

STUDIES ON THE FAUNA OF SURINAME
AND OTHER GUYANAS: No. 8.

NOTES ON WYEOMYIA MOSQUITOES OF SURINAME,
WITH A DESCRIPTION OF WYEOMYIA SURINAMENSIS SP.N.

by

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Most of the material recorded in this paper was collected by the author during his stay in Suriname from 1949 to 1955.

By courtesy of Mrs. J. BONNE-WEPSTER, the author was enabled to study the *Wyeomyia* specimens which were collected by BONNE and BONNE-WEPSTER in Suriname and are at present in the collection of the Department of Tropical Hygiene and Geographical Pathology of the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam. This material includes five holotypes and a number of paratypes.

In the present paper much attention is paid to illustration of the male terminalia, and drawings of all the male types available are given. Some of the illustrations accompanying the original descriptions are too simplified and may lead to incorrect identifications.

The terminology of the male terminalia used in the present article is that proposed by SNODGRASS (1957).

Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) aphobema Dyar, 1918 Fig. 43-44

Wyeomyia aphobema DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 6, p. 120, 1918; BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 114, 1919.

Dodecamyia aphobema, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 138, 1919.

Wyeomyia bodkini EDWARDS, Bull. Ent. Res. 13, p. 81, 1922.

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TABLE 9

LIST OF THE WYEOMYIA SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE GUIANAS

	Suri- name	British Guiana	French Guiana	Brasil	
<i>W. (Wyeomyia) aphobema</i> Dyar	x	x		x	Colombia; Ecuador.
<i>W. (Wyeomyia) medioalbipes</i> (Lutz)	x	x		x	Argentine; Central America; West Indies; southern Florida
<i>W. (Dendromyia) albosquamata</i> (B.-W. & B.)	x				
<i>W. (Dendromyia) aporonomia</i> Dyar & Knab	x	x		x	Venezuela; Colombia; Panama; Costa Rica; Salvador.
<i>W. (Dendromyia) argenteostris</i> (B.-W. & B.)	x		x		
<i>W. (Dendromyia) bourrouli</i> (Lutz)	x			x	
<i>W. (Dendromyia) clasoleuca</i> (Dyar & Knab)	x				Panama; Colombia.
<i>W. (Dendromyia) confusa</i> (Lutz)	x			x	
<i>W. (Dendromyia) lamellata</i> (B.-W. & B.)	x				
<i>W. (Dendromyia) melanocephala</i> Dyar & Knab	?	x		x	Bolivia; Venezuela; Colombia; Panama; Trinidad; Grenada.
<i>W. (Dendromyia) moerbista</i> (Dyar & Knab)	x	x		x	
<i>W. (Dendromyia) occulta</i> B.-W. & B.	x			x	Bolivia
<i>W. (Dendromyia) pseudopecten</i> Dyar & Knab	x		x	x	Venezuela; Trinidad; Panama; Guatemala; Costa Rica.
<i>W. (Dendromyia) roucouyana</i> (B.-W. & B.)	x			x	
<i>W. (Dendromyia) surinamensis</i> n.sp.	x				
<i>W. (Dendromyia) ypsipola</i> Dyar	x			x	Trinidad; Panama.
<i>W. (Antunesmyia) flavofascies</i> Edwards		x			
<i>W. (Dendromyia) complosa</i> (Dyar)		x		x	Venezuela; Colombia; Panama.
<i>W. (Dendromyia) compla</i> Senevet & Abonnenc			x		
<i>W. (Dendromyia) testei</i> Senevet & Abonnenc			x		
<i>W. (Dendromyia) ulocoma</i> (Theobald)		x			Venezuela; Panama; Trinidad; Hispaniola
<i>W. (Wyeomyia) robusta</i> Senevet & Abonnenc			x		

Phoniomyia bodkini, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 12, p. 109, 1924.

Phoniomyia aphobema, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 12, p. 109, 1924.

Miomyia (Dodecamyia) aphobema, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 481, 1924.

Miomyia (Dodecamyia) bodkini, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 481, 1924.

Wyeomyia (Dodecamyia) aphobema, BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 66, fig. 12, 1925; DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 51, pl. 12 fig. 36, 1928.

Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) aphobema, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 560, pl. 13 fig. 82-85, 1942; LANE & FORATTINI, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 54, p. 257, 1952; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 887, fig. 860-863, 1953.

Wyeomyia aphobema aequatorialis LEVI-CASTILLO, Proc. R. Ent. Soc. 21, p. 131, 1952.

Type locality: Lawa river, Suriname.

Type in U.S.N.M.

Leiden Museum. — Larvae: Sara, 2, 7.IX.1955; 2, 8.IX.1955; 5, 12.IX.1955; 1, 14.IX.1955. Matta, 3, 9.II.1955; 2, 25.VIII.1955. Charlesburg, 2, 16.VIII.1955; 3, 26.VII.1954. — Adults: Charlesburg, Paramaribo, 1 ♀, 26.VII.1954. Matta, 1 ♀, 23.VIII.1955.

BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER (1925) collected this species "from the coast region as well from the interior, all the year round."

A number of larvae, pupae, adults and male terminalia from the collection of the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, have been examined.

Male terminalia. — Basimere (basistyle) about twice as long as broad; distal half strongly conical; a row of four to eight strongly developed setae on distal third. Telomere (dististyle) slender, simple, apically with two or three teeth; a few spicules on distal

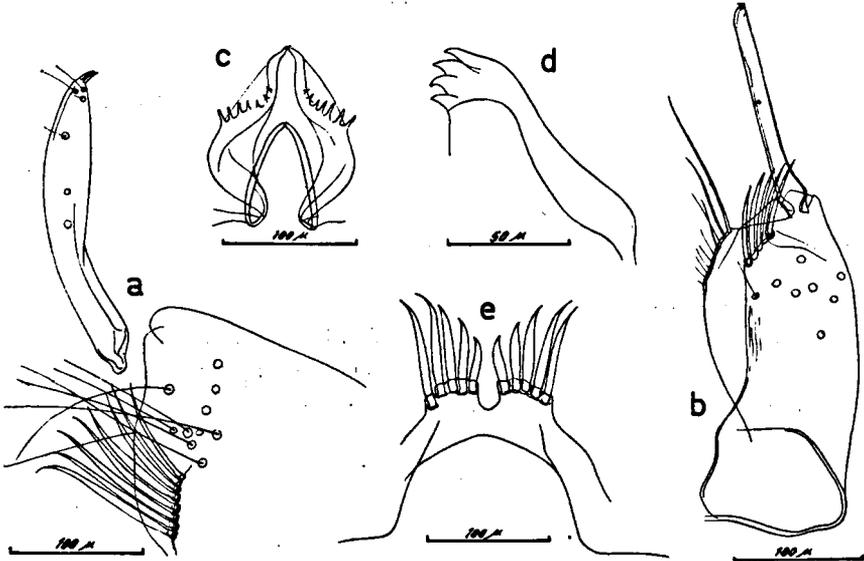


Fig. 43. *Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) aphobema* Dyar — a. Telomere and tip of basimere. — b. Telomere and basimere. — c. Aedeagus. — d. Tenth sternite. — e. Ninth tergite.

half. Aedeagus (mesosome) with sigmoid lateral outlines and spines on distal half. Ninth tergite with narrow, concave interlobar area, each lobe with four to five curved setae of which the internal ones are stout and the external ones long and slender. Tenth sternite with three to five terminal teeth. — For structural details see fig. 43.

Female. — Proboscis slightly shorter than fore femora, dark with faint bronzy reflection; ventrally lighter; thickened near apex. Palpi dark and only slightly longer than clypeus. Antennae nearly as long as proboscis. Occiput with bluish-black scales; mentum with white spot. Pronotal lobes with dark-blue metallic reflection.

Mesonotum with dark-brown scales with only slight metallic reflection. Scutellum with dark-brown scales. Pleurae and coxae with silvery white scales.

Legs dark brown; femora and tibiae lighter on the inner side; mid tarsi with a silvery white line from the second segment up to the end; last three segments of the fore tarsi lighter internally.

Wings with narrow scales. Squamula nude.

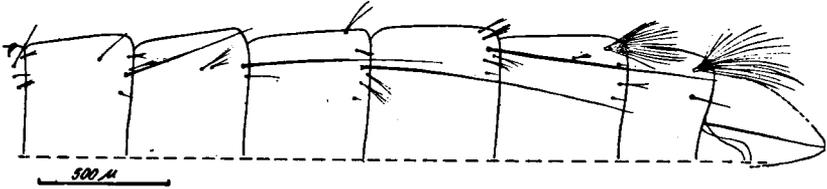


Fig. 44. *Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) aphobema* Dyar — Abdomen of pupa.

Larva. — Head rounded. Antenna small; a simple, small hair near base of distal fourth. Preclypeal spines slender and long. Upper head hair triple (seldom double), lower head hair double, postclypeal hair (4) double, and preantennal hair (7) triple or (seldom) quadruple-branched.

Body nude. Prothoracic formula ... 2-(1-2-1)-(1-1-1) or ... 2-(1-3-1)-(1-1-1).

Comb of eighth segment consists of numerous scales, variable in number, arranged in about three rows; individual scales rather large, elongate, fringed laterally and apically with minute spicules. Siphonal index 4 to 6; false pecten from near base to $\frac{5}{6}$ of length; many single, double and triple setae scattered over whole siphon.

Anal segment with the saddle reaching about three-fourths to four-fifths down the sides; lateral hair long, single, barbed; dorsal brush bilaterally consisting of two long barbed hairs; ventro-lateral tuft with five or six subequal branches.

Pupa. — Tube slender, slightly expanding towards apex. — For details of dorsal abdominal hairs and form of paddle see fig. 44.

In Surinam the species is common in Bromeliaceae. The larvae occur mostly in the leaf-axils, but the author found them in holes in trees as well as in the normal habitat.

Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) medioalbipes (Lutz, 1905) Fig. 45-49

- Dendromyia medioalbipes* LUTZ, Imp. Med. 13, p. 289, 1905; PERYASSÚ, Os Culic. Braz., p. 303, 1908; THEOBALD, Mon. Culic. 5, p. 593, fig. 259, 1910.
- Dendromyia mitchelli* THEOBALD, Mosq. Jamaica, p. 37, 1905.
- Wyeomyia violescens* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 19, p. 138, 1906.
- Wyeomyia guatemala* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 19, p. 139, 1906.
- Wyeomyia adelpha* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 19, p. 140, 1906.
- Wyeomyia glaucocephala* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 19, p. 140, 1906.
- Wyeomyia ochrura* DYAR & KNAB, Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc. 14, p. 227, 229, fig. 72, 1906.
- Wyeomyia telestica* DYAR & KNAB, Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc. 14, p. 227, 230, fig. 76, 1906; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 137, 1915; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 130, 1919; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 12, p. 115, 1924.
- Wyeomyia homothe* DYAR & KNAB, Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc. 15, p. 211, 1907.
- Dendromyia oblita* THEOBALD (nec Lutz), Mon. Culic. 4, p. 612, 1907; SURCOUF & GONZALES RINCONES, Dipt. Vul. Venez., p. 263, 1911; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 128, 1919.
- Wyeomyia abascanta* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 35, p. 65, 1908.
- Wyeomyia ablates* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 35, p. 66, 1908.
- Wyeomyia ablechra* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 35, p. 66, 1908.
- Wyeomyia abia* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 35, p. 67, 1908.
- Wyeomyia antoinetta* DYAR & KNAB, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 52, p. 263, 1909.
- Wyeomyia rolonca* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 11, p. 173, 1909.
- Wyeomyia fallax* BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 110, 1919; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 131, 1919.
- Dendromyia quasiluteoventralis* DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 124, 1919; BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, Ins. Ins. Mens. 9, p. 11, 1921.
- Wyeomyia oblita*, BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, Ins. Ins. Mens. 9, p. 10, 1921; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 12, p. 116, 1924.
- Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) telestica*, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 480, 1924; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 124, 1925.
- Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) oblita*, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 480, 1924; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 119, 1925.
- Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) abia*, BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 120, 1925.
- Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) quasiluteoventralis*, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 480, 1924; DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 40, fig. 20, 1928; LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 557, fig. 78-81, 328, 386-387, 1942.
- ?*Wyeomyia charmion* DYAR, Mosq. Amer. (addenda), 1928.
- Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) mitchelli*, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 556, fig. 75-77, 1942; CARPENTER & LA CASSE, Mosq. N. Amer., p. 66, fig. 51-52, 1955.
- Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) medioalbipes*, LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 893, fig. 868-870, 1953.
- Type locality: Bahia, Brasil.
- Type in British Museum (selected by J. LANE).

Leiden Museum. — Larvae: Schietbaanweg, Paramaribo, 6, 8.VII.1954. Mangolaan, Paramaribo, 3, 11.X.1954; 4, 15.X.1954. Koffielaan, Paramaribo, 1, 27.X.1954. Hermitageweg, Paramaribo, 1, 20.VII.1954; 5, 24.VII.1954.

Huwelijkszorg, Saramacca, 13, 16.XII.1954. Calcutta, Saramacca, 7, 13.XII.1954. Ornamibo, 2, 31.VII.1954; 2, 22.XI.1954. Domburg, 1, 29.XI.1954. La Resource, 1, 14.IV.1951. — Pupae: Huwelijkszorg, Saramacca 5, 17.XII.1954. — Adults: Cultuurtuin, Paramaribo, 1 ♂, 9.VII.1954. Leonsberg, 1 ♂, 14.XI.1949; 1 ♂, 16.XI.1949. Calcutta, Saramacca, 1 ♂, 13.XII.1954. Huwelijkszorg, Saramacca, 1 ♂, 17.XII.1954. Ornamibo, 1 ♂, 31.VII.1954. Matta, 1 ♀, 4.II.1955 (on platform in tree between 6 and 6.30 a.m.).

A number of larvae, adults, and male terminalia, collected by BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE and at present in the collection of the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, have been studied.

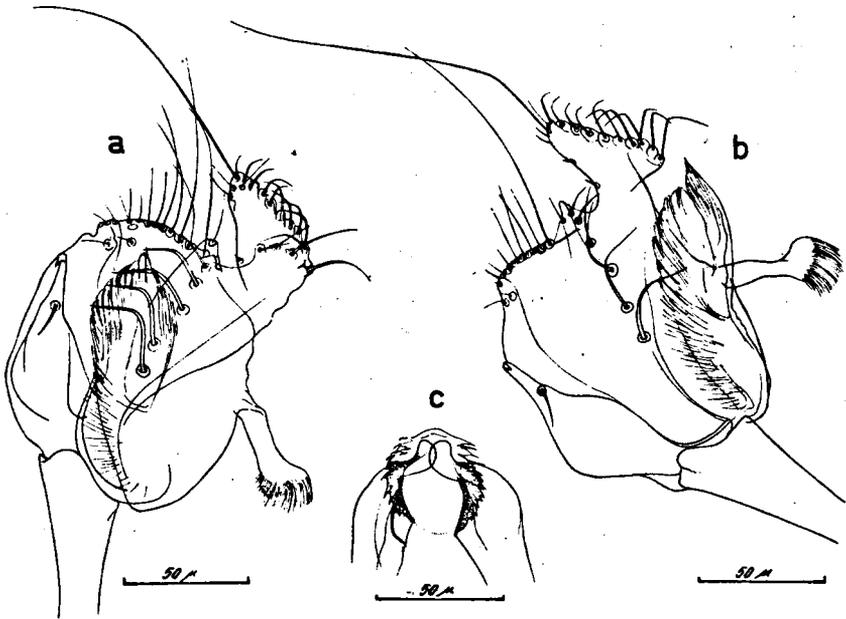


Fig. 45. *Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) medioalbipes* (Lutz) — a, b. Head of telomeres. — c. Apex of aedeagus.

The wide distribution of this species has caused much confusion in the literature of the subject, and the synonymy of *W. (W.) medioalbipes* has been a point of considerable disagreement.

BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER (1925) reported *W. telestica* Dyar & Knab and *W. oblita* (Lutz) from Suriname, and regarded *fallax* Bonne-Wepster & Bonne as a synonym of what they supposed to be *oblita* Lutz; they did not mention the name *medioalbipes* at all in

their "Mosquitoes of Surinam" (1925). Specimens collected by BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE have been identified by these authors as *oblita* and *telestica*, but all appear to be *medioalbipes* (Lutz). Terminalia of a specimen which had been identified as *fallax* (later, "= *oblita*" was written in pencil on the label) appear to be identical with terminalia in the same collection labelled *telestica*.

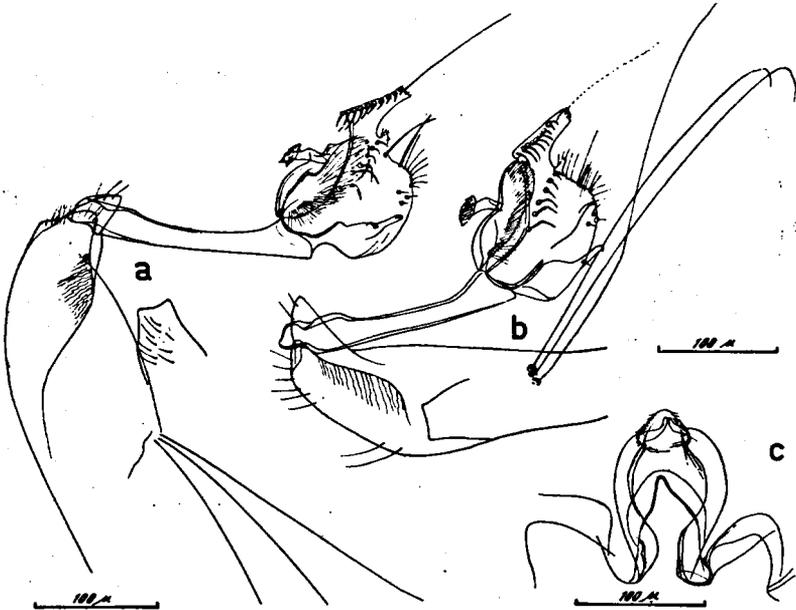


Fig. 46. *Wyeomyia* (*Wyeomyia*) *medioalbipes* (Lutz) — a, b. Basimeres and telomeres. — c. Aedeagus.

DYAR (1928) distinguished *quasiluteoventralis* (Theobald) (with *telestica*, *abascanta*, and *abia* as synonyms), and *oblita* (Theobald) (with *medioalbipes* and *fallax* as synonyms) as distinct species, and described *charmion* as a new species.

LANE & CERQUEIRA (1942) considered *telestica*, *abascanta*, *abia*, *oblita* Theobald (nec Lutz), *medioalbipes*, *fallax*, and *charmion* to be all synonyms of *quasiluteoventralis*. These authors examined a cotype of *W. oblita* Lutz from the LUTZ collection, and noted that *Miamiya pinto* Costa Lima is a synonym of *oblita* Lutz.

According to LANE (1953) the type of *W.(W.) quasiluteoventralis*

(Theobald) has been lost; he distinguishes *telestica* D. & K., *medioalbipes* (Lutz), *charmion* Dyar, and *oblita* Lutz as distinct species, and considers *fallax* B.-W. & B. to be a synonym of *oblita* Lutz. As already mentioned, the male terminalia of a specimen identified by BONNE-WEBSTER & BONNE as *fallax* agree completely with the terminalia of specimens of *medioalbipes* in the Leiden and Amsterdam collections.

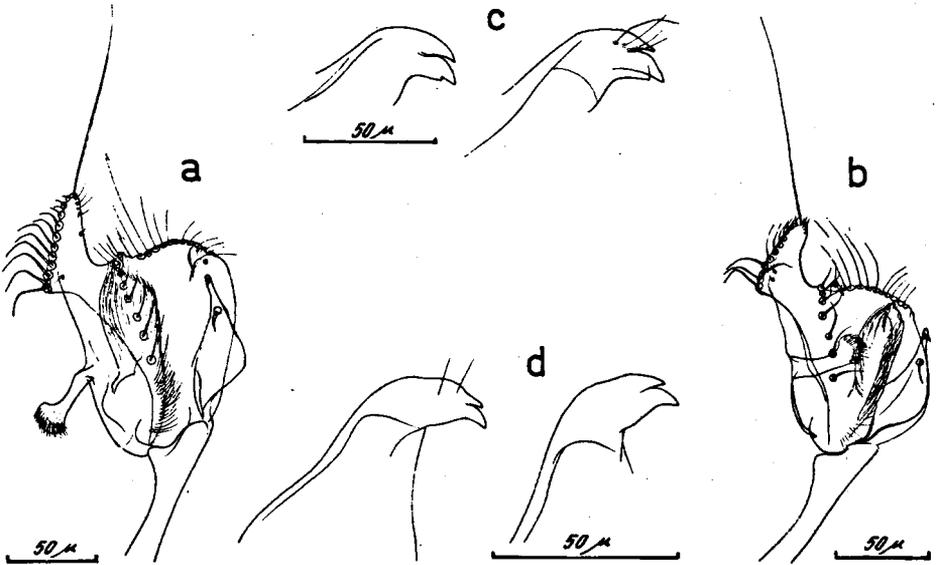


Fig. 47. *Wyeomyia* (*Wyeomyia*) *medioalbipes* (Lutz) — a, b. Head of telomeres. — c, d. Apex tenth sternites.

