

(Diptera, Culicidae).

Vargas, L., and A. Díaz Nájera. 1961. Nueva especie de Sabethes de México <sup>^</sup>  
Rev. Inst. Salubr. Enferm. Trop. (Mex.) 21:(1-2): 73-77.

Translation from Spanish by George C. Steyskal, 1989:

A new species of Sabethes from Mexico (Diptera, Culicidae).

L. Vargas and A. Díaz Nájera

(Institute of Health and Tropical Diseases).

In a previous study on sabethines, Vargas and Díaz Nájera (1959) presented the description of the external characters and those of the male genitalia of a male specimen which they identified as Sabethes (Sabethes) belisarioi Neiva, 1908, designating an allotype of that species and adding a list of all species of the subgenus Sabethes. Lacking typical material of belisarioi for comparison, the authors based their identification on the external characters of females as given in various articles in the literature, but chiefly on Lane and Cerqueira (1942) and Lane (1953).

In connection with this, Dr. Alan Stone, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Insect Identification and Parasite Introduction Research Branch, Washington, D.C., said in a personal communication to us that Lane and Causey (1955) had designated the allotype of Sabethes (Sabethes) belisarioi Neiva, using material from Minas Gerais, Brasil, and on examining our figures and those of Lane and Causey (1955) found differences in the ~~in the~~ genitalic characters sufficient to indicate the certain presence of distinct species, and that a study of the matter would be of interest.

We sincerely thank Dr. Stone for his remarks on the species, for his reading of our manuscript, and for his furnishing the references that we did not have the opportunity to study at the right time.

We now, with the intention of clarifying the situation in regard to Mexican species, ~~we~~ have prepared a revision of the Sabethes which have white spots on the legs and agglomerations of long scales on both sides of them to produce

the appearance of a bird's feather. The external characters of belisarioi and the Mexican species are actually very similar, but in the characters of the male genitalia they may be easily separated.

Sabethes (Sabethes) ortizi n. sp.,

Sabethes (Sabethes) belisarioi Neiva of Vargas and Díaz Nájera, 1959.

Male: Described in the previous publication.

Female: Much larger, more than 2 cm. Head: Occiputawide, scales very brilliant dark blue, 2 cornute black setae ~~at~~ at the opening of the front; latter narrow, merely a fine line. Clypeus without setae, gently convex, dark brown. Palpi very short, not reaching basal 1/3 of proboscis, with metallic shining blue scales. Proboscis with scales like those of the palpi, length equal to apical 1/3 of forefemur, apical part dilated and with a concentration of scales. Antennae covered with very fine silvery pilosity and with sparse black setae at the articulation of each segment; torus prominent, with silvery pollinosity.

Thorax: Covered with very brilliant yellowish green scales, including anterior and posterior pronotum as well as scutellum; anterior margin of pronotum with sparse black setae; scutellum with similar setae. Postnotum covered with shining gray scales and with group of 1 - 6 setae in lower 1/3. Pleura black, covered with brilliant silvery scales, including coxae. Upper part of mesepimeron with group of white setae. Forelegs: Femur with brilliant blue scales; tibia with long scales on 2 sides, giving it the appearance of a bird feather; tarsus dark, along one side of segment II with longitudinal spot of white scales reaching neither base nor apex. Midlegs: Femur longer than those of fore- and hindlegs; tibia with basal 1/3 blue, then along inner side with spot of snowy white scales ~~s~~ preceded by a concentration of much longer black scales filling ~~two~~ sides of its apical half and continuing to the tip of

tarsus I, also giving it the appearance of a feather; tarsal segments II and III white, tip of latter dark, as also segments IV and V. Hindlegs: Femur and tibia with sparse spines, tarsal segment I with long scales on two sides in apical 1/3, featherlike; tarsal segments II and III dark, segments IV and V bearing longitudinal spot of white scales on one side, tip of V black.

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Claws of all legs simple. Wings with very wide, short scales, uniformly dark brown on all veins, without characters of specific importance.

Abdomen: Tergites covered with variably colored scales which may be green or, in a different light, blue or iridescent; sternites with white scales and similarly colored fine pilosity.

