

Footo (1954, loc. cit.) was based largely on this Puerto Rican material. It agrees in general with annulipes from Jamaica and Florida as does the illustration of the head of the larva. However, the illustration of the terminal segments of the larva does not agree in the most significant feature of the siphon of annulipes, namely the location of the subdorsal tufts of the siphon. If this illustration is accurate and is based on Puerto Rican material associated with the adults, it would appear that this population is not conspecific with annulipes. This is also suggested by the breeding sites reported for this population, a stream and pools alongside this stream.

The Validation of Two Names in Anopheles

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Anopheles durenii millecampsi. Stone (1963, Proc. ent. Soc. Wash. 65:136) stated that this was a nomen nudum in Lips (1960, Riv. di Parassit. 21:39). This was incorrect. Lips proposed the name for a variety of durenii from Katanga (Elizabethville), and while he was very careful not to give any description, intending to do so later, he did give several bibliographic citations to treatments of the form, and in one of these de Meillon (1947, Anophelini of the Ethiopian Geographical Region, p. 67) wrote of specimens from Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, that they "-----differ markedly in the scaling or (sic) tergite 8 of the female which is confined to the posterior border of the segment-----". The egg of the Elizabethville form was also described by de Meillon. The name is therefore validated by bibliographic citation and as it was proposed before 1961 its treatment as a variety does not make the name unavailable. Gillies and de Meillon (1968, Anophelinae of Africa South of the Sahara, p. 75) treat millecampsi as a geographical form (=subspecies). The taxon should be known as Anopheles durenii millecampsi Lips, 1960. It should be noted that Lips also mentioned the manuscript name keybergi (or keyberghi) as a synonym of millecampsi. This remains a nomen nudum, as a name published only in synonymy is not available.

Anopheles upemba. Lips (1960, Riv. di Parassit. 21: 303) applied this name to a species described but not named by Mattingly (1955, Parc National de l'Upemba, I Mission G. F. de Witte 32(3):50) from Lusinga, Upemba National Park, Katanga, Congo. Although Lips did not redescribe the species, the definite author and date citation to Mattingly's description is sufficient to validate the name. This name should therefore be Anopheles upemba Lips, 1960.