

USM 73419 Type); June 16, 1940, A. S. Muller (HV 3904, IB 4107, CU 31761, USM 74118).

IMPERFECT STAGE: On leaves of *Prunus capuli* Cav., Caracas, Sta. Caracas, Sta. Federal, Venezuela, March 1, 1941, A. S. Muller (IB 4194, USM 73780 Type).

Note.—Relative to *Sphaceloma* on other species of *Prunus* than *P. capuli*, it has previously been inferred (2, p. 263) that Garbowski's (1) report of *Hadrotrichum populi* Sacc. on plum (*P. domestica* L.) from the peninsula Crimea (south Russia) concerns a *Sphaceloma* on that host. (*H. populi* is, of course, the *Sphaceloma* of poplar (*Populus*), now known as *S. populi* (Sacc.) Jenkins (2, p. 264). Unfortunately, a specimen of the so-called *Hadrotrichum* on plum is not available as Garbowski informed the writer in 1930. In the abstract reporting the *Sphaceloma* on capulin cherry (3), reference is made to *Sphaceloma* on chokecherry (*P. virginiana* L.) It is here explained that the lesions on the chokecherry leaves strongly suggested the presence of *Sphaceloma*, but absolute evidence of the existence of the fungus on them has not been obtained. Until further data are available, therefore, this record should be regarded as provisional. Similarly, lesions from their appearance attributable to *Sphaceloma* (or *Elsinoë*) are present on a certain

specimen of hollyleaf cherry (*P. ilicifolia* (Nutt.) Walp.) and of Catalina cherry (*P. lyonii* (Eastw.) Sarg.) from California (5).

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ENTOMOLOGY.—A new species of *Culex* from New Guinea (Diptera, Culicidae).¹

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For some time the writers have had before them a *Culex* quite different in coloration from any previously described except *C. binigrolineatus* Knight and Rozeboom,² and differing from that species in the male genitalia, the larva, and the pupa. Like *binigrolineatus*, the larva of this species is found in the leaf axils of the sago palm (as well as other plants), and the females of the two species are scarcely distinguishable. Because it is desired to refer to this species in other papers on the mosquito fauna of New Guinea, it is being described at this time.

Culex bicki, n. sp.

FEMALE: Rather small, the wing length 3 mm. Scales of head and scutum predominately white, the mesoscutum with a pair of dark stripes converging posteriorly. Scarcely distinguishable from *binigrolineatus* Knight and Rozeboom, the only observed difference being that the bare portions of the dark mesoscutal stripes are less apparent, the dark bronzy-brown scales being more evident.

