

A NEW *ARMIGERES* (DIPTERA, CULICIDAE) FROM
CERAM (MOLUCCAS).

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***Armigeres denbesteni*, sp. n.**

Male and female. Head mainly clothed with black flat scales, with a narrow white border to the eyes broadening laterally, sometimes a central white patch; some upright forked black scales behind. Proboscis black, as long as the front femora in the female, a little shorter in the male. Palpi black; exceeding the proboscis by the length of the apical segment in the male, not quite a quarter as long as the proboscis in the female. Antennae dark brown, pale-banded in the male; the border of the cup of the torus thickly clothed with small flat white scales, especially on the inner side.

Mesonotum with brownish black scales and a narrow white margin. Scutellum flat-scaled, mid lobe white medially, dark brown laterally, side lobes dark brown. Sometimes there are on the mesonotum just before the scutellum some white scales, narrow curved ones anteriorly, flat ones posteriorly. In other specimens the whole of the scutellum and antescutellar space are dark-scaled. Prothoracic lobes with white scales on the anterior and the superior surface, anteriorly broader, and small black curved scales on the posterior surface. Proepimera with white scales, curved on the upper part, flat on the lower part. Pleurae black with patches of white flat scales; lower part of mesepimeron with one bristle.

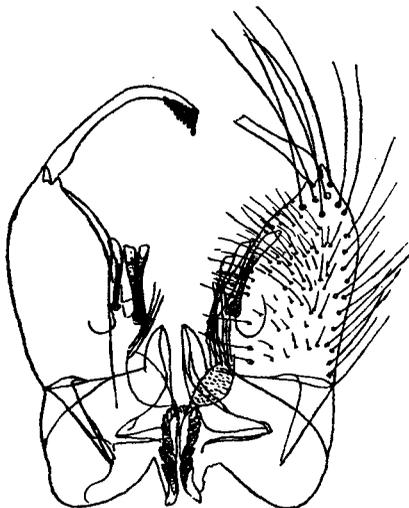


Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Armigeres denbesteni*, sp. n.

Legs dark, except the inner side of the femora, which is partly, and the outer side of the hind femora, which is wholly, white. Claws: in the male: fore leg unequal, untoothed; mid leg equal, both with one small tooth; hind leg equal and simple; in the female: fore leg straight, equal, one-toothed; mid and hind leg equal and simple.

Wings dark-scaled. Base of first fork-cell nearer the apex of the wing than that of the second. Fork-cells nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the stems in the male, not quite twice as long in the female.

Abdomen: Tergites i-vii dorsally black with triangular basal lateral white patches, extending almost to the apices of the segments; viii basally white, apically black or wholly white. Sternites i and ii wholly white, sometimes iii also; iii (iv)-vi mostly white, with a narrow apical black border, v and vi with a narrow black basal border also; vii black with a narrow white subapical band, viii basally white, apically black (male) or wholly black (female). External male genitalia: vide fig. 1.

Larva. The conspecificity of the larva and the imagines described here could not be proved with absolute certainty, as the breeding of single larvae and mounting of the larval skin was not practised. However, there can hardly exist any doubt as to it; Dr. den Besten sent me a great number of larvae, which proved to be *Armigeres* larvae, and a good collection of imagines, all belonging to one species of *Armigeres*, and bred from larvae from the same breeding place.

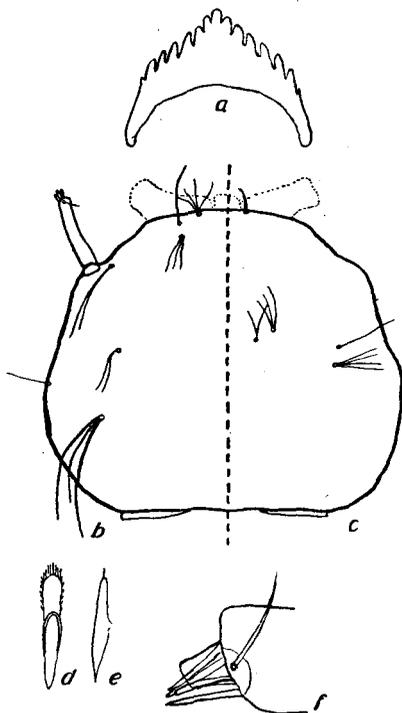


Fig. 2. Larva of *Armigeres denbesteni*, sp. n.: a, mental plate; b, dorsal cephalic hairs; c, ventral cephalic hairs; d, scale on 8th segment, front view; e, same, lateral view; f, tip of antenna.

Cephalic hairs (fig. 2, b, c): Inner clypeal hair 4- or 5- (rarely 3-) branched, outer clypeal hair simple, hind clypeal hair 2-, 3- or 4-branched. One anterior occipital 1-, 2- or 3-branched hair; one strong posterior occipital 2- or 3-branched hair, directed backward. Near the base of the antenna is a 2- or 3-branched hair. Ventrally there are two mental hairs on each side, each with 2 or 3 branches. Two genal hairs, the foremost simple or 2-branched, the hindmost with 3, 4 or 5 (rarely 1 or 2) branches.

Antennae short, cylindrical, slightly curved, nude except the tip (fig. 2, *f*), which is provided with four obtuse bristles, one projecting plate and a minute hair directed backward and inward.

Mental plate (fig. 2, *a*) somewhat broader than long, with some 13 teeth, the mid ones obtuse, the outer ones a little sharper.

Scales on the eighth segment: 7-11 on each side, obtuse, with fairly conspicuous fringe at the apex (fig. 2, *d*, *e*).

Siphonal tube: twice as long as broad, without pecten, with one small 2- or 3-branched hair inserted on the border line between the apical and the subapical fourth parts of the tube's length.

Habitat. This mosquito was found breeding in the ditches carrying the refuse water of the sago preparation in various villages in the West of the Island of Ceram (Moluccas) by Dr. den Besten. I have much pleasure in dedicating it to its discoverer.

Type ♂, paratypes 1 ♂ 2 ♀, and 3 larvae presented to the British Museum.