

with golden brown scales. It has the size and the general color of *titillans*. We found a male amongst the material.

Genitalia: Side pieces about twice as long as wide, narrowed a little at the middle. Apical lobe present with an inner and an outer division, the inner division with moderately long hairs, outer division with long hairs and filaments, one of the filaments spatulate. Tip of basal lobe a stout rod, attenuated at the middle, with rounded tip on which a short terminal spine is inserted. A group of long hairs at the base of the side piece. Clasp filament very stout, distorted, tapering to tip, with a terminal spine and a long slender branch. Harpes small, toothed at tip. Unci a stout basal cylinder.

Mansonia arribalzagae Theobald.

Mansonia coticula Dyar and Knab seems to be a synonym of this species.

COMMENT ON THE PRECEDING PAPER

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

Mrs. Bonne-Wepster and Doctor Bonne are to be congratulated on the valuable work, the results of which appear in this paper. A few points of comment occur to me.

Genus PHONIOMYIA Theobald

This name is left in the air. The authors substitute *Dyarina* for *Phoniomyia* Dyar (not Theobald), but are unable to cite a male for *Phoniomyia* Theobald. One of Theobald's specimens is shown to be a *Dodecamyia*, but not the type. Not improbably this rubbed female type will prove to be a *Wyeomyia* or *Dendromyia*, and the name *Phoniomyia* can be dropped.

Wyeomyia grayii Theobald.

The authors state that the species has all the characters of *abebeba* D. & K. from southern Mexico. This presumably refers to the characters of coloration, and not to the genitalia.

It is not at all probable that a Mexican species of this group will prove the same as one from the Lesser Antilles.

Genus GOELDIA Theobald

Of the five species not placed in the table by Bonne-Wepster and Bonne, three are in the National Museum. *G. vonplesseni* D. & K. appears to be the same as *longipalpis* Theobald as restricted.

Goeldia vonplesseni Dyar & Knab.

Lesticocampa vonplesseni Dyar & Knab, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xix, 137, 1906.

Hyloconops longipalpis Theobald, Mon. Culic., iv, 587, 1907.

The name *longipalpis* has been credited to Lutz (in Bourroul); but the species is not described there nor elsewhere by Lutz so far as I know. The first description is by Theobald (1907), and postdates *vonplesseni* D. & K.

Goeldia trichopus Dyar.

Lesticocampa trichopus Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., vii, 10, 1919.

Mid and hind tarsi marked with white; markings at the tips of the tarsi; second hind tarsal joint ciliate; proboscis as long as the abdomen; abdominal colors separated in a nearly straight line; scutellum with bright green scales.

Close to, if not the same as *G. frontosa* Theobald of the table. The metallic green scales exist also on the posterior portion of mesonotum. The published descriptions remain insufficient to decide the synonymy.

Goeldia espini Martini.

Lesticocampa espini Martini, Ins. Ins. Mens., ii, 65, 1914.

Trichoprosopon (Joblotia) stropshirei Ludlow, Psyche, xxvi, 168, 1920.

Tarsi all black; proboscis as long as the abdomen; abdominal colors incised; scutellum concolorous with mesonotum. It thus falls with *lunata* Theobald, differing as follows:

Large; venter and abdominal incisions golden...*lunata* Theobald
Small; venter and abdominal incisions silvery.....*espini* Martini

Genus CULEX Linnaeus

The synonymy of the species of *Culex* proper is considerably upset. Using the numbers of my paper on this group (Ins. Ins. Mens., vi, 94-100, 1918), the following appears to be the result:

4 and 5. **Culex (Culex) nigripalpus** Theobald.

Culex nigripalpus Theobald, Mon. Culic., ii, 322, 1901.

Culex palus Theobald, Mon. Culic., iii, 194, 1903.

Culex factor Dyar & Knab, Jn. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xiv, 212, 1906.

Trichopronomyia microannulata Theobald, Mon. Culic., iv, 481, 1907.

Culex aikenii Dyar & Knab, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxxv, 61, 1908.

Culex proximus Dyar & Knab, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., xi, 38, 1909.

Culex lachrimans Dyar & Knab, Smith. Misc. Colls., Quart. Iss., lii, 259, 1909.

Culex caraibeus Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. No. & Cent. Am. & W. Ind., iii, 257, 1915.

Greater Antillean race, **similis** Theobald.

Culex similis Theobald, Mon. Culic., iii, 207, 1903.

Culex microsquamatus Grabham, Can. Ent., xxxvii, 407, 1905.

Culex regulator Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xiv, 213, 1906.

Culex carmodyae Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xiv, 210, 1906.

Culex prasinopleurus Martini, Ins. Ins. Mens., ii, 68, 1914.

8. **Culex (Culex) corniger** Theobald.

Culex corniger Theobald, Mon. Culic., iii, 173, 1903.

Culex lactator Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xiv, 209, 1906.

Culex hassardii Grabham, Can. Ent., xxxviii, 167, 1906.

Culex basilicus Dyar & Knab, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xix, 169, 1906.

Culex subfuscus Theobald, Mon. Culic., iv, 403, 1907.

Culex lactator loquaculus Dyar & Knab, Smith. Misc. Colls., Quart. Iss., lii, 254, 1909.

Culex leucotelus McCormack, Panama Health Reports, 1918, 29, 1919.

16 and 17. **Culex (Culex) mollis** Dyar & Knab.

Culex carmodyae mollis Dyar & Knab, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xix, 171, 1906.

Culex lateropunctata Theobald, Mon. Culic., iv, 458, 1907.

