

URANOETAENIA MATTINGLYI SP. N., A NEW SPECIES OF MOSQUITO
 (DIPTERA, CULICIDAE) FROM HYDERABAD (DECCAN), INDIA.

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Communicated by Mr. P. F. MATTINGLY.

Uranotaenia mattinglyi sp. n.

This species belongs to Group B (*Pseudoficalbia*) of *Uranotaenia* (Edwards, 1932), which is distinguished from the other Group, A (*Uranotaenia*), by the absence of a line of flat scales in front of wing-root or bright blue scales on the head and pleura.

It is a medium-sized mosquito of fairly robust build with a strong purplish-blue sheen on the proboscis, legs and dark parts of thorax and abdomen. Among other characters the shape of the male style separates it from *U. annandalei* Barr. and *U. bimaculata* Leic. The dark pleura and absence of a thin line of narrow white scales along margin of mesonotum from wing-roots continued round front distinguish it from *U. nivipleura* Leic. It differs from *U. maculipleura* Leic. in the coloration of the pleura and the length of the palpi. It is marked off from *U. hebes* Barr. by the bare wing-roots, and the presence of more than one dark area on the pleura and more numerous distally expanded upright scales on the head. It is readily distinguished from *U. hussaini* Qutubuddin, by its smaller size and the coloration of the pleura; *U. hussaini* has uniformly pale pleura.

Since the new species has close affinities with *U. novobscura* Edw. and *U. recondita* Edw., the following comparative table is given to establish its identity more distinctly:

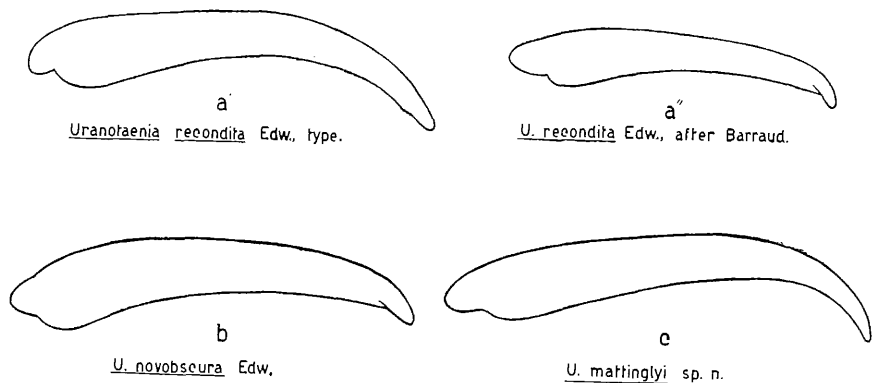
Comparative Table.

<i>U. recondita</i> Edw.	<i>U. novobscura</i> Edw.	<i>U. mattinglyi</i> sp. n.
<i>Head:</i>		
Palps in both sexes rather variable, at least slightly more than 2 × the length of the clypeus.	Palps less than 2 × the length of the clypeus.	Palps less than 2 × the length of the clypeus in ♀, even shorter in the male.
Eye-margins pale but not conspicuously so.	Eye-margins with few or no pale scales except at sides.	Eye-margins distinctly whitish.
Female antennae exceeding proboscis by at least the last two segments.	..	Female antennae exceeding the proboscis by at most the last segment.

Comparative Table—continued.

<i>U. recondita</i> Edw.	<i>U. novobscura</i> Edw.	<i>U. mattinglyi</i> sp. n.
<i>Thorax</i> :		
Pronotal lobes dark-scaled.	..	Pronotal lobes with whitish scales.
Mesepimeron and sternopleura dark only on the upper parts.	Mesepimeron and sternopleura almost entirely dark. Meron and coxae paler, but not strikingly so.	Mesepimeron and sternopleura dark except at their lower edges, contrasting strongly with pale meron and coxae.
Thoracic bristles very strongly developed.	Thoracic bristles only moderately developed.	Thoracic bristles very strongly developed.
<i>Abdomen</i> :		
Pale venter contrasting strongly with dark dorsum.	Venter slightly paler than dorsum, but not strikingly so.	Pale venter contrasting strongly with dark dorsum.
* <i>Male Terminalia</i> :		
Style tapering from near base, relatively long and slender (fig. 1, a', a'').	Style shorter, stouter, of more or less uniform thickness for most of its length (fig. 1, b).	Style much as in <i>recondita</i> , but shorter and slightly stouter (fig. 1, c).

*The style of the new species is intermediate in shape between those of *novobscura* Edw. and *recondita* Edw. Barraud's figure of the latter is extremely misleading, and I have dissected the type and one other topotypic specimen for comparison. It would seem that this drawing was made from such an angle as to occasion considerable foreshortening. The differences between the styles of these species are very easily exaggerated if they are drawn from different angles. In my opinion comparison should always be made from fresh preparations which can easily be rotated. *P. F. Mattingly*.

FIG. 1.—*Uranotaenia* spp. ♂ styles.