The illustration of the male terminalia of *W. mitchelli* given by CARPENTER & LA CASSE (1955, fig. 51) clearly shows that this species is a synonym of *W. medioalbipes*.

Male terminalia. — Basimere nearly three times as long as wide, a little narrower beyond middle; three long, strongly developed setae on dorsal side about one-third from base; basal lobe subquadrate, with a large number of small setae. Telomere with a slender stem; head about two-thirds as long as the stem, greatly enlarged, with three lobes; one lobe small, conical, with an expanded basal half, a terminal spine and a subterminal seta; outer lobe larger, densely

covered with fine hairs; central lobe broad, with a large, semi-triangular expanded column on one side; outer margin fringed with slender setae; margin of expanded column with a row of curved setae and a very long seta at its apex; a row of about six strongly developed, curved setae on the surface of the central lobe from near base of the column toward stem; between the central and outer lobe a slender appendage with a capitate, setose tip is inserted. Ninth

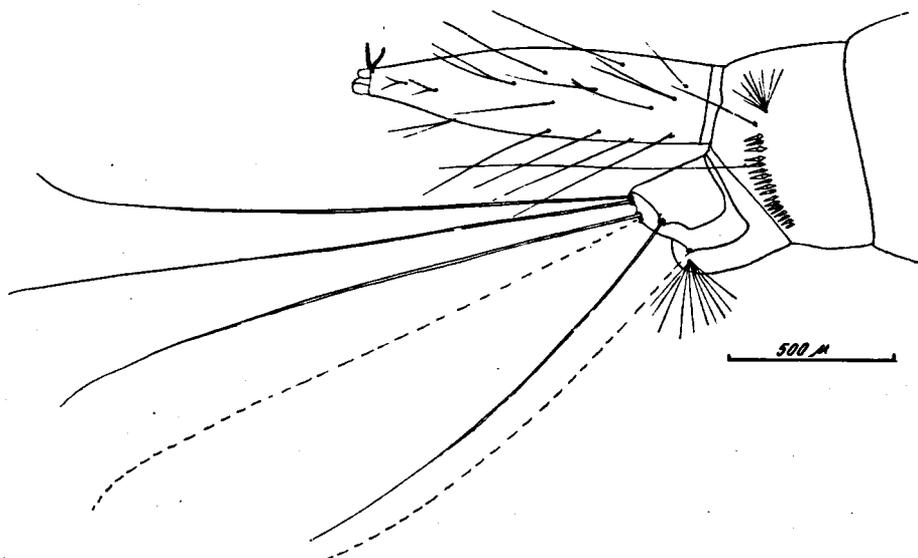


Fig. 48. *Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) medioalbipes* (Lutz) — Eighth segment, siphon and anal segment of larva.

tergite with broad interlobar space; each lobe with two stout spines. Tenth sternite sclerotized externally and apically, with two (three) apical teeth and two or three small setae. Aedeagus (mesosome) longer than broad, narrower at base, broadened and rounded toward serrated apex. — For structural details see figs. 45–47.

Female. — Proboscis about four-fifths as long as front femur, slightly swollen apically, black, ventrally with a pale line. Palpi short, dark. Occiput with dark-brown, broad, flat, scales with a metallic blue-green reflection; on the vertex a spot with broad silver-white scales. Gena with broad, appressed, silver-white scales;

a narrow line of white scales along the eyes does not reach the vertex.

Anterior pronotal lobes elliptical, covered with broad, appressed, dark scales, with a violaceous reflection; scales of posterior pronotum, pleuron and coxa, flat, broad, appressed, silver-white. Scutum and scutellum densely covered with elliptical, flat, brown scales, appearing brown to metallic blue-green in different lights; a small patch of whitish scales present on front margin of the scutum. Scutellum trilobate, with dark-brown setae on the lobes.

Abdomen slightly compressed; tergites covered with dark-brown scales with coppery to blue-green reflection; venter yellowish white

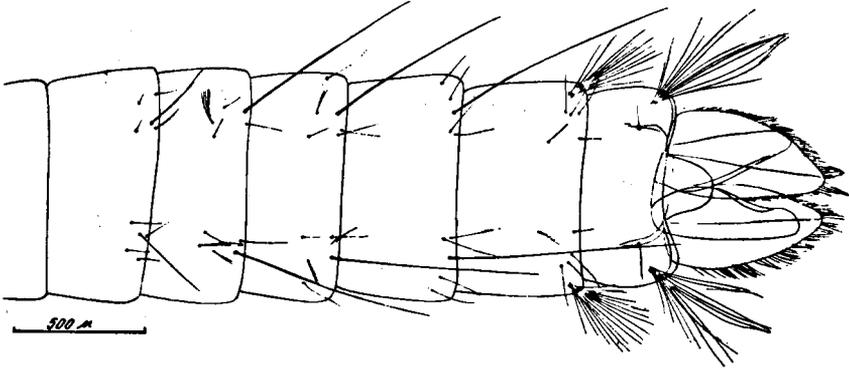


Fig. 49. *Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) medioalbipes* (Lutz) — Abdomen of pupa.

to silver-white, the colours of the abdomen separated at the sides in a straight line. Wings with narrow, dark scales. Halteres whitish with dark-brown knobs. Legs with femora and tibiae dark-scaled with metallic blue-green reflection, paler below; mid tarsi with third, fourth, apex of second and base of fifth segment silvery white on one side.

Larva. — Head slightly broader than long. Antenna small, smooth; antennal tuft small, two-haired, inserted on outer third. Head hairs: postclypeal (4) single; upper frontal hair (5) usually 4 to 6-branched, shorter than hair 6; lower frontal hair (6) 3 to 4-branched; preantennal hair (7) usually 4 to 6-branched. Comb of eighth segment with a single row of scales, variable in number (about 16 to 22); individual scales elongate, with numerous fine

lateral spinules. Siphon four to five times greatest width; with long, single, barbed hairs and a few two-haired tufts; dorsal preapical spine about as long as apical width of the siphon. Anal segment with saddle reaching about three-fourths down the sides; lateral hair long, single; dorsal setae double; ventrolateral tuft of about 9–12 short branches. – See fig. 48.

Pupa. – Tube curved, expanding towards apex. – For details of abdominal hairs and form of paddles see fig. 49.

This species is very common in Suriname, at least in the coastal area. The larvae are easily found in collections of water in Bromeliaceae, but they may be found in holes in trees and in bamboo stumps as well as in the normal habitats.

The females occasionally feed on man.

***Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) albosquamata* Bonne-Webster & Bonne, 1919**

Fig. 50–51

Wyeomyia albosquamata BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, *Ins. Ins. Mens.* 7, p. 107, 1919.

Menolepis albosquamata, DYAR, *Ins. Ins. Mens.* 7, p. 138, 1919.

Prosolepis (Eunicemyia) albosquamata, DYAR & SHANNON, *J. Wash. Ac. Sci.* 14, p. 482, 1924.

Wyeomyia (Menolepis) albosquamata, BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, *Mosq. Surinam*, p. 78, fig. 10, 1925.

Dendromyia (Eunicemyia) albosquamata, DYAR, *Mosq. Amer.*, p. 83, fig. 53, 1928.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) albosquamata, LANE & CERQUEIRA, *Arquiv. Zool.* 3, p. 609, 1942; LANE, *Neotr. Culic.* p. 983, 1953.

Type locality: Lawa river, Suriname.

Type in the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam.

The type (no. 3550) and the cotypes (nos. 3551, 3553 and 3556) have been examined.

The larva were found by BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE in Bromeliaceae along the Lawa river.

The pupa is unknown.

Male terminalia. – Basimere (basistyle) about twice as long as broad; distal half conical; two stout, long setae inserted on basal half, just below them a row of five closely-set setae; distad from these a great number of scattered hairs which decrease in length

distad. Telomere (dististyle) with three lobes; one of the lobes with a row of foliaceous to spatulate filaments and one strongly developed, curved spine; another lobe with about six slender, strongly curved spines; third lobe with a series of spatulate filaments. Tenth sternite strongly curved distad, with three to four terminal teeth and a number of internal spicules. Ninth tergite with three foliaceous, pointed setae on each lobe; interlobar area extremely small; the median setae closely inserted and distinctly shorter than the other setae. — For structural details see figs. 50 and 51.

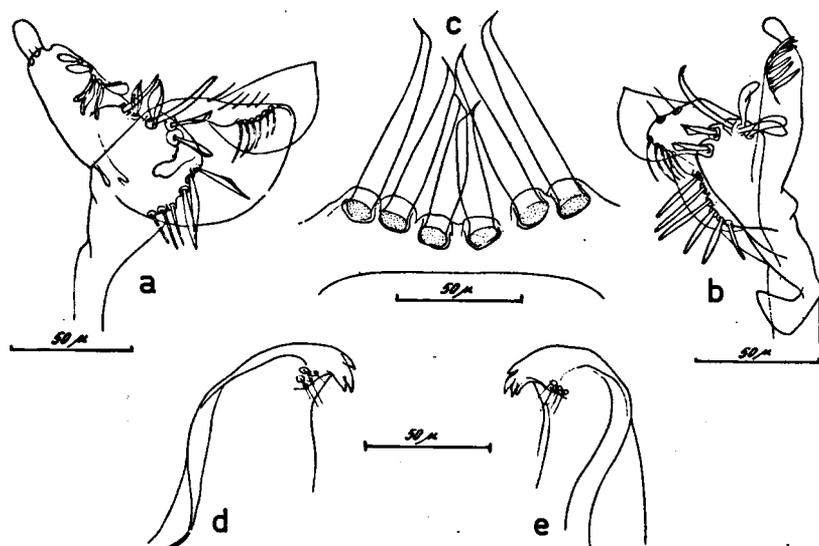


Fig. 50. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) albosquamata* (B.-W. & B.) — a, b. Head of telomeres. — c. Ninth tergite. — d, e. Apex of tenth sternites.

The terminalia of this species differ considerably from the illustration given by its authors. Our figures are based on the type and cotypes from the collection of the Royal Tropical Institute at Amsterdam.