Culex equivocator Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xv, 203, 1907.

Culex elocutilis Dyar & Knab, Smith. Misc. Colls., Quart. Iss., lii, 255, 1909.

Culex delys Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. No. & Cent. Am. & W. Ind., iii, 317, 1915.

18. ***Culex (Culex) virgultus* Theobald.**

Culex virgultus Theobald, Mon. Culic., ii, 123, 1901.

Culex bilineatus Theobald, Mon. Culic., iii, 196, 1903.

Culex declarator Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xiv, 211, 1906.

Culex inquisitor Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xiv, 211, 1906.

Culex proclamator Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xiv, 211, 1906.

Culex jubillator Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xv, 201, 1907.

Culex revelator Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xv, 202, 1907.

Culex vindicator Dyar & Knab, Smith. Misc. Colls., Quart. Iss., lii, 255, 1909.

Culex dictator Dyar & Knab, Smith. Misc. Colls., Quart. Iss., lii, 255, 1909.

Culex virgultus was described from two males, of which the genitalia were examined. There can be no doubt that this is the earliest name for the species, the known distribution being extended to Brazil. *Culex bilineatus* was described from a female and a male, Theobald distinctly stating that the female has toothed claws. On this account, I referred the species to *Aedes*, and placed it tentatively in the *scapularis* group (Ins. Mens., viii, 105, 1920). Dr. and Mrs. Bonne find that the male is a *Culex*, and of the present species. If the female had been an *Aedes*, I am certain that their attention would have been attracted to the discrepancy. The only other explanation is that Theobald made a mistake, and should have described the claws of the female as simple. As this is by no means a violent assumption, I have arranged the synonymy on this basis. As further confirmation, it may be noted that Theobald says of the female *bilineatus*, "apex of abdomen

bristly," which would apply very well to a *Culex*, but certainly not to an *Aedes*.

27. ***Culex (Culex) infictus* Theobald.**

Culex infictus Theobald, Mon. Culic., ii, 115, 1901.

Culex scholasticus Theobald, Mon. Culic., ii, 120, 1901.

Culex extricator Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xiv, 211, 1906.

40. ***Culex (Micraëdes) corrigani* Dyar & Knab.**

Culex corrigani Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xv, 203, 1907.

Culex chalcocorystes Martini, Ins. Ins. Mens., ii, 70, 1914.

The above synonymy may be mentioned, although not connected with the work here noticed.

55. ***Culex (Choeroporpa) theobaldi* Lutz.**

Melanoconion theobaldi Lutz, Imp. Med., Feb. 10, 1905.

Culex chrysonotum Dyar & Knab, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxxv, 57, 1908.

Genus PSOROPHORA Robineau-Desvoidy

The authors would sink *sayi* D. & K. as a synonym of *posticatus* Wied. An absolute synonym seems to overstate the case, and here is a good opportunity for the subspecific conception. The forms may be known as *Psorophora posticatus posticatus* Weid. and *Psorophora posticatus sayi* D. & K.

***Aedes (Taeniorhynchus) fluviatilis* Lutz.**

Culex fluviatilis Lutz in Bourroul, Mosq. do Brasil, 42, 72, 1904.

Danielsia mediomaculata Theobald, Mon. Culic., iv, 245, 1907.

Danielsia tripunctata Theobald, Mon. Culic., iv, 247, 1907.

Aedes lithoecetor Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xv, 201, 1907.

Aedes zoösofhus Dyar & Knab, Ins. Ins. Mens., v, 165, 1918.

I cannot detect any difference in the types of *zoösofhus* from *fluviatilis*. The specimens came from the hilly region of central Texas, where there is opportunity for the streams to form pot-holes in the coral rock.

***Mansonia nigricans* Coquillett.**

Taeniorhynchus nigricans Coquillett, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vi, 166, 1904.

Bancroftia persephassa Dyar & Knab, Smith. Misc. Colls., Quart. Iss., lii, 254, 1909.

This synonymy has not before been noted, and might as well be adduced here, as well as the following correction to my paper (Ins. Ins. Mens., vi, 112-115, 1918) :

Mansonia justamansonia Chagas.

Taeniorhynchus justa mansonia Chagas, Nov. Esp. de Cul. Braz., 23, 1907.

Taeniorhynchus juxta-mansonia Peryassú, Os Culic. do Brazil, 223, 1908.

THE MALE OF PSOROPHORA COFFINI DYAR & KNAB

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

This species, heretofore known only in specimens from the Bahamas, was bred in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, by Dr. E. Peterson, from larvæ in pools following heavy rains. The male is now described.

Psorophora coffini Dyar & Knab.

Janthinosoma coffini Dyar & Knab, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xix, 134, 1906.

Male. Coloration as in the female. Hypopygium. Side pieces about three times as long as wide, truncate at tip; clasper inserted at the outer angle, slender at base, the tip also small, greatly swollen mesially; a stout claw at tip. Claspette three-fourths as long as the side piece, stout, fused to the side piece for its basal half; outer part free, obliquely truncate, many setæ along the inner surface of the truncation, the tip narrow and bearing two broad distorted filaments, one S-shaped, the other hooked; also a similar but delicate curved filament at the end of the row of setæ. Tenth sternites normal. Aedoeagus small, conical. Two very stout spines represent the ninth tergites, without the usual basal enlargement. Posterior margin of the eighth segment with three very stout setæ on each side.



Dyar, Harrison G. 1921. "Comment on the preceding Paper (Diptera, Culicidae)." *Insecutor inscitiae menstruus* 9, 26–31.

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