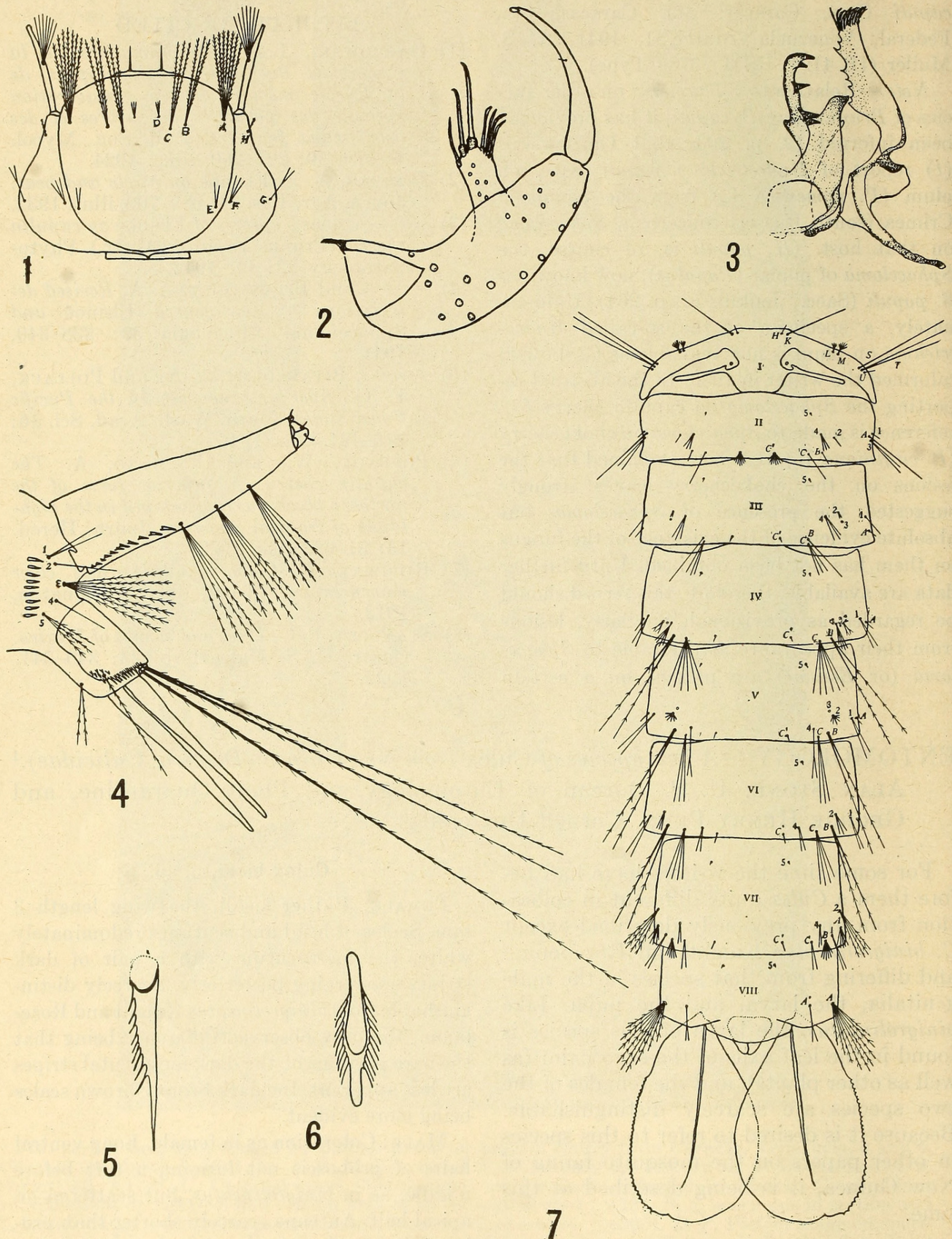
MALE: Coloration as in female. Long ventral hairs of proboscis not forming a tuft before middle, as in *binigrolineatus*, but scattered on apical half. Antenna scarcely shorter than proboscis, and palpus longer than proboscis by no more than half of the fifth segment. Otherwise as in *binigrolineatus* externally. *Genitalia* (Figs.

¹ Received December 2, 1946.

² Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 47 (9): 289–295. 1945.

2, 3). Basistyle conical, without scales, but with a number of long hairs on lateral and dorsal surfaces. Subapical lobe rather large, with two

stout filaments and about five smaller setae. Dististyle slender, tapering, a minute seta beyond middle, the terminal spine very short,



FIGS. 1-7.—*Culex bicki*, n. sp.: 1, Head of larva; 2, basistyle and dististyle of male genitalia; 3, lateral plate of mesosoma and tenth sternite; 4, apex of abdomen of larva; 5, pecten tooth; 6, comb scale; 7, abdomen of pupa.

broad. Lateral plates of mesosome with five (rarely more) stout teeth on upper arm, two apical, two basal, and one median (the holotype has three teeth in the apical group of one of the arms); lower arm projecting obliquely with the apex truncate. Inner edge of tenth sternite with a row of irregular denticles, the apex with a number of slender, curved spines; basal arm short, stout, curved. Ninth tergite simple, without lobes, evenly clothed with long hairs.

