

joint with a few small pale hairs; most of the apical joint without hairs.

*Length.*—5 to 6 mm.

*Time of capture.*—June.

*Habitat.*—California (Thomson); Lewiston, Idaho, Moscow; and Cornwallis, Oregon (Aldrich).

*Observations.*—This species was described by Thomson from California. I had seen nothing answering to it when the second volume went to press, but could not believe it to be the same as *C. nigripes* (Zetterstedt). It is a very marked species, the spots on the wings due to long scales, and the pale area at the base of the fork cells being very characteristic. Thomson says nothing of the tarsi being banded, but these show distinct traces of dull testaceous basal bands in the specimens I have mounted from the *dibris* saved from Professor Aldrich's consignment.

Professor Aldrich sends me the following note regarding its habits:

"The principal character given by Thomson seems to be the dense scales of the section just before the cross-veins, the pellucid spot, nearly bare, just beyond them, and their coincidence (the "incidens" from which he drew the name), etc. The cross-veins are not always exactly coincident; but in some specimens they are. I believe the description suits sufficiently well. I send one specimen from Cornwallis, Oregon, a place much nearer the locality of original capture than this is. I only got this Cornwallis specimen lately, when I was looking through the material at the Oregon Agricultural College. The species is rather rare at Moscow; still, it is our commonest mosquito, as we are blessed with an almost total absence of the family. I allowed a specimen of *incidens* to bite me not long ago, to see if there were any noticeable peculiarities in its habits. I had never been bitten by one before. It seemed to have no special peculiarities; it darted off before I expected it to. The spot swelled but a little and gave me no great inconvenience."

THEOBALDIA SPATHIPALPIS. Rondani.

*Culex spathipalpis.* Rondani.

(Mono. Culicid. I., p. 339, 1901.)

(Plate X.)

*Additional localities.*—Algeria (Dr. Sergent); Touggourt, Algeria (Dr. Chaudoye); Teneriffe (Rev. E. A. Eaton and Dr.

Graham); Madeira and St. Michael (Dr. Graham); Crete; Cyprus (Miss. Bate and Major Girvin); Cape of Good Hope, at Londale (Macvicar).

*Observations.*—Dr. Graham writes from Madeira as follows: "Never found in houses. I have bred them from larvae which existed in great abundance in all stagnant collections of water, especially horse ponds containing the refuse of stables. The people told me they had never observed this form attacking man or animals. They fed eagerly on banana slices, but never attempted to bite my hands. They were found mostly at St. Michael's, Azores, and bred from larvae found about Ponta Delgada and the mineral springs at Las Furnas. The ova are deposited in rafts."

The single specimen received from South Africa was taken in a hospital at Londale (1300 feet altitude). In Cyprus they occur up to 5000 feet altitude, at Troditissa.

*Time of capture.*—September, in Cyprus.

GENUS 19. LUTZIA. nov. gen.

(Plate XII.)

Scales of the head, thorax, and abdomen as in *Theobaldia*. The ♀ palpi 3-jointed, the small mammilliform apical joint of *Theobaldia* being absent; the last joint is very long and ends bluntly; there may be a small joint between the basal and penultimate, but I cannot detect it clearly in the ♀. ♂ palpi 3-jointed, the last joint acuminate, not clavate, slightly longer than the penultimate joint; all the joints very hairy except at the base of the palpi.

Wings spotted after the manner of *Myzomyia*. The wing scales (Plate XII.) partly *Culex* like, partly *Taeniochrysalis* like, the latter forming the dark spots and areas. Wing fringe spotted like a *Mucilus*.

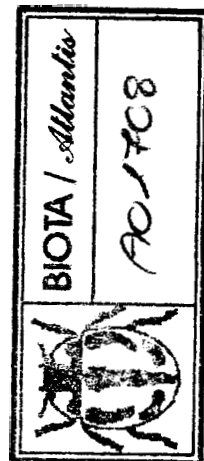
A single species occurs in this genus, namely, the *Culex Bigotii* of Bellardi.