Female. — Head: Proboscis shorter than fore femora, thickened apically, dark, with violet reflection. Palpi short, only slightly longer than clypeus, dark, with a few white scales. Occiput with dark, broad, flat scales with a faint metallic-bluish reflection dorsally; the vertex with yellowish white scales. Scales of gena

broad, appressed, white; a narrow line of white scales extending along the eyes. Tori with integument dark-brown, with greyish lustre.

Thorax: Anterior pronotal lobes covered with broad, appressed, dark-violaceous scales, except at bases, which are yellowish white. Scutum and scutellum covered with broad, appressed, elliptical scales with coppery blue reflection dorsally; scutum with some

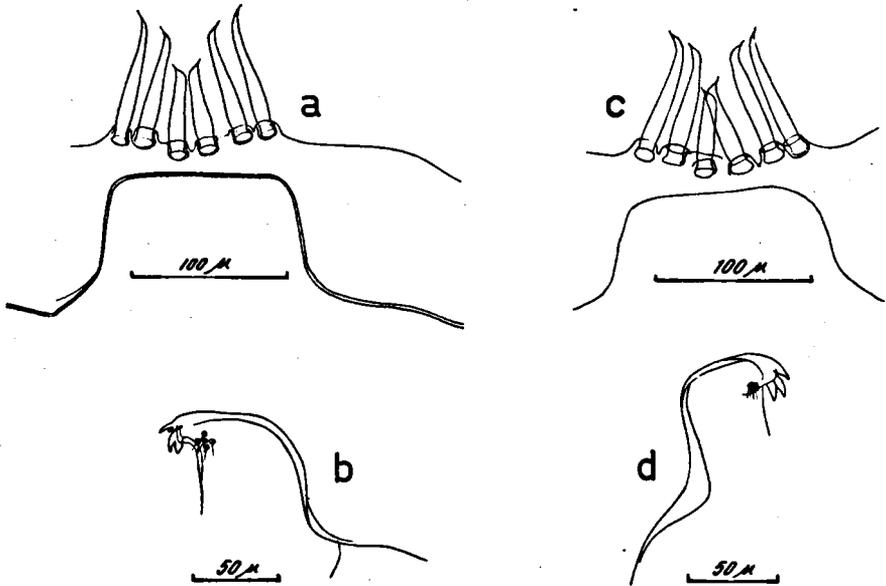


Fig. 51. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) albosquamata* (B.-W. & B.) — a, c. Ninth tergites — b, d. Apex of tenth sternites.

white scales on anterior margin; lobes of scutellum bearing brown setae. Posterior pronotum, pleura and coxa with broad, appressed, white scales. Postnotum with a patch of white scales.

Abdomen: Usually laterally compressed, apically truncate. Tergites clothed with dark-brown scales with coppery to blue-green lustre. Venter with yellowish white scales. The two colours meet laterally in a straight longitudinal line.

Legs: Femora and tibiae dark-scaled on anterior surface but paler on posterior surface. Front and middle tarsus without contrasting

colours; hind tarsus with segments 4 and 5 silvery white on one side, except at base of the fifth segment.

Wings with narrow, dark scales.

Halteres yellowish with dark-brown knobs.

Larva. — Head slightly broader than long. Antenna small, smooth; antennal hair 3-branched, on outer third of shaft, Head hairs: postclypeal (4) multiple, upper frontal (5) 6 or 7-branched, lower frontal (6) 3-branched, preantennal (7) 6 or 7-branched.

Comb of eighth segment has 21 to 23 scales, arranged in a single line; the scales become progressively smaller towards both ends; individual scales elongate, thorn-shaped. Anal segment about as long as wide; the saddle reaches about three-fourths down the sides; lateral hair long, single, barbed; dorsal brush bilaterally consisting of a 2-branched lower and a 2-branched upper hair; in both, one of the branches is slightly longer than the other; ventrolateral tuft usually 6-branched on either side. Siphonal index about 4.0; siphon with long, sparsely barbed, single hairs; basally a 2 or 3-branched hair.

***Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) aporonoma* Dyar & Knab, 1906 Fig. 52**

Wyeomyia aporonoma DYAR & KNAB, Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc. 14, p. 230, 1906;
HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. Am. W.Ind. 3, p. 73, 1915.

Triamyia aporonoma, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 120, 1919.

Wyeomyia (Triamyia) aporonoma, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 11, p. 169, 1923; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 128, 1925.

Prosolepis (Triamyia) aporonoma, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 482, 1924; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 13, p. 122, 1925.

Dendromyia (Triamyia) aporonoma, DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 75, fig. 46, 1928.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) personata, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 601, fig. 160–163, 414–415, 1942; CERQUEIRA, Mem. Inst. Osw. Cruz 39, p. 22, 1943.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) aporonoma, LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 964, fig. 949–951, 1953.

Type locality: Puerto Limón, Costa Rica.

Type in U.S.N.M.

BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER caught a few females in the woods when these attempted to bite. They also bred a female from a pupa which they found in a tree stump at Zanderij I.

Male terminalia. — Basimere strongly narrowed and curved beyond middle, with three long, strong setae arising at a distance of one-third from base; basal lobe subquadrate, pilose, situated near middle of basimere. Telomere slender, curved, with an angular branch near its apex; a spine at basal third; a slender filament beyond middle and a large, membranous structure near its base. Tenth sternite curved, sclerotized, with 4 to 5 small apical teeth. Ninth tergite with lobes only slightly elevated, interlobar space small, each lobe bearing four to five long, slender setae apically. Aedeagus with narrow apical opening. — For structural details see fig. 10.

Female. — Head: Proboscis shorter than fore femora, slightly swollen on distal fifth; dorsally dark with a faint coppery reflection; ventrally with a longitudinal, white spot nearly to the apex. Palpi short, nearly twice as long as clypeus, dark with a coppery reflection. Occiput with black, flat scales with a blue reflection; at vertex a small, coppery metallic spot; the genae with broad, white scales, forming a large spot on either side.

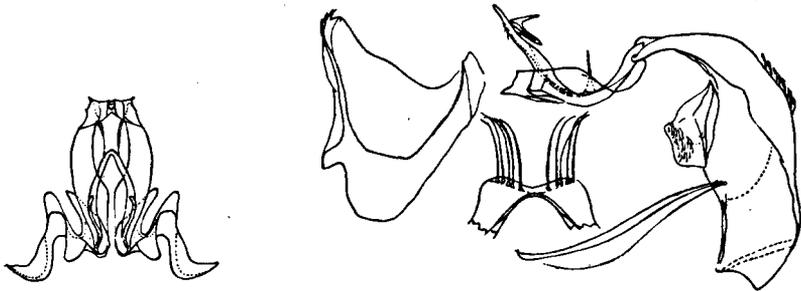


Fig. 52. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) aporonoma* D. & K. — Male terminalia after LANE & CERQUEIRA, 1942.

Thorax: Anterior pronotal lobes large, covered with broad, appressed scales with coppery to violaceous reflection; a small white spot near the base of the lobe may be obsolete. Scutum and scutellum densely matted with large, elliptical, flat scales appearing coppery brown to metallic violaceous, according to the angle of the light. Scutellum with small tufts of dark-brown setae on the lobes.

Posterior pronotum, pleura and coxa clothed with elliptical, broad, white scales. Postnotum dark brown in the middle, laterally yellowish.

Abdomen: Laterally compressed, apically truncate. Tergites clothed with dark-brown scales with coppery to metallic-blue reflection. Venter yellowish white. The dark colour of the tergites and the white of the sternites meet laterally in a straight longitudinal line.

Legs: Femora and tibiae dark-scaled, with a coppery reflection on anterior surface; the posterior surface pale; hind tarsus with segment 5 and basal three-fourths of segment 4 white on posterior surface.

Wings with broadly oval scales.

Larva. – Head about as long as broad. Antenna small, with antennal hair simple and inserted on outer third of shaft. Head hairs: postclypeal (4), upper frontal (5), and lower frontal (6) all single; preantennal hair (7) 3-branched. Comb of eighth segment with 16 to 20 scales, arranged in two or three irregular rows, becoming smaller ventrally; individual scales thorn-shaped with minute spinules apically. Siphonal index about 4, pecten absent; siphon bearing on each side three long simple and one small double subapical dorsal setae and a 2 or 3-branched ventral tuft at basal fourth, followed by two small, simple setae on apical fourth. Anal segment with the saddle extending nearly four-fifths down the sides; dorsal brush bilaterally consisting of a 3 or 4-branched upper and a 2 or 3-branched lower tuft; lateral tuft 2-branched; a ventrolateral tuft of 6 short hairs on either side.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) argenteostris (Bonne-Wepster & Bonne, 1919)
Fig. 53–54

Cleobonnea argenteostris BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, Ins. Ins. Mens., 7, p. 167, 1919.

?*Miamyia (Cleobonnea) argenteostris*, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 481, 1924.

Wyeomyia (Cleobonnea) argenteostris, BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 95, fig. 4, 1925.

- Miamiya (Cleobonnea) argenteostris*, DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 61, fig. 32, 1928.
Wyeomyia albocerulea SENEVET & ABONNENC, Arch. Inst. Pasteur Alg. 17, p. 259, 1939.
Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) argenteostris, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 611, 1942; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 990, fig. 977, 1953.

Type locality: Lawa river, Suriname.

Type in the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam.

Leiden Museum. — Larvae: Kapassikeledan, Suriname river, 1, 10.I.1954.
 Sara, 1, 8.IX.1955; 4, 9.IX.1955; 1, 12.IX.1955; 1, 14.IX.1955.

Material from the collection of the Royal Tropical Institute at Amsterdam, including the type, has been studied.

The larvae were found in Bromeliaceae.

Male terminalia. — Basimere about twice as long as wide; distal half strongly tapering towards apex, hirsute, with setae on outer and inner aspect. Telomere with four lobes; three of these rise from a common stem; the outer lobe with a quadrate elongate tip, the mid lobe with a slender distal part which ends in a small hook; the inner lobe with a row of curved slender setae; the free lobe quadrately elongate, with a row of three stout, curved setae and a sharp, stout spine at one side, and a roundly expanded tip with a few short spines on the other side. Tenth sternite ends in a sharp tooth. Ninth tergite with broad interlobar space, each lobe with two short, stout spines, which are curved at the tip. — For structural details see fig. 53 (drawn from specimen 4664 in the collection of the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam).

