

Described from eight specimens, one said to be a male, from the island of St. Vincent, West Indies. The male characters, however, have never been made known, and therefore the species must remain for the present unrecognized. It is possibly the same as one of the mainland forms; but as the species from Trinidad and British Guiana are different, this cannot be assumed. The specialized species of *Haemagogus* with simple claws in the female and short palpi in the male seem to be all of very restricted distribution. In the monograph we gave *splendens* a very extended distribution, Central America, Panama, Trinidad, St. Vincent and Brazil, which must now be canceled.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CERTAIN MOSQUITOES

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

Culex (Choeroporpa) pasadaemon Dyar.

Culex (Choeroporpa) pasadaemon Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., ix, 100, 1921.

The male hypopygium, side piece, and basal organs are illustrated in Plate II, figure 1.

Culex (Choeroporpa) merodaemon Dyar.

Culex (Choeroporpa) merodaemon Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., ix, 100, 1921.

The basal parts of the hypopygium are illustrated in Plate II, figure 2.

Culex (Choeroporpa) dysmathes Dyar & Ludlow.

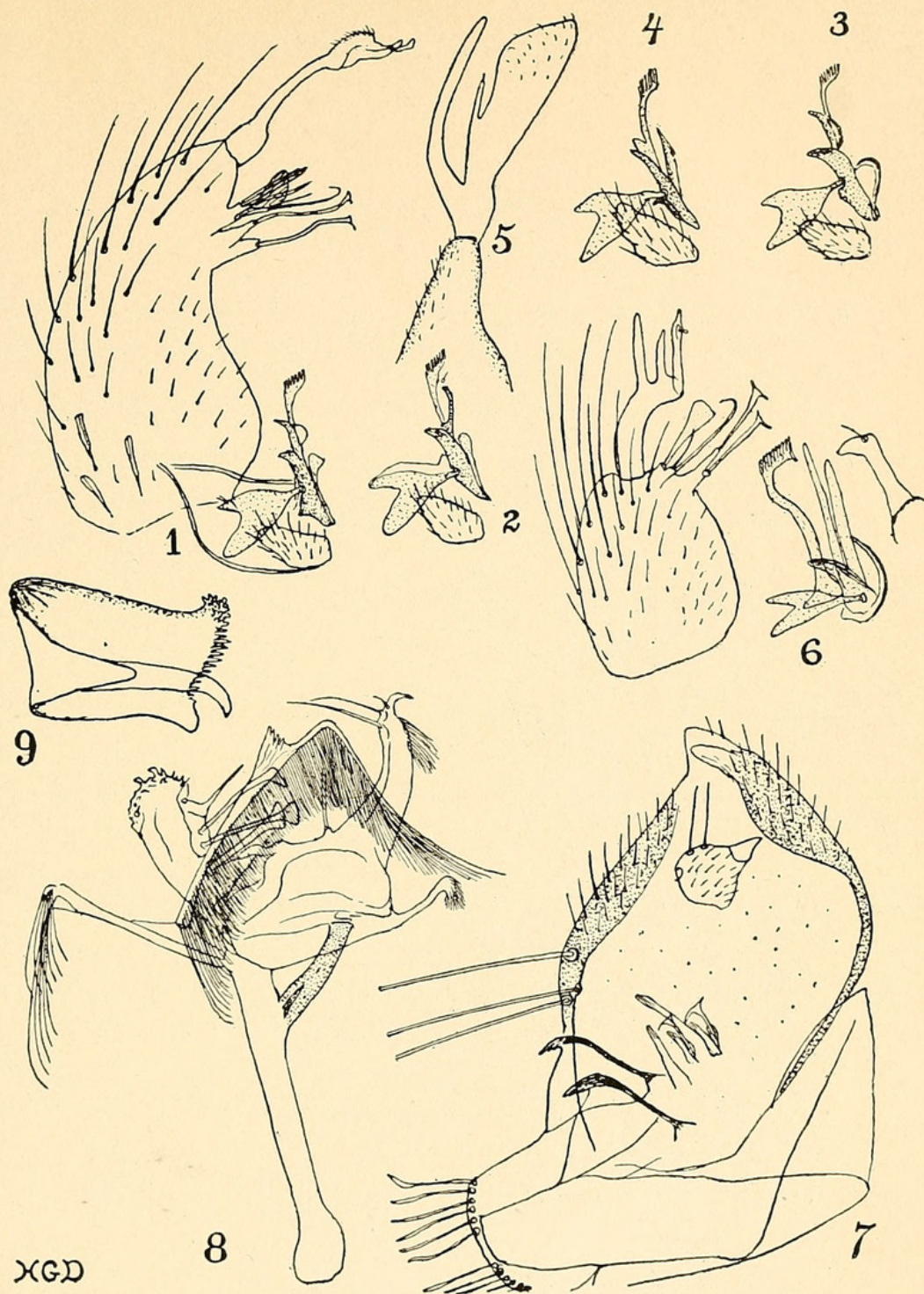
Culex (Choeroporpa) dysmathes Dyar & Ludlow, Ins. Ins. Mens., ix, 47, 1921.

The basal parts of the hypopygium are illustrated in Plate II, figure 3.

Culex (Choeroporpa) holoneus Dyar.

