

scaled. Scales of the legs black, those on under side of femora basally whitish; claws of the front and middle tarsi of the male with a tooth under one claw, none under the other, those of the hind feet simple; female with all the claws simple. Scales of wings brown, Length about 3 mm.

Guadeloupe and Santo Domingo, West Indies. Two males and one female, collected by Mr. A. Busck.

*Type*.—No. 8291, U. S. National Museum.

The larva differs widely from that of *Aedes fuscus*; the body bears many large clusters of rather short, stiff hairs, and there are about eight tufts on the breathing tube.

### **Sabethoides undosus**, new species.

Near *confusus*, but the dorsum of the abdomen is not white-scaled in the front angles of the segments. Scales of proboscis and palpi purple, those of the occiput violet-purple, a large patch of white ones each side. Mesonotum and scutellum mixed metallic blue-, green-, and coppery-scaled, the humeri violet-scaled, the lower portion whitish, scales of pleura white. Abdomen purple-scaled, scales of venter white or yellowish, the upper border wavy. Legs purple-scaled, the lower side of the femora and inner side of the tibiae brassy-yellow-scaled; tarsal claws simple. Wings hyaline, the scales brown. Length 3 mm.

Trinidad, W. I. Ten specimens collected by Messrs. F. W. Urich and A. Busck.

*Type*.—No. 8292, U. S. National Museum.

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### **A NEW MYRMELEONID FROM THE UNITED STATES.**

BY ROLLA P. CURRIE.

### **Brachynemurus irregularis**, new species.

♀.—Hardly slender, yellowish, marked with light brownish; with black hairs, especially on the abdomen. Face yellowish, brownish above; inter-antennal mark rather short, emarginate, bordering the antennæ in front and sending a median line to the clypeus. Labrum about twice as wide as long, yellowish, rounded anteriorly. Palpi subequal, slender, cylindrical, yellowish, the last joint of each tinged with brownish piceous apically; last joint of labial palpi slender fusiform. Under parts of head yellowish; maxillary palpigers piceous at elbow (faintly) and near apex; a piceous clouding on each side of gula. Antennæ considerably shorter than head and thorax, strongly clavate, fuscous, articulations yellowish; joints 1 and 2 piceous, with yellowish articulations, 1 set in a yellowish ring. Vertex yellowish, with a pale brownish median stripe along longitudinal furrow, embracing a median fuscous spot on each side.



Thorax yellowish, with a broad longitudinal mid-dorsal stripe, divided lengthwise by a fine pale median line; on the anterior lobe of the mesonotum this stripe embraces a yellow spot each side, while on the anterior lobe of the metanotum it consists of two separate spots; on the posterior lobe of meso- and metanotum the stripe narrows posteriorly and terminates same distance before the hind margin of the lobe, on which there is a dark median small spot; lateral lobes of meso- and metanotum brown marked with yellow; posterior lobe of metanotum bordered in front with black; sides of thorax light brownish, spotted with yellowish; sterna mostly yellowish.

Abdomen yellowish, obscurely marked with brownish, especially on dorsal carina, lateral sutures, and articulations of segments, the apical half of abdomen darker; tip with a number of very stout black spines, the inferior appendages with long apical hairs. Legs yellowish, beset with large and small black spines and hairs; bases of spines, a ring before middle of tibiae (interrupted within), and tip of tibiae and tarsal joints, piceous. Tibial spurs hardly as long as first, and claws considerably shorter than fifth, tarsal joint.

Wings a little shorter than abdomen, rather broad, hyaline, tips pointed, the forewings obtusely; a series of fuscous spots between subcosta and radius, and faint cloudings on transversals, and on small forks at apex and hind margin of the wing. Longitudinal veins yellowish, interrupted at cross-veins and at forks with fuscous; cross-veins mostly fuscous, some of the intercostals interrupted with yellowish; pterostigma yellowish, fuscous within, a few intercostals forked before it. First cross-vein basad of radial sector curved around to meet the first cross-vein from radial sector to median vein (in the type specimen):

Abdomen 23 mm.; hind wing 21.8 mm.; greatest width of anterior wing 7.1 mm.; antenna 4.3 mm.

Columbus, Tex. (E. A. Schwarz, coll. C. V. Riley: 1 ♀); Columbus, Tex., June, 1879 (E. A. Schwarz, coll. C. V. Riley: 1 ex.); Havana, Ill. (C. A. Hart, Ill. St. Lab. No. 24,553).

*Type*.—No. 8313, U. S. National Museum.

In the second specimen from Columbus, Tex. the first cross-vein basad of radial sector (on the left anterior wing) sends a branch to the first cross-vein connecting radial sector and median vein, and there is an incomplete vein running from the second cross-vein basad of the radial sector towards the first. These peculiarities might not have been noticed were it not that the specimen from Havana, Ill. has a branch connecting all these cross-veins except the basal one (all but two basal ones in right hind wing), thus forming an almost complete double series of areoles in the space between origin of radial sector and the base of the wing. Mr. Nathan Banks



called my attention to the venational peculiarities in the Illinois specimen and suggested that it might belong to the genus *Calinemurus*. In that genus as characterized, however, the venation is even more irregular and there is a double row of intercostal areoles almost to the base of the wing (in *irregularis* a single row, with a few forked veins before the pterostigma). No one would, I think, regard the Texas specimens as sufficiently peculiar in venation to place them outside of *Brachynemurus*, for there are specimens of *B. mexicanus*, *niger*, *brunneus*, etc., also, in which one or two of the areoles nearest the radial sector are double; and it is evident that the Havana specimen is merely an example, of the species here described, in which these irregularities are carried further.

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#### ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE CULICIDÆ

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

I have previously thought from an examination of a considerable material of culicid larvæ, that there was no character to separate the Aëdinæ as larvæ from the Culicinæ. Further research has resulted in the interesting discovery that this is only so if Theobald's classification be used. A classification proposed by Dr. Lutz<sup>1</sup> and quoted in R. Blanchard's work "Les Moustiques," Paris, 1905, page 619, corresponds exactly with larval characters, and is evidently the best and most natural classification yet proposed. Doctor Lutz has arrived at this happy result, not by the use of any new characters but by changing the order of importance of the old ones. The relative length of the palpi in the sexes, heretofore regarded as a character of first importance, is relegated to a subordinate place and with obvious justice. This is a secondary sexual character, one that by some systematists is not allowed to be of even generic value. It should never have been used to define subfamilies. The worthless scale characters used by Theobald are discarded and most properly so. I am speaking of primary divisions, or subfamilies, not having gone into the question of genera in this connection. The scale characters may be of use in generic definition, although I doubt it.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>In C. Bourroul, Mosquitoes do Brasil, Bahia, 1904.

<sup>2</sup>See the complete refutation of the value of scale characters in generic definition given by James and Liston in their admirable account of the Anopheles of India. "A Monograph of the Anopheles mosquitoes of India," by S. P. James, M. D., I. M. S., and W. Glen Liston, M. D., I. M. S., Calcutta, 1904. See pages 19-21.





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