Female. — Head: Proboscis rather stout for the genus, distinctly swollen apically; dorsally dark with a bluish reflection; ventrally pale. Palpi short, about one and a half times as long as clypeus, dark. Occiput covered with dark, broad, flat scales; scales of gena and mentum broad, white, a narrow line of white scales extending along the margins of the eyes. Clypeus and tori naked, brown with a gray pruinosity.

Thorax: Anterior pronotal lobes small, covered with flat, appressed, white scales and with a row of strong, dark-brown setae on anterior margin. Scutum and scutellum densely clothed with large, elliptical scales which are grayish brown with a faint reflection; anterior margin of scutum with white scales. Scutellum with dark-

brown setae on each lobe. Posterior pronotum, pleura and coxa covered with appressed, broad, silver-white scales. Postnotum naked, brown, with a group of pale setae near posterior margin.

Abdomen: Usually laterally compressed, truncate apically. Tergites clothed with coppery-black scales. Venter covered with yellowish white, somewhat raised scales. The dark of the tergites and the white of the venter meet laterally in a straight, longitudinal line.

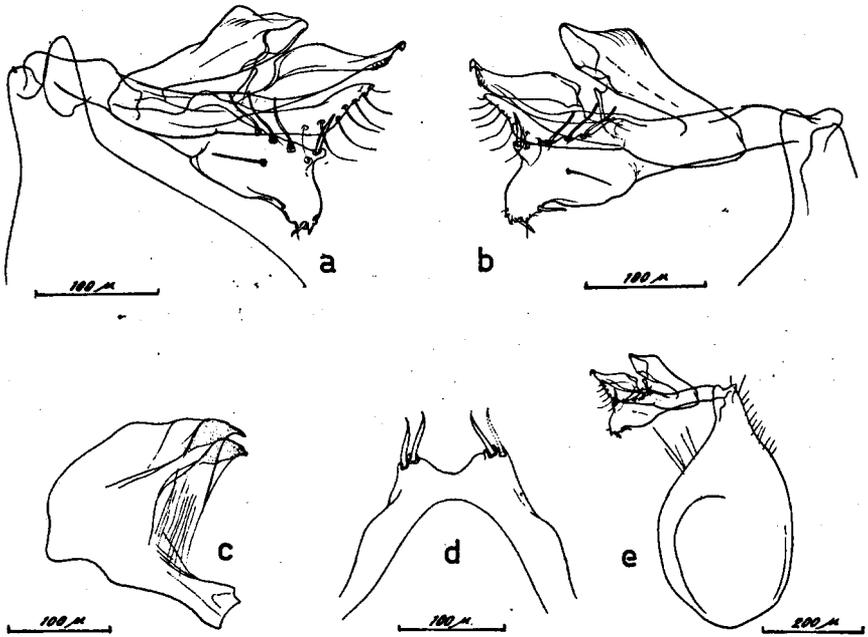


Fig. 53. *Wyeomyia* (*Dendromyia*) *argenteostris* (B.-W. & B.) — a, b. Head of telomeres. — c. Tenth sternite. — d. Ninth tergite. — e. Basimere and telomere.

Legs: Femora and tibiae, dark-scaled on anterior surface; posterior surface pale. Middle tarsus with segments 3, 4, 5 and apex of 2 white on one side; hind tarsus with all segments white in a continuous line on one side.

Wings with broad, elliptical scales. Halteres pale with dark knobs.

Larva. — Head nearly as long as broad. Antenna small, about one-

third as long as the head, smooth; antennal tuft small, single, inserted on outer third of shaft, reaching beyond tip. Head hairs: postclypeal (4) single; upper frontal (5), lower frontal (6) and preantennal (7) all double.*) Comb of eighth segment of 17–19 scales, arranged in a single line, the scales becoming smaller towards both ends of the row; individual scale elongate, thorn-shaped.

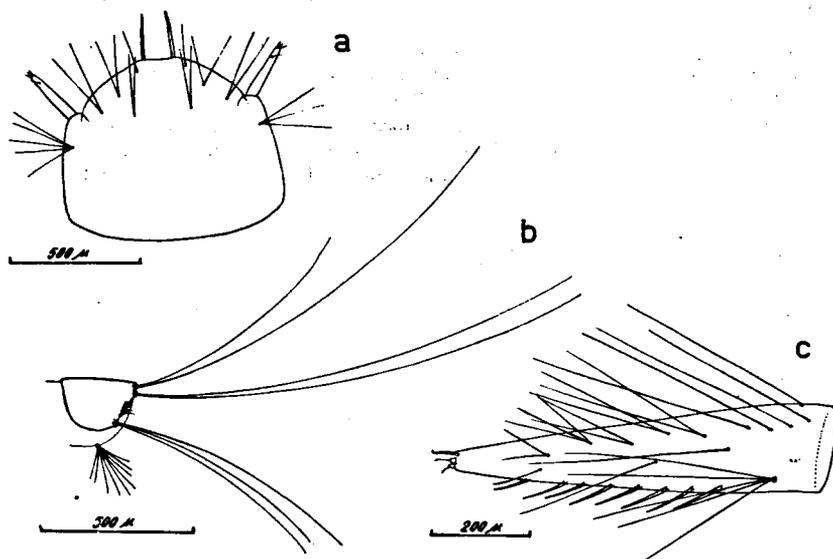


Fig. 54. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) argenteostris* (B.-W. & B.) — a. Head of larva. — b. Anal segment of larva. — c. Siphon of larva.

Siphonal index 4 to 4.5; false pecten of about 8 spines on each side of the siphon, beginning beyond basal third; a 5-branched, strongly developed tuft inserted just between the base of the siphon and the beginning of the pecten; siphon with long single hairs near its base, and a number of 2-branched hairs becoming progressively shorter towards the apex. Anal segment with the saddle reaching about three-fourths down the sides; lateral hair 3-branched; dorsal brush

*) The number of dorsal head hairs mentioned here agrees completely with the number in three specimens collected by BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, and also with four specimens collected by the present author along the Suriname river. In all the specimens studied the preantennal hair (7) was double, and not multiple as described by BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE.

bilaterally consisting of a long and a short upper hair and two long lower hairs; ventrolateral tuft of about 8–9 hairs on either side; margin with long, slender spicules between the dorsal and lateral hairs. — See fig. 54.

***Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) bourrouli* (Lutz, 1905)** Fig. 55–56

Dendromyia bourrouli LUTZ, Imp. Med. 13, p. 347, 1905; PERYASSÚ, Os Culic. Brasil, p. 307, 1908; THEOBALD, Mon. Culic. 5, p. 593, 1910; SURCOUF & GONZALES RINCONES, Essai Dipt. Venez., p. 258, 1911.

Dendromyia (Dinomyia) bourrouli, DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 72, fig. 72, 1928.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) bourrouli, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 591, figs. 134–137, 337 and 404, 1942; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 950, figs. 930–932, 1953.

Type locality: Itaci, State of S. Paulo, Brasil.

Type: ?

Leiden Museum. — Larvae (3rd stage): Pad van Wanica, S. of Paramaribo, 2, 4.VI.1954.

The larvae occur in Bromeliaceae.

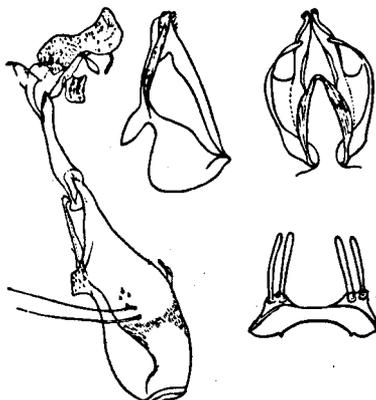


Fig. 55. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) bourrouli* (Lutz) — Male terminalia after LANE & CERQUEIRA, 1942.

Male terminalia. — The following account of the male terminalia is largely based on the description by LANE & CERQUEIRA (1942), who studied a series of this species.

Basimere about three times as long as broad; distal third tapering

towards apex, with two long setae at about two-fifths from the base. Basal lobe situated near middle of basimere, subquadrate, bearing two long and numerous small setae. Telomere with a slender stem, which is half as long as the basimere; the head of about the same length as the stem, consisting of three lobes; the largest lobe is densely covered with small spiculae on proximal and with small setae at distal surface, and bears two small filaments; inner lobe small, with short stout setae at apex; outer lobe also small, with two terminal teeth. Tenth sternite only slightly curved, sclerotized externally and apically; with three apical teeth. Ninth tergite with small and slightly elevated lobes; each lobe bearing two stout, blunt spines; interlobar space broadly concave. Aedeagus longer than broad, narrower at base; basal opening reaching beyond the middle of aedeagus; posterior plate with three, small, rounded teeth at apex, on either side. — For structural details see fig. 55.

Larva. — Head nearly as long as broad. Antenna small, smooth; antennal tuft small, simple, inserted on outer fourth of shaft. Head hairs: postclypeal (4) single, upper frontal (5) double (in third stage 3 to 4-branched), lower frontal (6) single, preantennal (7) 3 to 4-branched. Comb of eighth segment with long and short scales mixed and inserted in an irregular row on a sclerotized plate; total number of scales about 17; individual scales pointed. Siphonal index about six; siphon with single hairs on all aspects and a pair of long

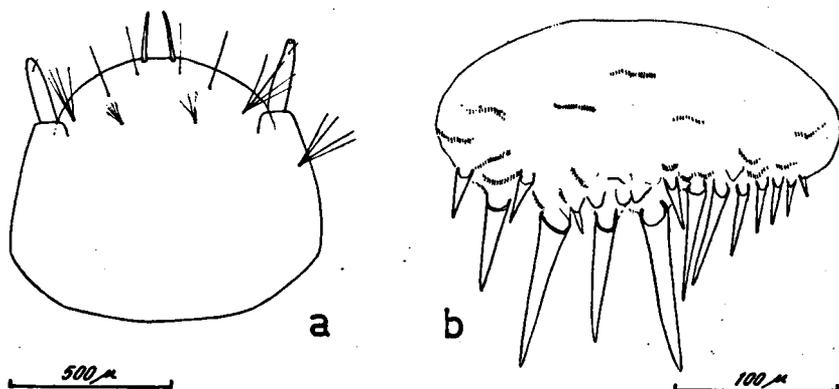


Fig. 56. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) bourrouli* (Lutz) — a. Head of larva. — b. Comb of eighth segment.

3-branched tufts just before its middle. Anal segment with a small saddle reaching about halfway down the sides; lateral hair long, single; dorsal brush bilaterally consisting of one upper and one lower hair; ventrolateral tuft with five or six branches. – See fig. 56.

***Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) clasoleuca* Dyar & Knab, 1908** Fig. 57

- Wyeomyia clasoleuca* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 35, p. 68, 1908; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 92, 1915.
Wyeomyia agyrtes DYAR & KNAB, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 52, p. 265, 1909; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 133, 1915; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 128, 1919.
Dodecamyia clasoleuca, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 139, 1919.
Wyeomyia (Dodecamyia) clasoleuca, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 11, p. 170, 1923; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 65, 1925.
Prosopolepis (Janicemyia) clasoleuca, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 14, p. 482, 1924; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 13, p. 122, 1925.
Dendromyia (Janicemyia) clasoleuca, DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 89, fig. 59, 1928.
Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) clasoleuca, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 609, 1942; LANE, Rev. Ent. 16, p. 146, 1945; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 984, fig. 970, 1953.

Type locality: Porto Bello, Panama.

Type in U.S.N.M.

BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER collected a female that attacked them at Zanderij.

The following description is based on the descriptions by DYAR and LANE.

Male terminalia. – Basimere with rounded apex and two long setae near the middle. Telomere elongate, curved, gradually tapering towards apex. Tenth sternite with two apical teeth. Lobes of ninth tergite elevated, separated by concave interlobar space, each lobe bearing four foliaceous, curved setae. – See fig. 57.

Female. – Proboscis slightly swollen apically, dorsally coppery-black; ventrally pale. Palpi slightly longer than clypeus, dark with a faint coppery reflection. Occiput with dark, broad, flat scales with a blue reflection dorsally; scales of gena broad, appressed, silver-white. A row of small setae extends along the margin of the eye. Tori brown, naked, with a grey pruinosity. Thorax: Anterior pronotal lobes covered with broad appressed, dark metallic-violaceous scales. Scutum and scutellum densely covered with large,

elliptical, dark scales, with coppery to metallic-blue reflection in different lights. The scales of the anterior margin pale. Scutum with dark brown setae at wing base. Scutellum with a tuft of dark brown setae on each lobe. Posterior pronotum, pleura and coxa covered with



Fig. 57. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) clasoleuca* (D. & K.) — Male terminalia after LANE, 1953.

broad, silver-white scales. Abdomen: Truncate apically. Tergites clothed with dark-brown scales, with a faint metallic reflection. Venter yellowish white; the colours meet laterally in a straight longitudinal line. Legs: Femora and tibiae dark-scaled with coppery reflection on anterior surface, the posterior surface largely pale. Tarsi dark on anterior surface; the posterior surface with a pale coppery reflection. Hind tarsi with segments 4 and 5 broadly white on one side, except apical fourth of segment 4. Wings with broad scales.

***Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) confusa* (Lutz, 1905) Fig. 58-59**

Prosopolepis confusus LUTZ, Imp. Med. 13, p. 312, 1905; PERYASSÚ, Os. Culic. Brazil, p. 311, 1908; THEOBALD, Mon. Culic. 5, p. 594, 1910; SURCOUF & GONZALES RINCONES, Dipt. Vul. Venez., p. 255, 1911; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 142, 1919; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 135, 1925.

Prosopolepis flui BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 169, 1919; BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, Ins. Ins. Mens. 9, p. 16, 1921; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 135, 1925.

Prosopolepis (Prosopolepis) confusus, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 482, 1924.

Prosopolepis (Prosopolepis) flui, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 482, 1924.

Dendromyia (Prosopolepis) confusa, DYAR, Mosq. Americ., p. 89, 1928.

Dendromyia (Prosopolepis) flui, DYAR, Mosq. Americ., p. 90, 1928.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) confusa, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 616, fig. 181-184, 341, 412-413, 1942; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 997, fig. 981-983, 1953.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) flui, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 619, 1942.

Type locality: S. Paulo, Brasil.

Type: ?

Leiden Museum. — Adults: Ornamibo, 2 ♀♀, 11.VIII.1954.

For purpose of comparison seven specimens were examined which had been collected by BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER in Suriname and are now in the collection of the Royal Tropical Institute at Amsterdam.

The following description of the male terminalia is largely based on that by LANE & CERQUEIRA (1942).

Male terminalia. — Basimere about twice as long as greatest width; with two long dorsal setae arising from tubercles near the middle. Basal lobe triangular and bearing a very long distal seta. Telomere about three-fourths as long as basimere, consisting of a stout, simple stem which is narrower at base and expands towards apex; the head consists of two large lobes and some smaller appendages; the external lobe is subtriangular, its distal margin covered with short setae; near the base of the outer margin a long, curved seta; inner lobe with a membranous appendage at its base, and another, pointed appendage; apex of lobe densely covered with setae and spines. Tenth sternite sclerotized, with one apical tooth and six subapical spinules. Lobes of ninth tergite elevated, interlobar space concave, slightly larger than the width of one lobe; each lobe bearing three or four stout, foliaceous setae, these extending into lower two-thirds, but beyond this tapering to lateral margin. Aedeagus with large anterior opening. — For structural details see fig. 58.

Female. — Proboscis swollen apically; dorsally black, ventrally paler. Palpi short, about twice as long as clypeus, dark. Occiput has dark scales with a violaceous reflection; a white spot on lower side of genae and a white line extending along the margin of the eye.

Thorax: Anterior pronotal lobes covered with appressed, broad, dark scales with a faint violaceous reflection. Scutum and scutellum

covered with rather small, brown, appressed scales; the scales of the scutellum have a grayish sheen. Scutellum with a group of dark-brown setae on each lobe. Pleura and coxa covered with dull-white scales.

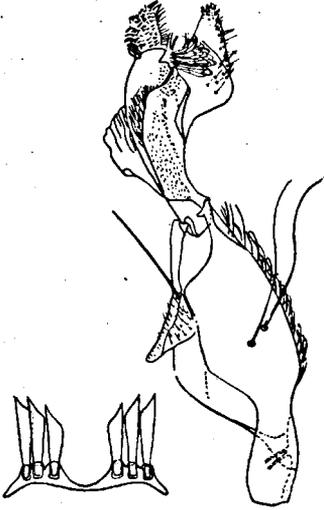


Fig. 58. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) confusa* (Lutz) — Male terminalia after LANE & CERQUEIRA, 1942.

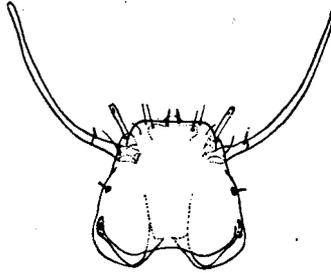


Fig. 59. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) confusa* (Lutz) — Head of larva with hypertrophied maxilla after LANE & CERQUEIRA, 1942.

Abdomen usually laterally compressed, truncate apically; tergites clothed with dark-brown setae without reflection. Venter yellowish, some raised scales along the median ventral line; the dark brown of the tergites and the yellowish white of the sternites meet laterally in a straight line. Legs: Femora and tibiae brownish black with a faint metallic reflection on anterior surface; posterior surface and knees pale. Hind tarsi with segments 3, 4 and 5 broadly white, except for dark rings at apices of third and fourth segments; middle tarsus with segments 2, 3 and 4 silver-white, and 5 yellowish white on one side; front tarsus with segments 3, 4 and 5 with a faint coppery reflection. Wings faintly smoky; scales elliptical.

Larva. — The larvae can easily be recognized by the hypertrophied

maxillae, which are one and a half times as long as the head. – See fig. 59.

***Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) lamellata* (Bonne-Wepster & Bonne, 1919)**
Fig. 60

Hystatomyia lamellata BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 168, 1919;
BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, Ins. Ins. Mens. II, p. 124, 1923.

Prosolepis (Hyatatomyia) lamellata, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 482, 1924.

Wyeomyia (Hystatomyia) lamellata, BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 74, 1925.

Dendromyia (Hystatomyia) lamellata, DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 87, fig. 57, 1928.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) lamellata, LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 949, fig. 929, 1953.

Type locality: Cie des Mines d'Or, Lawa river, Suriname.

Type in the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam. (Not in the U.S.N.M. as stated by LANE.)

Female and larva are unknown.

Male terminalia. – Basimere more than twice as long as broad, tapering towards the apex, in the middle with a longitudinal row of about 18 long, flattened, curved, closely-set setae; on basal half a number of long setae; on the inner surface of the basimere, just beyond the middle, a club-shaped appendage with small setae arises *); a group of four appendages is inserted on distal fourth, three of which appendages are slightly inflated spines, whereas the fourth is strongly expanded in its basal third and conical beyond **); subapically with a row of three stout setae.

Tenth sternite with two small apical teeth and a few spicules. Ninth tergite with a narrow, concave interlobar space; each lobe with four to five stout setae with outwardly curved tips. – For structural details see fig. 60.

The larvae of this species occur in collections of water in epiphytic

*) BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER supposed this club-shaped appendage to be the telomere.

***) According to LANE (1953) this appendage may represent the telomere.

Bromeliaceae, and the two males collected by BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE had been bred from Bromeliaceae.

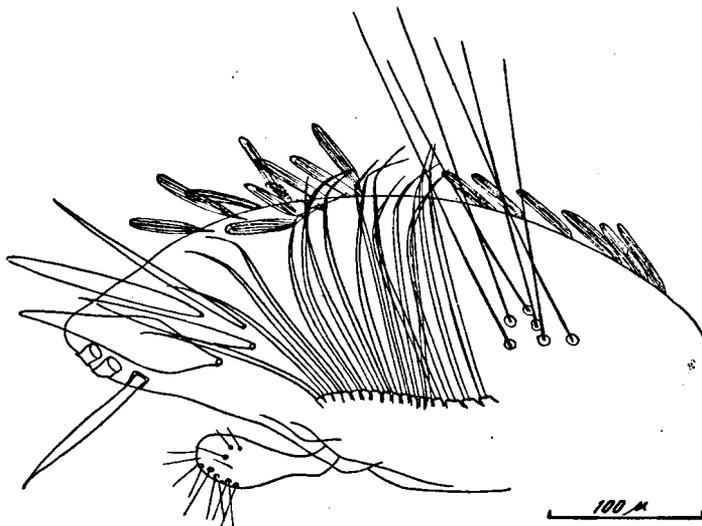


Fig. 60. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) lamellata* (B.-W. & B.) — Male terminalia.

***Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) melanocephala* Dyar & Knab, 1906 Fig. 61**

- Wyeomyia melanocephala* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 19, p. 140, 1906; THEOBALD, Mon. Culic. 5, p. 624, 1910; DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 86, 1915.
- Sabethes canfieldi* DYAR & KNAB, Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc. 15, p. 207, 1907; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 89, 1915.
- Wyeomyia agnostips* DYAR & KNAB, Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc. 15, p. 211, 1907; THEOBALD, Mon. Culic. 5, p. 625, 1910; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 72, 1915.
- Wyeomyia pandora* DYAR & KNAB, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 52, p. 261, 1909; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 87, 1915.
- Sabethes? canfieldi*, THEOBALD, Mon. Culic. 5, p. 585, 622, 1910.
- Wyeomyia grenadensis* EDWARDS, Bull. Ent. Res. 6, p. 363, 1916; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Ins. Ins. Mens. 9, p. 10, 1921; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 11, p. 170, 1923.
- Wyeomyia fauna* DYAR & KNAB, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 2, 1919.
- Calladimyia melanocephala*, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 137, 1919.
- Wyeomyia modalma* DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 10, p. 97, 1922.
- Wyeomyia (Calladimyia) melanocephala*, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 11, p. 169, 1923; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 98, 1925.

- Wyeomyia* (*Calladimyia*) *agnostips*, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 11, p. 169, 1923.
Prosopolepis (*Calladimyia*) *melanocephala*, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 482, 1924; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 13, p. 120, 1925.
Prosopolepis hemisiris DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 15, p. 234, 1925.
Prosopolepis (*Calladimyia*) *hemisiris*, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 13, p. 122, 1925.
Dendromyia (*Calladimyia*) *melanocephala*, DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 78, fig. 48, 1928.
Dendromyia (*Calladimyia*) *melanoides* Root, in DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 79, fig. 49, 1928.
Dendromyia typhorum SHANNON & DEL PONTE, Rev. Ins. Bact. 5, p. 96, 1927.
Wyeomyia (*Dendromyia*) *melanocephala*, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 603, fig. 168-171, 1942; CERQUEIRA, Mem. Ins. Osw. Cruz. 39, p. 22, 1943; LANE, Rev. Ent. 16, p. 146, 1945; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 970, fig. 954-956, 1953.

Type locality: Trinidad.
 Type in U.S.N.M.

Fifteen female specimens from Suriname, which are now in the collection of the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, were studied.

The larvae are reported to occur in the leaf axils of *Calladium* and in similar places where small quantities of water collect. BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER (1925) observed that the female readily bites man.

Male terminalia. – Basimere nearly three times as long as greatest width, strongly tapering towards apex; two long setae arise beyond the middle; basal lobe triangular, with a long seta apically. Telomere with a short stem; apical head without distinct lobes; its margin fringed with setae; with a number of small, stout spines. A slender, curved appendage is inserted at the base of the apical head. Tenth sternite strongly sclerotized externally and apically, and with one curved apical tooth. Ninth tergite with a broad, shallow interlobar space; each lobe bearing two stout, curved setae. Aedeagus with a broad, subquadrate, membranous apex; basal opening reaching beyond the middle. – For structural details see fig. 61.

Female. – Proboscis swollen apically, dorsally brownish black with a faint blue reflection; ventrally paler and with white scales apically. Palpi twice as long as clypeus, brownish black. Occiput with dark, flat scales with coppery and blue reflection. Genae silver-white. Tori brown, naked, with faint grayish pruinosity. Thorax: Anterior pronotal lobe covered with broad, appressed, metallic blue scales with a distinct coppery reflection, except at base where the scales are silvery white. Scutum and scutellum covered with large, elliptical, dark scales, appearing brown to metallic blue according

to the angle of the light. Scutellum with groups of dark-brown setae on each lobe. Scales of posterior pronotum, pleuron and coxa broad, elliptical, appressed, silver-white. Abdomen: Compressed laterally, truncate apically. Tergites clothed with dark-brown scales with a faint metallic reflection; scales of venter silver-white, slightly

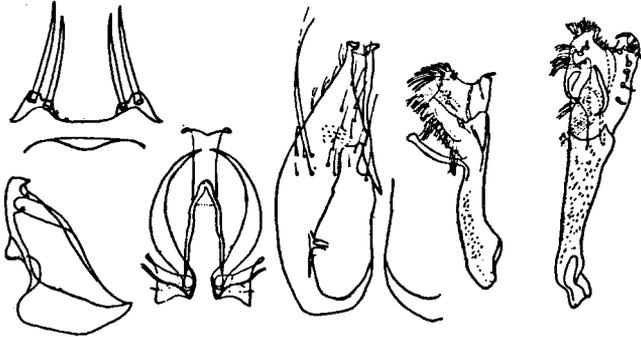


Fig. 61. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) melanocephala* D. & K. — Male terminalia after LANE & CERQUEIRA, 1942.

raised in the mid-ventral line; the dorsal dark and the ventral white meet laterally in a straight line. Legs: Dark on anterior surface, pale beneath; middle tarsus with segments 3, 4, 5 and apical half of segment 2 white on one side, in segments 4 and 5 the white extends nearly all round; segments 4 and 5 of hind tarsi with white almost enveloping the joints.

Larva. — Head slightly longer than broad; dorsal head hairs 4, 5 and 6 all single, preantennal hair (7) 2 to 4-branched. Comb of eighth segment of nine scales in a single row. Siphonal index six; siphon dorsally with a row of three or four, apically branched, hairs on either side; ventrally a dense fringe of setae from base almost to apex; near middle a long, single seta. Anal segment with a large saddle reaching three-fourths down the sides; lateral hair single; dorsal brush consists of a 2-branched upper and a single lower hair on either side; ventrolateral tuft 2-branched.

***Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) moerbista* (Dyar & Knab, 1919)**

Sabethinus moerbista DYAR & KNAB, *Ins. Ins. Mens.* 7, p. 2, 1919; BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, *Ins. Ins. Mens.* 9, p. 4, 1921.

Sabethes moerbista, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 12, p. 100, 1924.

Sabethoides moerbista, BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Suriname, p. 39, 1925; DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 20, 1928; COSTA LIMA, Mem. Inst. Osw. Cruz 25, p. 59, 1931.

Dendromyia ocumarensis LUTZ, Zool. Par. Venez., p. 34, 1928.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) moerbista, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 165, 1942; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 994, 1953.

Type locality: Rupununi river, British Guiana.
Type in U.S.N.M.

Leiden Museum. — Adult: Matta, 1 ♀, 9.II.1955; caught in the afternoon, on a platform in a tree 12 m from the ground.

So far only females of this beautiful species are known.

Female. — Proboscis slightly shorter than fore femur, uniformly black, thickened towards apex. Palpus with dark scales with a blue sheen, twice as long as nude clypeus. Antennae slightly shorter than proboscis. Occiput with brownish black scales, having a bronze-bluish sheen; a white spot on mentum extends along the ocular margin without reaching the vertex; a small white spot at vertex. Pronotal lobes with dark scales, except in lower third and apex, which are white-scaled. Mesonotum with brownish black scales. Pleurae white. Legs dark with violet sheen; femora and tibiae lighter ventrally. Wing scales broad, truncate at apex. Abdomen compressed laterally, the ventral scales forming a ridge; scales brownish black with a metallic sheen dorsally, white ventrally; the colours separated on the sides in an undulating line.

***Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) occulta* Bonne-Wepster & Bonne** Fig. 62

Wyeomyia occulta BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 105, 1919.

Wyeomyia (Cleobonnea) occulta, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 134, 1919; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 92, fig. 3, 1925.

Miamyia (Cleobonnea) occulta, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 481, 1924; DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 60, fig. 31, 1928.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) occulta, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 610, 1942; CERQUEIRA, Mem. Inst. Osw. Cruz. 39, p. 21, 1943; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 986, fig. 973, 1953.

Type locality: Suriname.
Type in the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam.

Leiden Museum. — Larvae: along the road, 24 km S of Paramaribo, 2, 11.VI.1954.

Five adults, including the type, two male terminalia, and two pupae and larvae from the Bonne & Bonne-Wepster collection, in the Royal Tropical Institute, were studied.

Male terminalia. — Basimere longer than wide, conically tapering towards the apex. Telomere complicated, composed of three lobes, viz. a broad lobe, which is triangularly expanded near its apex, with a spiculose margin; a slender, curved lobe with a recurved terminal hook; and an elongated lobe with spines on one margin, a brush-like, close-set row of long hairs in the middle, and a leaf-like, secondary lobe arising near the row of hairs. Tenth sternite ends in a slender tooth with a smaller tooth at its base. Ninth tergite with two short, stout setae which are recurved at apex. For structural details see fig. 62.

Female. — Head: Proboscis stout, distinctly swollen apically; dorsally black with a faint blue reflection; ventrally pale. Palpi short. Occiput with dark, broad, flat scales with a metallic blue reflection dorsally; scales of gena form a white patch; a narrow white line extends along the margin of eyes without reaching the vertex. Tori brown, naked, with a gray pruinosity. Thorax: Anterior pronotal lobe covered with broad, appressed, dark-violaceous scales. Scutum and scutellum densely clothed with narrow, lanceolate, dark scales with a slight bronzy reflection. Scutellum with a group of dark-brown setae on each lobe. Postnotum with a spot of flat white scales near posterior margin. Abdomen: Compressed laterally, truncate apically. Tergites clothed with appressed dark-brown scales. Venter yellowish white, the scales slightly raised; the dark of the tergites and the white of the venter meet laterally in a straight line. Posterior pronotum, pleuron and coxa clothed with appressed, silver-white scales. Legs dark-scaled, with a strong bronzy reflection dorsally; femora pale beneath.

Larva. — Head broader than long, rounded anteriorly, subangulate at the caudo-lateral angles; antennae moderate, smooth, antennal tuft small, simple. Head hairs: postclypeal (4) double; upper frontal (5) simple; shorter than hair 6; lower frontal (6) long,

simple; preantennal (7) 3-branched. Comb of eighth segment with many scales, in a triangular patch. Siphonal index three to four; a false pecten on apical two-thirds of siphon; four pairs of 5-branched tufts on dorsal aspect; on ventral aspect, on each side basally a 5-branched tuft of long hairs; a few 2 and 3-branched tufts are inserted near the apex. Anal segment with the saddle reaching about three-fourths down the sides; lateral hair long, single; dorsal brush bilaterally consisting of a 3-branched upper tuft (with one short hair) and a 2-branched lower tuft; ventrolateral tuft of about six branches on either side.

The larvae of this mosquito are found in the slimy fluid between the bases of *Heliconia* leaves.