LUTZIA BIGOTII. Bellardi.

*Culex Bigotii.* Bellardi.

(Mono. Culicid. I., p. 313, 1901.)

Dr. Lutz originally suggested to me that this very marked *Culexine* should be placed in a new genus, consequently I have



up to the cross-veins yellow, behind them brown; third long vein yellow except at the base and apex; upper branch of the second posterior cell with two large black spots, greater part of its lower branch dark, base of the cell yellow, the stem mostly dark sealed; upper branch of the fifth with three dusky spots, lower branch dusky at the apex, pale otherwise; sixth with three dusky spots; fork-cells rather short, first sub-marginal longer but slightly narrower than the second posterior, its stem as long as



Fig. 27.  
Wing of *Myzomyia Hispidula*, n. sp. (♂)  
(Wing to show venation only.)

the cell, stem of the second posterior very slightly longer than the cell; the mid cross-vein not quite its own length nearer the base than the supernumerary; posterior cross-vein nearly twice its own distance from the mid; fringe brown, with pale spots where the veins join the costa except at the lower branch of the fifth and at the sixth; halteres with thin pallid stems and fuscous knobs.

Length.—5 mm.

♂. With the last two palpal joints swollen, their apices white, remainder brown; the last two joints with a few lateral brown hairs, the apex of the antepenultimate with a more or less dense tuft; antennae banded brown and grey, with rich brown plumes; male claspers long, with minute black apex; all the ungues equal and simple.

Length. 5 mm.

Habitat. Spain (Macdonald), per Dr. Thin; Teneriffe (Dr. Graham).

Time of hatching.—December in Teneriffe.

Observations.—Closely related to Liston's *Turkhdli*. It can be told from *Turkhdli* by the black apex being much broader, and by the third long vein being mostly pale sealed instead of black, and by the base of the wing having a long black costal spot, which in *Turkhdli* is broken by a small pale area.

This is evidently the species that Macdonald called *A. pictus*.

Dr. Graham has bred this species from larvae collected in some of the large reservoirs above Santa Cruz, which are rarely without water. The adult insects were not met with in houses. They bite and suck blood. The Teneriffe specimens are somewhat darker than the Spanish ones, but the wing ornamentation is practically the same.

MYZOMYIA LUTZII. Theobald.

*Anopheles Lutzii*. Theobald.

(Memo. Culicid. I., 1901, p. 177.)

Notes. This species was wrongly recorded by Dr. Durham in his "Report of the Yellow Fever Expedition to Para, 1900," p. 50. The species was *Stethomyia nimba*, from the description he gives of it. His collection contained the latter species as well as *Lutzii* and *argyrotarsis*.

Dr. Low sends the following notes re this species: "We arrived at Coriabo half an hour before dusk. As we were sitting at dinner in the verandah of a hut large numbers of this species appeared, and bit with great readiness. They were first seen just as it got dark, and they disappeared again about two hours afterwards; their attitude when at rest was almost at a right angle with the surface on which they settled the so-called typical *Anopheles* position. Two policemen (black) who resided there suffered much from malarial fever, but whether this or some other *Anopheles* was responsible I do not know. *Albipes* and *argyrotarsis* were not seen there."

Additional localities. Para, Brazil (Dr. Durham); British Guiana (at Coriabo, Barima River) (Dr. Low).

MYZOMYIA (?) ELEGANS. (n. sp., James)

Possibly a variety of *leucophyus*. The following is Captain James's MS. description.

A dark mosquito the wing veins of which are thickly clothed with rather broad spindle-shaped black and white scales, which form numerous small spots on the wing field, so that the wing has a beaded or mottled appearance. Legs thickly mottled with black and white scales. Palpi with four white bands. Abdomen with long golden hairs but no scales. Thorax with creamy scales and hairs.