

the year for larvæ, found them, and through the winter of last year had live pupæ in his cages. He further tells us that of the larvæ of *Pararge egeria* var. *egerides* (usually single-brooded in the Harz) obtained from captured females in June, half fed-up and emerged in Hamburg in the following September, the rest pupating at the end of that month and in October, and in this phase hibernating for a spring emergence.

A NEW MOSQUITO FROM SAMOA.

By FRED. V. THEOBALD, M.A., F.E.S., &c.

Pseudotæniorhynchus samoænsis, n. sp.

Head brown, with narrow pale border around the eyes and pale line in the middle, a dark patch on each side; black upright scales all over the head. Proboscis almost black, with a median creamy band. Thorax deep brown, with somewhat marked median lines and two pale spots before the bare space in front of scutellum. Abdomen deep blackish-brown, unbanded except for a narrow pale basal broken band on the last segment, with basal, almost white, lateral spots; venter with third and fourth segments with basal pale bands, the fifth with a line of pale scales at the apex, others with traces of basal bands. Legs deep brown, narrowly banded, the bands mainly basal, but traces on the apices. Wings brown scaled.

♀. Head shiny blackish, with a few small pale narrow-curved scales and numerous upright black forked scales all over it, a line of pale narrow-curved scales around the eyes and small flat grey and dark lateral scales, a median nude line appearing pale; proboscis rather thick, black with a median pale creamy band, black chætæ ventrally at the base; palpi moderately long, black-scaled; clypeus deep brownish black.

Thorax black, with small, narrow-curved thin brown scales, very dense, two spots of similar but pale golden scales before the bare space in front of the scutellum, traces of two median parallel bare lines showing as dark lines, with two lines of paler hairs in the middle and others at the sides; lateral chætæ black, very dense over the wing-roots and a number on each side of the bare space passing back to the scutellum; scutellum paler, with small narrow-curved dark scales and long black posterior border-bristles, dense on the lateral lobes; metanotum brown; pleuræ black and grey with some small flat whitish scales.

Abdomen black, unbanded, with small basal creamy white lateral spots, which are prominent on the last segment, nearly forming a band; posterior border hairs pallid; venter with basal pale bands, the fifth with a white band near or on the apical border; on the sixth and seventh segments the basal lateral spots spread out along the sides of the segments to some extent.

Legs dark brownish black, the fore pair with a small apical yellow spot on femora and tibiæ and on the first four tarsals basal pale

bands; in the mid pair very similar, but slightly more prominent; in the hind the banding still more prominent, in all traces of it on the apices of the segments; femora and tibiæ with numerous black chætæ; unguis small, equal and simple.

Wings rather narrow, with dense brown scales, rather broad and straight with shorter and broader median vein-scales; first fork-cell longer but about the same width as the second fork-cell, their bases about level; stem of the first not quite half as long as the cell; stem of the second about half as long as the cell; posterior cross-vein much longer than the mid cross-vein close to it. Halteres with pale stem and large fuscous knob with pale scales, especially at the apex.

Length, 4·8 mm.

Habitat.—Apia, Samoa.

Observations.—Described from a single perfect female sent me by Dr. K. Friederiks, Government Zoologist of Samoa; two specimens were taken in a privy.

It forms a very marked species of *Pseudotæniorhynchus*, easily told by the brown thorax having no posterior pale spots and by the abdominal ornamentation. The type I have presented to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Dr. Friederiks tells me the other mosquitoes found in Samoa are *Stegomyia fasciata*, Fab.; *Stegomyia pseudoscutellaris*, Thorp; *Culex fatigans*, Wied; and a species of *Mansonia* (i. e., *Tæniorhynchus*).

SYNONYMY OF *ICHNEUMON OBLITERATUS* AND *I. BARBIFRONS*.

By CLAUDE MORLEY, F.E.S.

SOME time ago Dr. T. A. Chapman was so good as to present me with a female of *Ichneumon obliteratus*, Wesmael (*Ichn. Miscellanea*, 1855, p. 18), which emerged on August 21st, 1910, from the pupa of *Brenthis pales*, found at Furka, in Switzerland, on 28th of the previous month. When first describing the species, Wesmael knew but a single female: "M. le Dr. Kriechbaumer a pris cette femelle aux environs de Coire, en Suisse." Giraud (*Ann. Soc. France*, 1877, p. 398) says Fallou bred it—evidently still the female only—and adds in a footnote, "L' *I. obliteratus* provient de chenilles d' *Argynnis pales* prises en juillet 1866, autour de l'hospice du Simplon, dans le Valais," Switzerland. Berthoumieu in 1894 simply epitomises this (somewhat incorrectly), and adds "Holstein," in Prussia, apparently on his own authority. "Mâle inconnu."

Dr. Chapman has just sent me three more females with a single male, bred during August, 1912, at Col d'Iseran, in the