LARVA: *Head* (Fig. 1). Shape and color as in *binigrolineatus*, differing only in the following characters: Antennal tuft consisting of 7 to 10 long, nonplumose hairs, situated between 0.6 and 0.7 length of segment from base; antantennal tuft (A) finely plumose, 5- to 8-branched, usually 7; lower and upper head hairs (B and C) finely plumose, 2- to 4-branched, usually 3; posterior clypeal tuft (D) short, 2- to 3-branched, usually 3; inner occipital hair (E) 2-branched; outer occipital hair (F) 3- to 4-branched, usually 3; orbital hair (G) single or forked beyond middle; and, subantennal hair (H) inconspicuous, usually single.

Abdomen (Figs. 4, 5, 6). Similar to that of *binigrolineatus*, differing chiefly in having the comb teeth of segment VIII in a straight line, consisting of 8 to 11 teeth, usually 9; teeth each with a central blunt spine fringed on either side by 9 or 10 fine, short hairs. Pentad hairs of VIII: 1 usually 2-branched, range from 1 to 3; 2 and 4 always single; 3 finely plumose, 6- to 10-branched, usually 7; 5 finely plumose, 2- to 4-branched, usually 3. Siphon like that of *binigrolineatus* in shape and color, pecten averaging 11 teeth with a range of 10 to 14; 3 pairs of siphonal tufts, 3- to 6-branched, usually 5, finely plumose apically. Anal segment as in *binigrolineatus* except ventral brush which usually consists of a pair of bifid, finely plumose hairs.

PUPA: *Cephalothorax*. Shape and pigmentation as in *binigrolineatus*. Hair 2 prominent, 3- to 4-branched, slightly plumose; hair 10 usually 3-branched; 11 single, prominent; 12 usually 3-branched.

Abdomen (Fig. 7). Segments II and VIII well pigmented as well as the "bridge" between the float hairs on segment I. Differs conspicuously from *binigrolineatus* in that only the larger posterolateral hairs of abdominal segments IV-VIII are finely plumose, all others being nonplumose. All hairs of segment I nonplumose,

H, S, and T being the strongest developed; segments II and III without any conspicuously well-developed hairs; segments IV-VI with hair B large, 2-branched and finely plumose, and C large, multibranched and nonplumose; segment VII with hair 2 most prominent, 4-branched, and finely plumose; segment VIII with hair A 9-branched and finely plumose. Paddles without apical hairs, but lateral margin finely serrate and tip slightly notched beyond midrib; midrib weak not reaching hind margin of paddle, which is very thin apically and often difficult to discern without special lighting; paddle sometimes with an irregular line of black pigment near base.

MATERIAL STUDIED: *Holotype*: Male, reared from larva in sago axil, Toem, Dutch New Guinea, VII-17-1944, Edward S. Ross. *Paratypes*: Same locality and collector: 2♂♂, 2♀♀, same data as holotype; 3♂♂, 2♀♀, from taro, (?) VI-1944, 1♀, 23 larvae, from sago axils, VI-30-1944; 1♀, VII-10-1944. Hilimoi, Milne Bay, Papua, 1♂, 5♀♀, with four associated larval skins and six associated pupal skins, ex *Pandanus* leaf axil, IX-12-1944, George H. Bick (through G. H. Penn, Elizabeth N. Marks, and T. K. Ruebush); Milne Bay, Papua, in thick jungle, 1944, Yves Guilory (through Elizabeth N. Marks). Holotype and paratypes, United States National Museum No. 58245. Other paratypes to be deposited at Cornell University, University of Queensland, California Academy of Sciences, and the British Museum.

We are indebted to the collectors and those who submitted this material to us for the opportunity of describing this interesting species.

TAXONOMIC POSITION: The assignment of this species to any of the described subgenera is difficult. Knight and Roseboom tentatively placed the closely related *binigrolineatus* in the subgenus *Neoculex*, although admitting that the only reason for not treating it as a *Culicomyia* was the absence of modified bristles on the male palpus. There are, however, translucent bristles on the ventral surface of the palpus that are not so modified as in *Culicomyia* species. These two species, *binigrolineatus* and *bicki*, along with two undescribed species from the Solomon Islands, form a rather distinct species group that will probably warrant the erection of a new subgenus.



Stone, Alan and Penn, George Henry. 1947. "A new species of *Culex* from New Guinea (Diptera, Culicidae)." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 37, 89–91.

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