

I.—ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *ANOPHELES* FROM THE
MALAY PENINSULA. ✓

By A. ALCOCK.

THE School has received recently from Dr. A. T. Stanton two specimens of a remarkable species of *Anopheles*, which were bred by Dr. A. R. Wellington from larvæ found in a reservoir of drinking-water in the Larut Hills, in the Malay Peninsula. The reservoir lies at an elevation of 4000 feet and quite close to jungle.

Both specimens are female. One of them, besides being broken, is very much rubbed and mouldy; the colouring of its scutum is the only remaining character that surely proclaims its specific identity with its fellow. The other is perfect, except for a little mould and the want of one hind leg.

As a rule, it is improper to describe a species from a single specimen, unless it possesses some outstanding distinctive feature. As this specimen possesses, both metaphorically and literally, such a feature, and as, moreover, it bridges the stream of ink that separates the so-called genus *Myzorhynchus* from the so-called genus *Lophoscelomyia*, I venture to draw attention to it as a new species, under the name *Anopheles (Myzorhynchus) wellingtonianus*.

The type, in accordance with the custom of the School, will be deposited in the National Collection at Cromwell Road.

ANOPHELES (MYZORHYNCHUS) WELLINGTONIANUS, sp. nov., ♀.

Head clad with the usual prominent dart-shaped scales, most of them black, but some, in the middle line anteriorly, white. Palpi and proboscis black, the palpi being shorter than the proboscis and shaggily scaled.

The greater part of the scutum forms an elegant suboval field of a warm lavender-grey colour (peach-colour in life), which is longitudinally divided by a fine brown streak, and is very sharply defined from the side-borders of the scutum, which are rich purplish black. The covering of the scutum consists of sparse hairs.

In the legs all the coxæ are pallid and the other joints are purplish brown to black, the extreme tips of the femora and tibiæ only being pale. The femora of the hind legs are distinguished by the presence of a very broad smooth band of small and closely adherent white scales, which runs into a prominent subterminal brush, or ruff, of long black scales. This ornamentation of the hind femora is much like that of *Anopheles asiaticus* ("*Lophoscelomyia asiatica*"), except that in the latter species the white scales are salient (not tightly adherent) and distal (not proximal).

Wings thickly clothed as to the veins with short elliptical scales of some breadth; most of the scales are black, but there are, in addition to some spots in the fringe, ten spots or patches of yellow or yellowish scales, situated as follows:—(1) on the anterior costa just beyond the middle, small; (2) near the tip of the wing, large; (3) in the distal half of the posterior branch of the 2nd vein, large; (4) near the origin of the 3rd vein; (5) at the proximal end of the anterior branch of the 4th vein, whitish; (6) at the tip of the posterior branch of the 4th vein, whitish and very small; (7) at the fork of the 5th vein; (8) near the proximal end of the anterior branch of the 5th vein, whitish; (9) near the distal end of the same branch of the same vein, whitish; (10) at the tip of the 6th vein, whitish and very small. There are three fairly distinct yellowish breaks in the posterior fringe of the wing, situated respectively at the tips of the two branches of the 5th vein and of the posterior branch of the 4th.

Halteres with pale stem and dark knob.

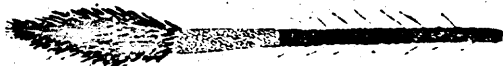


Fig. 1.—Femur of hind leg of *Anopheles (Myzorhynchus) wellingtonianus*.



Fig. 2.—Diagram of wing of *Anopheles (Myzorhynchus) wellingtonianus*, to show the position of the yellow (some of them whitish) spots.

Abdomen purplish brown, rather smudged or rusty in places; fairly well beset with hairs, which in the middle of some of the terga are shorter than elsewhere, but are still very much too long to be called scales. In the middle line of the 7th abdominal sternum is a single outstanding scale, which may perhaps be the remains of a tuft.

Anopheles wellingtonianus has many points of resemblance both to "*Lophoscelomyia*" *asiatica* and to *Anopheles (Myzorhynchus) barbirostris*. It certainly supports the opinion that whatever view be taken of the limits of the genus *Anopheles* all three species are congeneric.