Culex (Choeroporpa) holoneus Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., ix, 35, 1921.

The basal parts of the hypopygium are illustrated in Plate II, figure 4.



HYPOPYGIUM OF MALE MOSQUITOES

Fig. 1. *Culex* (*Choeroporpa*) *pasadaemon* Dyar, side piece and basal parts.

Fig. 2. *Culex* (*Choeroporpa*) *merodaemon* Dyar, basal parts.

Fig. 3. *Culex* (*Choeroporpa*) *dysmathes* Dyar & Ludlow, basal parts.

Fig. 4. *Culex* (*Choeroporpa*) *holoneus* Dyar, basal parts.

Fig. 5. *Prosopolepis prolepidis* Dyar & Knab, clasper.

Fig. 6. *Culex* (*Helcoporpa*) *trifidus* Dyar, side piece, basal parts, and ninth tergite.

Fig. 7. *Sabethoides nitidus* Theobald, side piece and basal parts.

Fig. 8. *Sabethoides nitidus* Theobald, clasper.

Fig. 9. *Culex chidesteri* Dyar, mesosome.

Prosopolepis prolepidis Dyar & Knab.

Wyeomyia prolepidis Dyar & Knab, Ins. Ins. Mens., vii, 1, 1919.

Prosopolepis prolepidis Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., vii, 142, 1919.

Prosopolepis prolepidis Dyar & Ludlow, The Military Surgeon, xlviii, 677, 1921.

The figure of the clasper is repeated from the last reference cited above, Plate II, figure 5.

Culex (Helcoporpa) trifidus, new species.

The definition of the subgenus *Helcoporpa* may be enlarged to include the present form by reading "tip of clasper obliquely elliptically excavate, *or branched*."

Bronzy black, the abdomen with small basal segmental white spots.

Head with flat black scales on vertex, many forked brown ones behind, and a narrow border of white ones along the eye-margins. Mesonotum with fine hair-like dark brown scales. Abdomen bronzy black above, with small segmental white lateral spots; venter dark gray, the segments very narrowly white at their bases. Legs black, the femora white below nearly to the tips; coxæ green. Wing-scales black, narrow, those on the forks of the second vein narrowly ligulate. In the male, the palpi exceed the proboscis by about the length of the last joint, slender, pointed, the last two joints sparsely hairy.

Hypopygium. Side-piece short, subspherical and thick, the end of the abdomen enlarged thereby; lobe near the apex, the outer division shortly notched, with a spatulate leaf, a long hooked filament and a short one; inner division with two filaments with triangular pointed tips, one inserted more basally than the other. Clasper thick, divided into three erect parallel lobes, the center one shorter, the outer one bearing a short appendiculate spine subapically. Tenth sternites comb-shaped, the teeth at the tip divaricate, forming a hook. Mesosome with two long slender straight plates; basal hooks curved; parameres normal, the articulated plate (basal plates?) furcate. Ninth tergites elongated, foot-shaped, with a single seta (Plate II, figure 6, side piece and basal parts).

Types, two males, paratypes, four males and five females, No. 24158, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Escasú, Costa Rica, February 7, 1921, and Tiribí, Costa Rica, January 7, 1921 (A. Alfaro); also Rio Ciruelas, Costa Rica, April 10, 1921 (A. Alfaro).

Sabethoides nitidus Theobald.

Sabethes nitidus Theobald, Mon. Culic., ii, 347, 1901.

Sabethoides nitidus Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. No. & Cent. Am. & W. I., iii, 37, 1915.

Sabethoides nitidus Bonne-Wepster & Bonne, Ins. Ins. Mens., ix, 2, 1921.

Male. Proboscis long, straight, slender, not swollen at the tip, white below for three-fourths its length. Palpi very short, exceeding the clypeus by about its own length. Antennæ as in the female. Femora more broadly white beneath than in the female on fore legs, the mid-femora white at base and with a bright white area beneath at tip occupying about one-fourth of the joint; first mid tarsal white below; second joint white all around, except for a narrow black dorsal line running two-thirds the length of the joint; third tarsal white at base, the upper side black at tip, the black area beginning as a dorsal line and widening to enclose the whole joint at tip.

Hypopygium. Side piece elliptical, flattened, concave, strongly chitinized on the edges; three setæ within; a rounded triangular plate toward the tip, bearing two setæ and a tooth (Pl. II, fig. 7). Clasper with slender column, triangularly widened and divided into five arms, the supporting limb chitinized; first arm small, slender, recurved, spinose; second stout, with pointed curved tip, three setæ and a short beard; third transverse, long, bar-like, angled outwardly like a bird's wing, bearing long fimbriate cilia throughout; fourth thick, capitate, rugose at tip, bearing inwardly three club-shaped filaments and a pointed one; fifth slender, rod-like, with two groups of long curved cilia at its apex (Pl. II, fig. 8). Tenth sternites with rod-like chitinized edge and dentate tip. Aedoeagus of two paired appendages, toothed at tip, the smaller pair with a plate behind each, giving rise to a triangular-tipped filament. Ninth tergites each with six stout setæ with expanded tips.



Dyar, Harrison G. 1921. "Illustrations of certain Mosquitoes." *Insecutor inscitiae menstruus* 9, 114–118.

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