

LECTOTYPE DESIGNATION FOR *ANOPHELES (CELLIA) RENNELLENSIS* TAYLOR AND MAFFI (DIPTERA: CULICIDAE)

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Abstract. Information is provided on the type series of *Anopheles (Cellia) rennellensis* Taylor and Maffi and a lectotype is designated for this nominal species.

Anopheles (Cellia) rennellensis was named by Taylor and Maffi (1991) for a species of the Punctulatus Complex from Rennell Island described previously by Maffi (1973). According to these authors, the concept of *An. rennellensis* was based on 15 adult females, 66 larvae, 23 larval exuviae, 22 pupae, and seven pupal exuviae from collections made at Matangi in 1970. The adult females, "caught man-biting at Matangi on 23 January 1970 by M. Maffi," were deposited in the Natural History Museum (NHM), London. The remaining material was initially in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, but was lost later when sent by mail from the Bishop Museum to Europe in mid-1987.

While preparing a list of corrections and additions to the "Third supplement to 'A catalog of the mosquitoes of the world'" (Ward 1992), the junior author asked the senior author to verify the presence of type specimens of *An. rennellensis* in the NHM. Following a thorough search, 17 adults (16♀, 1♂) collected by M. Maffi at Matangi on January 23, 1970 were located in the collection among specimens of *An. koliensis* Owen. Each of these specimens bears a hand-printed label inscribed with "RENNELL I. / Matangi / 23.1.70 / M. Maffi." The male and one female each bear a torn scrap of paper inscribed with "α" and "β," respectively. The male also bears a large label inscribed with "A. kol. / ♂ / Mat."

We do not regard these specimens as part of the type series because they are labelled differently than the other 15 and because Taylor and Maffi (1991) explicitly stated that the type series included only "15 adult females." For this reason we consider the remaining 15 females to be the type specimens indicated by Taylor and Maffi (1991). All but one of these specimens bear a second label, each identified by one of the numbers in the following series: T/0069, T/0070, T/0072-T/0076, T/0078-T/0084. The specimens identified as T/0083 and T/0084 also each bear a blue-colored label with "Photographed" printed on it. These are the specimens shown in Figs. 2 and 1, respectively, of Maffi (1973).

Maffi (1973) indicated that "the proboscis, palpi, wings and buccopharyngeal armature of 2 adult females" had been mounted on microscope slides, but none of the females listed above is missing its wings and only one (T/0073) is missing its head. The wing shown in Fig. 3 of Maffi (1973) probably belongs to one of the two females. Assuming that Maffi may have dissected the head of one female (T/0073?) and removed the wings of the second, then the original series of *An. rennellensis* must have included at least one additional specimen. The microscope slides bearing the dissected parts of these females presumably were lost in the mail with the immature stages.

Because Taylor and Maffi (1991) did not designate a holotype for *An. rennellensis*, we have labelled the 15 females indicated above as syntypes of this nominal species. Furthermore, we hereby designate the syntype identified as number T/0084 as the lectotype of *Anopheles (Cellia) rennellensis* Taylor and

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Maffi, 1991. This specimen has been labelled as the lectotype, and the other 14 females have been labelled as paralectotypes. We also considered specimen number T/0083 for lectotype selection (this specimen and the lectotype are both missing one leg), but the lectotype is in much better condition overall. The head, proboscis, and maxillary palpi of the lectotype are shown in the photograph labelled as Fig. 1 in Maffi (1973).

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