Holotype: [sic!] Male; genitalia mounted on slide in Canada balsam, registered under no. 6465; another slide is of 3 legs; remainder of adult mounted on pin. [The figures appear in Vargas and Díaz Najera (1959) under the name of Sabethes (Sabethes) belisarioi Neiva, 1908].

Allotype: Female, pin-mounted, registered under no. 6504.

Paratypes: 2 females, pin-mounted.

Type Locality: All specimens were captured on the road to the Palenque ruins, aldea of El Naranjo, State of Chiapas, Mexico, as they were attempting to feed on a man and a horse in a wooded place, humid and with much shade; taken by A. Díaz Najera, 26.III.1958.

The type material is preserved in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology in the Institute of Health and Tropical Diseases. <sup>#</sup><sub>^</sub>

The species is named in honor of Dr. Carlos Ortiz Mariotte, Director of Epidemiology and Sanitary Campaigns, Secretary of Health and Welfare.

#### DISCUSSION

Of the group of nine species of the subgenus Sabethes, so far as is known, only three have white-spotted legs: S. (S.) amazonicus Gordon & Evans, 1922; S. (S.) belisarioi Neiva, 1908; and S. (S.) tarsopus Dyar & Knab, 1908. To this list must now be added S. (S.) ortizi n. sp.; the remaining six have uniformly

dark legs and we are not concerning ourselves with them here, inasmuch as we are dealing only with the taxonomic separation of the four cited species.

The following characters may be used to separate belisarioi from ortizi n. sp.:

S. (S.) belisarioi Neiva, 1908. Genitalia: Dististyle with group of hairs or bristles not forming tuft; one margin serrate.

Tergite IX with 5 setae on each side.

Sternite X with denticles on one of its terminal margins.

Foreleg: Tarsal segments II and III in entire length with white spot on only one side.

S. (S.) ortizi n. sp. Genitalia: Dististyle with 2 tufts of fine setae, one conspicuous, the other small; one of its margins with group of distinctly shaped strong spines.

Tergite IX with 7 setae on each side.

Sternite X with smooth terminal margins.

Foreleg: Tarsal segment II with white spot in more than apical half on one side only; tarsal segment III dark.

The following characters may be noted to separate amazonicus from ortizi:

S. (S.) amazonicus Gordon & Evans, 1922. Foreleg: Tarsal segments III <sup>to</sup> V white on one side only.

Hindleg: Tibia with erect scales not forming tuft.

S. (S.) ortizi n. sp. Foreleg: Tarsal segments III <sup>to</sup> V uniformly dark; white spot on segment II filling more than apical half on only one side.

Hindleg: Tibia without erect scales; segment I of tarsus with tuft of scales featherlike and filling entire apical 1/3.

The characters of the midleg differ greatly in the white zones shown by <sup>the</sup> two species. As far as concerns the male genitalia of amazonicus, we do not

cite them because they are unknown, according to Lane (1953).

The characters separating tarsopus from ortizi are as follows:

§. (S.) tarsopus Dyar & Knab, 1908. Genitalia: Dististyle with a conspicuous tuft of setae.

Tergite IX with 3 - 4 setae on each side.

Foreleg: Tarsal segments III and IV white on only one side; segment II dark.

Midleg: Tibia black with median white spot tarsal segments II - IV white, V black.

Hindleg: Tarsal segment I without featherlike tuft; segments IV and V white in entire length on only one side.

§. (S.) ortizi n. sp. Genitalia: Dististyle with 2 tufts of setae, one conspicuous and one small.

Tergite IX with 7 setae on each side.

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Foreleg: Tarsal segments III and IV wholly dark; segment II with more than apical 1/3 white on only one side.

Midleg: Tibia with base black, remainder white up to middle; segment II white; segment III white only in basal half, remainder black; segments IV and V black.

Hindleg: Tarsal segment I with featherlike tuft in apical 1/3; segments IV and V white on only one side, tip of segment V black

We have available specimens of neither amazonicus nor belisarioi and only females of tarsopus, but inasmuch as ortizi is larger it is distinct, Vargas and Diaz Najera (1959) noting that its hindleg is 14.5 mm long. The characters cited for the males of tarsopus are from the figures by Galindo, Carpenter, and Trapido (1951), wherein they describe that sex.

[ English Summary and References as in original ]