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# An Algerian Anopheline Found in Greece

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## An Algerian Anopheline Found in Greece

(Diptera, Culicidae, *An. Marteri*, S. & P.)

By Raymond C. Shannon

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In October 1932, the writer found *Anopheles* (*Anopheles*) *marteri*, Senevet & Prunelle, 1927, a species heretofore known only from Algeria, in the mountains of northern Greece.

Larvae, pupae and adults were obtained at an altitude of about 1000 meters on Mt. Pangeon, Macedonia. The characters exhibited by these stages agree in all particulars with published descriptions of *marteri*. A direct comparison of the male terminalia of local specimens with those of a male kindly sent by Dr. G. SENEVET shows differences of so slight a nature (minute variations in size of structures) that they do not suffice to distinguish the Greek form as a separate variety.

The habitat of the species is of unusual interest. Both in Algeria and Macedonia the larvae occur in small mountain streams particularly favoring small pockets under overhanging rocks. Adults were also found on Pangeon in nearby rock recesses. SENEVET (1) states that in the Tell mountain region of Algeria the larvae of *An. claviger* (*bifurcatus*) are frequently found associated with those of *marteri*. A single larva of *claviger* was collected along with our *marteri* material although several of the former were also found in a small marshy area about 300 meters higher in which *marteri* larvae were not found. Also our present records indicate that *superpictus* larvae apparently do not occur as high as in the case of the *marteri* larvae, there being on Pangeon

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(1) *Notes sur les moustiques*, I, « Arch. Inst. Pasteur d'Algérie », 10 (4) : 471-477, 1932 [vide « Rev. App. Ent. », 21 (4), 83, 1933].

a distance of about 300 meters altitude between the two species. Probably some overlapping in the altitudinal distribution of these species occurs under favorable conditions, but whereas *superpictus* is typically a hill-stream breeder it seems likely that *marteri* is more strictly confined to typical mountainous zones.

SENEVET apparently has only found the larvae of *marteri* in the spring (*ibid* and *in litt*). In 1932, he found the first larvae on April 30th. and the last on June 23d. ; the streams becoming almost dry in the summer.

Although the stream on Pangeon wherein the larvae were found is very small, it appears to be a permanent one and probably larvae are to be found here throughout the warm season. They were fairly numerous when first found (October, 1932) about 100 being collected from three small pools. They were again found this year, May 14th. (1933) about 20 larvae all in the 1st. and 2d. stages.

Judging by the present known distribution of *marteri*, it is probable that it exists elsewhere in the mountains of southern Europe.

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