half the length of the mesonotum, where they terminate in two brilliant round yellow spots, also a faint median spot near the nape, heavy bunches of brown bristles on either side of the "bare space" and at the wing joint; pleura brown with some pale scales; scutellum brown with bright ochraceous curved scales and many brown bristles; metanotum brown.

Abdomen brown, closely covered with brown flat scales and a few apical ochraceous ones on the 4th, 5th and 6th segments, making minute apical bands on the two latter, apical hairs ochraceous, venter ochraceous, with dark apical bands, the ochraceous scales extending on the seventh segment so as to form small lateral spots visible on the dorsal aspect.

Legs: Coxæ brown with pale scales, trochanters with ochraceous scales; all the femora with very dark brown scales, speckled or mottled with ochraceous spots, ventrally ochraceous and with an apical ochraceous spot; tibiæ dark, mottled with ochraceous spots, the bases and apices very narrowly ochraceous-banded, and in some lights the whole tibia looks fawn-coloured; all the femora and tibiæ with many dark brown bristles; all the tarsi very dark, but in some lights appear fawn-coloured. Fore and mid unguis with a tiny basal protuberance, hardly a tooth, hind unguis simple.

Wings: Clear, with very small brown scales; indeed, for the size of the insect all the scales are small; the median scales rather heavy and *Tentorhynchus*-like, the lateral scales linear. The apex of the wing is densely scaled, but the base of the sixth and third long veins have apparently never had any lateral scales, though there are a few at the apex of the sixth, and the apical half of the third is rather densely scaled. The costa shows a delicately spinous effect. The cells are long, nearly double the length of the stems, and the first submarginal is longer and narrower than the second posterior cell, their bases nearly on a line; the root of the third long vein and the mid cross-vein meet and are of about equal length, the posterior cross-vein is about one-quarter longer, and is directed slightly backward and only a little interior to the mid. Halteres are dark, the knob darker than the stem.

Length, 7.5 mm., without proboscis.

Habitat.—Cottabato, Mindanao, P. I.

Taken December.

Described from one nearly perfect specimen sent by Capt. Eastman, M. C., U. S. Army. It is a large species, and in the hand is a rich reddish-brown, the two yellow spots on the thorax being very noticeable.