Female.—*Head* : Covered with dark brown flat scales with a border of pale creamy scales to the eye-margins that appear distinctly whitish. A large number of long brown upright scales on the vertex and nape ; the ends of these scales are markedly expanded ; torus pale brown ; clypeus paler still. Palps very short, rather less than twice the length

of the clypeus. *Proboscis*: Dark brown with a strong purplish-blue sheen above, a little shorter than abdomen; approximate length 1.5–1.6 mm.; the labellum and the underside pale, the tip strongly swollen. Antennae slightly longer than the proboscis, exceeding the latter by at most the last segment. *Thorax*: Integument of mesonotum dark with purplish-blue sheen; scales narrow and brown, bristles very strongly developed; pronotal lobes with whitish scales; posterior pronotum bare and of pale brown colour. Space beneath the anterior spiracle darker; pleura with dark patches; mesepimeron and sternopleura dark except at their lower edges, contrasting strongly with pale meron and coxae. Sternopleura with whitish scales. There is no border of creamy broad scales to the mesonotum, nor any thin line of lanceolate pale scales on the margin. Wing-roots devoid of scales. No spiracular bristles present. A row of 7 to 10 fairly strong bristles occurs on the posterior border of the sternopleura, and a single strong bristle on the lower mesepimeron. *Wings*: Dark scaled, about 2.6–2.7 mm. *Legs*: Dark brown dorsally with a strong purplish blue sheen; paler beneath. Segment I of fore tarsi shorter than tibia and a little longer than segments II–V together. Segment I of hind tarsi slightly longer than tibia. *Abdomen*: Dorsum very dark with a purplish blue sheen, without markings; venter pale, covered with whitish scales, contrasting strongly with dark dorsum. Male resembles female, but antennae plumose; tip of the proboscis strongly swollen as in the female; palps shorter than those of the female.

Male terminalia: Style tapering from near base, much as in *U. recondita* Edw., but shorter and slightly stouter (fig. 1, c).

Egg, larva and pupa unknown.

Habitat: caught from crab-holes in an old pond in the Public Garden, Hyderabad (Deccan) City, India, in October, 1943.

I have great pleasure in dedicating this species to Mr. Mattingly, to whom I am highly indebted for confirming the identification of the species and for valuable criticism of the MS. of this paper, which has been amended to embrace his suggestions. He also kindly made drawings of the male styles of the new species and *U. recondita* type in the British Museum for me, and amended the comparative table with the inclusion of *U. novobscura*.

The holotype male and female are in the British Museum.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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SOME NEW IRANIAN ACRIDIDAE (ORTHOPTERA).

By G. POPOV, F.R.E.S.

(Desert Locust Survey.)

THE following paper contains descriptions of four new genera, eight new species and one new subspecies from Iran. The majority came from an extensive collection submitted for examination by the Iranian Ministry of Agriculture; others have been collected by Messrs. E. P. Wiltshire, H. S. Darling and myself. All types have been deposited in the British Museum (Natural History).

My deep thanks are due to Dr. B. P. Uvarov, without whose guidance and encouragement this study would never have been accomplished.

Subfamily ACRIDINAE.

Stawroderus scalaris demavendi subsp. n. (fig. 1).

Differs from the typical subspecies by the following characters :

Elytra and wings abbreviated, particularly in female; venation simplified. Wings clear, narrowly pointed; first lobe not separated.

	♂ type. (mm.).	♀ paratype. (mm.).		♂ type. (mm.).	♀ paratype. (mm.).
Total length .	20	26.5	Elytra width .	3.5	3
Antenna .	9	8.5	Wing length .	10	7.5
Pronotum .	4	5	Wing width .	5	3.5
Elytra length .	12	10	Hind femur .	11.5	14

Elburz mountains 40 miles N.E. of Tehran, 2500 mts. 14.vii.1950, 4 ♂ (including type), 5 ♀ (*G. Popov*).

Subfamily OEDIPODINAE.

Phaeonotus gen. n.

Closely allied to *Sphingonotus*, but differing from it by very smooth, shiny integument; striking coloration; exceedingly long antennae; the shape of male cercus; and by broader elytra with straight hind margin.

Of medium size, slender.

Head strongly raised above pronotum. Front in profile very oblique, particularly in male. Frontal ridge concave, its margins gradually widening downwards and obliterated near the clypeus; its upper part in profile distinctly projecting between the antennae. Fastigium of vertex concave and sloping forward; foveolae very narrow, indistinct. Eyes large, more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide. Antennae filiform, nearly twice as long as head and pronotum in both sexes.

Pronotum constricted in the middle, with 3 transverse sulci. Metazona slightly convex and about twice the length of the prozona; posterior angle about 90° , rounded. Median carina very low, sometimes absent in the prozona, occasionally distinguishable even between the furrows and interrupted by all three. Lateral lobes with rounded lower angles, higher than broad. Mesosternal lobes and their interspace transverse. Metasternal lobes widely separated.

Elytra basally densely reticulate, rather broad, with straight posterior margin; apex broadly rounded and slightly oblique, projecting well beyond the tip of the abdomen; intercalate vein sinuose, at the apex very close to vena radialis posterior. Wings moderately wide, elongate, venation normal.