

apex, about as long as the joints 9 and 10 together. Eyes large, with distinct facets, situated at front of sides of head, half as long as their distance to occipital border. Pronotum not as broad as head including eyes, more than twice as long as broad and only a little broader behind than in front; anterior border convex at middle, produced at corners into obtuse angles, sides in front of middle nearly straight and parallel, then very broadly subgibbous and, posterior to this, feebly concave to the broadly rounded posterior corners, posterior border convex; median surface in front of middle shallowly and broadly impressed; sides posterior to middle with large and profound pits. Elytra together one and one-third times as broad as pronotum, together longer than broad; sides in front of middle nearly straight and parallel, then convergent, posterior corners and margins broadly rounded.

Type locality.—San Diego Cocula, Jalisco, Mexico.

Host.—*Eciton* (*Acamatus*) *cocula* Mann (MSS.)

The single specimen before me was found among a small cluster of this ant, beneath a stone.

The genus is evidently a "file-guest" and distinct from all related forms in the structure of the head, which is very broad in front, and, due to the marked incision at middle of posterior border, bilobed behind, with a profound frontal fossa.

The abdomen is swollen behind, somewhat as in *Mimeciton* and *Mimomilla*, but both of these lack the distinct pedicel in front, and the structure of the head and thorax is entirely different.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*The mosquitoes of Peary's North Pole expedition of 1908. (Diptera, Culicidae).* HARRISON G. DYAR and RAYMOND C. SHANNON, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by S. A. ROHWER.)

A small collection of insects made on Admiral Peary's 1908 polar expedition has recently been found in material at the National Museum. The actual collector of the specimens is not of record, nor is there anything in Peary's narrative that throws light on the matter. Captain R. A. Bartlett of the expedition states that the collecting must have been done by somebody on the "Erik," the supply boat. The mosquitoes of this collection are here recorded.

Aedes cantator Coquillett

One female, Sydney, Nova Scotia, July 8, 1908. This is the first authentic record of the species from Canada. Dyar gives¹ the distribution as "probably in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia," which is now in part verified.

Two species of black-legged *Aedes* were taken in Hawk's Harbor, Labrador, in female examples only. It is possible that these are forms of

¹ Trans. Royal Can. Inst. 13: 106. 1921.

punctor or *communis*, and, indeed, the smaller and more abundant species is practically identical with *Aedes punctodes* Dyar, of northern Alaska; but we think it will be more definite to apply special names to them until males have been found.

***Aedes pearyi*, new species**

Proboscis long, as long as the abdomen, slender, black. Palpi rather long, about one-fifth the length of proboscis. Head with narrow curved light brown scales, which are whitish on the vertex in some lights. Mesonotum black in the integument, the scales narrow, curved, dark bronzy brown dorsally, shading to light brownish yellow about the antescutellar space and to a rather broad area of light gray on the sides. About 20 proepimeral setae present (10 in *A. punctor* Kirby). Abdomen black, the segments with basal white bands, broad and even, two-fifths the length of the segment, scarcely widened laterally; venter uniformly whitish-scaled. Legs black; femora pale beneath, rather densely whitish speckled above; tibiae with pale reflection below and small white tips; tarsi black. Wing scales hair-like black; costa and sixth vein white-scaled at base. Length, 6 mm.

Type and paratypes.—Four females, no. 27861, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Hawk's Harbor, Labrador, July 20, 1908.

***Aedes labradorensis*, new species**

Proboscis slightly shorter than the abdomen, black. Palpi about one-fifth the length of proboscis. Head with dark brown narrow curved scales, which shade to whitish on the sides rather than on the vertex. Mesonotum black, with narrow curved dark brown scales, shading to yellowish about antescutellar space, but not gray on the lateral margins; black posterior side stripes often quite distinct and edged within by a line of light scales, sometimes less contrasted. Abdomen black with basal segmental whitish bands, which are narrowed centrally in an arc and are not more than one-third the length of the segment dorsally, widening moderately at the sides; venter whitish scaled, the tips of the segments sometimes blackish shaded. Legs black, the femora whitish beneath and narrowly tipped with white. A few white scales at base of costa. Length, 4.5. to 5 mm.

Type and paratypes.—11 females, no. 27862, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Hawk's Harbor, Labrador, July 20, 1908.

Three females reported² by Howard, Dyar and Knab from Cape Charles, St. Lewis Inlet and Rigolet, Labrador, appear to be this species, and have been placed under *labradorensis* instead of under the *provocans* label as the latter has been made a synonym of *punctor* by Dyar.³ A twelfth female from Hawk's Harbor is light gray. We think it to be a badly faded specimen of *labradorensis*, although the date of capture is the same as that of the fresh specimens.

***Aedes alpinus* Linnaeus**

Two females, much worn and abraded, we refer to this species, although a positive identification is impossible on account of condition and sex. Godhavn, Greenland, August 29, 1908; Holstenborg, Greenland, September 2, 1908.

² Mosq. N. & Centr. Amer. & W. I. 4: 749. 1917.

³ Ins. Ins. Mens. 12: 41. 1924.



1925. "The mosquitoes of Peary's North Pole expedition of 1908 (Diptera, Culicidae)." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 15, 77–78.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/123269>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/70635>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Permission to digitize granted by the rights holder

Rights: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions/>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.