Description of the Male Genitalia of *Uranotaenia henrardi* Edwards, 1935

(*Diptera, Culicidae*).\(^1\)

by

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**ABSTRACT.** The hitherto underscribed male genitalia of *Uranotaenia henrardi* Edwards, 1935 is described and illustrated on the basis of the examination of the holotype male from Léopoldville (now Kinshasa).

**INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of the present paper is to describe the genitalia of the holotype male from Léopoldville (now Kinshasa) of *Ur. henrardi* which we were recently able to mount and examine for the first time. In fact, the genitalia of the Uganda male described by Edwards (1941) as being that of *Ur. henrardi* belongs to a different closely allied species, to be dealt with in a next paper.

Differential diagnoses for the genitalia of *Ur. henrardi* and closest allied species follows. The terminology adopted in the description is that of Harbach & Knight (1980).

*Uranotaenia henrardi* Edwards, 1935

Male genitalia as illustrated in Fig. 1A, B. Ninth tergite a broad, curved plate slightly swollen in middle, bearing six relatively long and stout hairs. Tenth tergite weakly sclerotized, with many short hairs. Lateral plates of aedeagus with only one or two hardly visible lateral buds at the base of a large beak-like terminal tooth pointing outwards. Gonocoxite short and very broad, its surface entirely and finely spiculate, with several setae and scales. Gonostylus short and very broad ending in a blunt point, with a few small setae. Basal mesal lobe poorly developed, with a group of about six strong bristles and several weaker setae.

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The male genitalia of *Ur. henrardi* Edwards, 1935 is similar to those of *Ur. devemyi* Hamon, 1954, *Ur. pseudohenrardi* Peters, 1955 and *Ur. andreae* Doucet 1961. It can be separated from *Ur. andreae* by the fairly well-developed lateral teeth of the aedeagal plates, the slender gonostylus and the numerous setae of the ninth tergite in the latter. From *Ur. devemyi* it can be also separated by the presence of two or three well-developed lateral teeth in the aedeagus of the former. Finally, *Ur. henrardi* may be easily distinguished from *Ur. pseudohenrardi* by the quite different gonostylus which is very broad and stumpy in the former and is slender and pointed in the latter.

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REFERENCES


**LEGEND**

Fig. 1. Uranotaenia (Pseudoficalbia) henrardi Edwards, 1935.

A - Male terminalia. Drawing of the whole organ in tergal view, showing the ninth tergite and the beak-like terminal tooth of the aedeagal lateral-plate. Kinshasa, Zaire.

B - Same, photomicrograph.