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Anopheles rufipes var. *brucechwatti* Hamon, Taufflieb and Dyemkouma

For a long time it has been known that *Anopheles rufipes* s.l. occurs in two distinct forms, *A. rufipes* s.s. and *A. rufipes* var. *ingrami*, indistinguishable in the larval state but separable in the adults by the degree of pale scaling present on the third hind tarsal segment (De Meillon, 1947). Recently, however, Hamon *et al.* (1961) discovered and named a new variety of *rufipes*, var. *brucechwatti* from the Tchad and Haute Volta area of West Africa. Adults can be separated from both the type form and var. *ingrami* by the dark apices of the female palps and by the possession of a broad dark band in the middle of the fourth hind tarsal segment, the third segment being mainly dark as in *rufipes* s.s. Larvae are indistinguishable from the type form or var. *ingrami*.

Two female adults of var. *brucechwatti* were captured biting man out of doors in Kaduna, Northern Nigeria, in February 1961. Both specimens had the palps broadly dark apically and the fourth hind tarsal segment largely dark in the middle, wing scaling was similar to that illustrated for *rufipes* s.s. by De Meillon (1947, p. 222) except that dark areas 3 and 4 on the costa and vein 1 were not separated by a pale interruption. This variation, however, is not confined to var. *brucechwatti* as it also occasionally occurs in both *rufipes* s.s. and var. *ingrami* found in the Kaduna area. In one specimen of var. *brucechwatti* there was only one pale spot present on the basal $\frac{1}{4}$ of the costa of one wing, the other wing had the two small pale spots usually associated with *rufipes* s.l. This is both the first record of this new variety of *rufipes* from Nigeria and of it biting man.

Anopheles theileri Edwards

There appears to be some confusion as to the correct identification of this species in the adult state. This is due to the considerable variation exhibited by *Anopheles hancocki* var. *brohieri* which is often mistakenly identified as *theileri*. Adam *et al.* (1956), however, give an account of the salient characters used in the separation of *theileri* and *hancocki* var. *brohieri*. Using a key to the Nigerian Anophelini (Service, 1961) which incorporates these criteria, two female adults found in a goat baited Magoon trap near Kaduna were identified as *theileri*. This prompted the re-examination of a series of adults in the collection of the Malaria Unit, Kaduna, labelled as *theileri*, but thought to be var. *brohieri*. It was found that although 13 of these were in fact var. *brohieri* 2 specimens, both caught in the Kaduna area, were in fact true *theileri*. It appears therefore that *theileri* although uncommon does occur in West Africa.

Culex grahami var. *farakoensis* Hamon

This variety differs from the type form only in larval characters, the adults are, according to Hamon (1954), most probably inseparable from *grahami* s.s. Its presence in Nigeria is recorded here for the first time.

Larvae were found in association with those of *Aedes vittatus* in rock pools in a rocky outcrop in the Guinea Savannah at Anara which is situated about 15 miles north of Kaduna. These pools are fully exposed to the sun and the water in them rises during the middle of the day to 42 degrees centigrade; and the majority of them have an aquatic emergent plant, *Dopatrium longidens*, growing in them. During the dry season, from approximately November to April, these pools are completely dry, this restricts the breeding period, in this type of habitat at least, to the comparatively short wet season of the year. As to be expected it was observed that the duration of the immature stages was short, from egg hatching to adult emergence from the pupae took only 7-10 days.

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