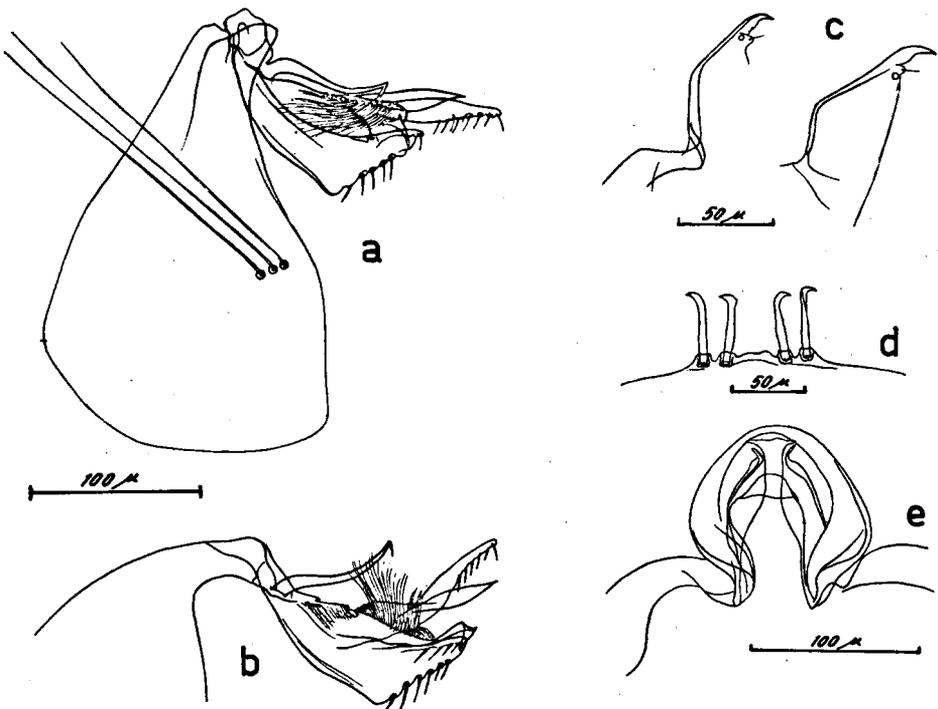


Fig. 62. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) occulta* B.-W. & B. — a. Basimere and telomere. — b. Telomere. — c. Tenth sternites. — d. Ninth tergite. — e. Aedeagus.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) pseudopecten Dyar & Knab, 1906 Fig. 63

- Wyeomyia pseudopecten* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 19, p. 139, 1906; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 119, 1915; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 136, 1919.
- Wyeomyia galoa* DYAR & KNAB, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 19, p. 140, 1906; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 127, 1915.
- Wyeomyia cara* DYAR & KNAB, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 52, p. 264, 1909; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 118, 1915; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 128, 1919.
- Wyeomyia eloisa* HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 2, pl. 6, fig. 36, 1912.
- Decamyia eloisa*, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 137, 1919.
- Wyeomyia (Heliconiamyia) galoa*, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 11, p. 65, 1923.
- Wyeomyia (Decamyia) eloisa*, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 11, p. 170, 1923; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 90, 1925.
- Wyeomyia (Decamyia) pseudopecten*, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 11, p. 170, 1923; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 12, p. 86, 1924; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 87, 1925.
- Prosopolepis (Decamyia) pseudopecten*, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 14, p. 482, 1924; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 13, p. 124, 1925.
- Prosopolepis (Decamyia) eloisa*, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 14, p. 482, 1924; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 13, p. 121, 1925.
- Dendromyia (Decamyia) pseudopecten*, DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 80, fig. 50, 1928.
- Dendromyia (Decamyia) eloisa*, DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 81, fig. 52, 1928.
- Dendromyia bicompressa* LUTZ, Zool. Par. Venez., p. 33, 1928.
- Wyeomyia vorotae* Senevet, CHABELARD & ABONNENC, Arch. Inst. Pasteur Alg., 20, p. 336, 1942.
- Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) pseudopecten*, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 604, 1942; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 972, fig. 957-961, 1953.

Type locality: Trinidad.

Type in U.S.N.M.

Leiden Museum. — Larvae: Kabel, 4, 7.I.1954; Birihoedoematoe (bush negro village) on the Suriname river, 6, 8.I.1954; Kalebaskreek, 10, 14.XII.1954; along the road near Calcutta, Saramacca, 6, 17.XII.1954; Rijdsdijkweg, 3, 23.VIII.1954; Goddohollo (bush negro village) on the Tapanahony river, 5, 7.III.1952. — Pupae: Kabel, 2, 7.I.1954. — Adults: Kalebaskreek, 5 ♂♂, 14.XII.1954; Calcutta, Saramacca, 1 ♂, 13.XII.1954.

Sixteen adults and a number of male terminalia were studied from the Bonne & Bonne-Wepster collection, at present in the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam.

Male terminalia. — Basimere more than twice as long as wide, strongly tapering towards apex, in distal half with a lobe on which two long setae are inserted close together; these setae slightly longer than telomere. Telomere stout, its apex divided into three lobes;

the longest lobe with a row of hairs on one side and a small brush at its apex; the middle lobe with a broad, long filament and four short setae; the third lobe conical with a strong, stout, slightly curved spine at its apex. Tenth sternite slender, curved, with one tooth. Ninth tergite with lobes only slightly elevated, each lobe bearing four or five broad, foliaceous appendages; interlobar space narrow and shallow. — For structural details see fig. 63.

Female. — Proboscis rather short, about three-fourths as long as front femur, swollen apically; dorsally dark-brown with a faint reflection, ventrally pale. Palpi twice as long as clypeus, dark brown. Occiput with dark, broad, flat scales with a metallic blue reflection; the vertex with a small white spot, genae with white scales, the white extending as a narrow line along the margins of

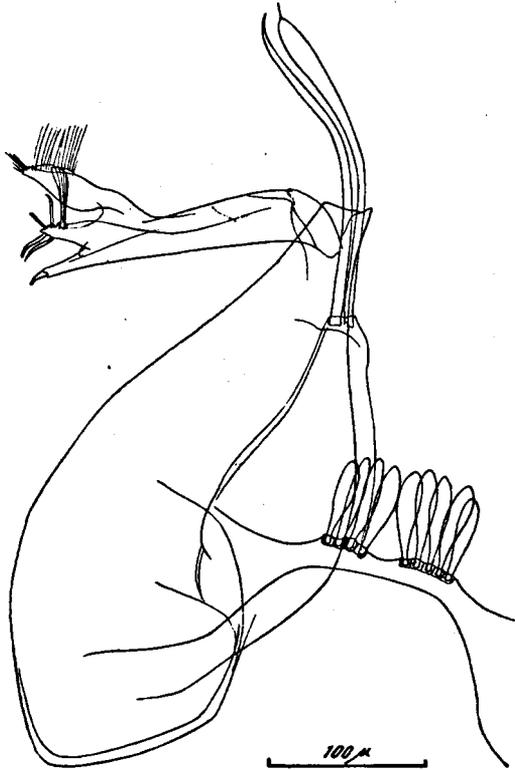


Fig. 63. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) pseudopecten* D. & K. — Male terminalia.

the eyes. Thorax: Anterior pronotal lobe covered with appressed, broad, dark, bronzy brown scales. Scutum and scutellum matted with large, elliptical, dark scales, appearing bronzy brown to metallic blue, according to the angle of the incident light; a few scattered white scales on anterior margin of scutum; scutellum with a small group of setae on each lobe. Posterior pronotum, pleuron and coxa with elliptical, appressed, silver-white scales. Abdomen: Abdomen usually compressed laterally, truncate apically. Tergites covered with appressed, dark scales, with a blue reflection; venter yellowish white; the colours meet laterally in a straight line. Legs: Femora and tibiae dark-scaled with metallic blue reflection on anterior surface; the posterior surface of femora and tibiae pale. Front tarsus dark with a coppery lustre beneath; middle tarsus ventrally pale, with segments 2 and 3 white; hind tarsi with segments 4 and 5 white on posterior surface, other segments pale.

Larva. – Head about as long as broad, front margin rounded. Antenna small, smooth; antennal hair single, inserted on outer fourth of shaft, reaching slightly beyond tip of shaft. Head hairs: postclypeal hair (4) double; upper frontal hair (5) and lower frontal hair (6) single; preantennal hair (7) double. Comb of eighth segment with many scales in a long patch, reaching far down the sides; scales several rows deep and becoming progressively somewhat smaller ventrally; individual scale elongate, narrow, rounded at tip, fringed with fine spinules which become longer towards tip. Anal plate with the saddle reaching about three-fourths down the sides; lateral hair long, barbed, 2 or 3-branched (usually 2); dorsal brush bilaterally consisting of an upper 5-branched and a lower 2-branched tuft; some of the branches of the upper tuft are much shorter than the others; ventrolateral tuft about 8 to 10-branched; margin of anal segment with long, slender spicules between the dorsal and lateral hairs. Siphonal index about 3.5; siphon with many single scattered hairs; on each ventrally a false pecten with about 11 spines, preceded by a single hair.

The larvae of this mosquito are found in the flower bracts of *Heliconia*.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) roucouyana (Bonne-Wepster & Bonne, 1919).

Dendromyia roucouyana BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 166, 1919.

Phoniomyia clasoleuca DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 12, p. 109, 1924.

Miomyia (Dodecamyia) roucouyana, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 481, 1924.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) roucouyana, BONNE & BONNE-WETSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 110, fig. 7, 1925; LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 597, 1942; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 961, 1953.

Miomyia (?Cleobonnea) roucouyana, DYAR, Mosq. Amer., fig. 40, 1928.

Type locality: Lawa river, Suriname.

Type in the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam.

Leiden Museum. — Larvae: Upper Paloemeu river, near the Brazilian border, 2, 11.IV.1952, collected by the author.

Material from the collection of the Royal Tropical Institute at Amsterdam, including the type, has been studied.

Male and pupa unknown.

Female. — Head: Proboscis swollen apically, with flat, black scales with a coppery and blue reflection, paler beneath; palpi twice as long as clypeus, dark brownish-black. Occiput with dark, flat scales with a faint blue-violet reflection; a small white spot at the vertex; scales of the gena broad, appressed, white; a narrow line of white scales extending along the margin of the eye for a small distance. Tori brown, naked, with a white pruinosity. Thorax: Anterior pronotal lobes covered with broad, appressed, dark scales with a strong violaceous-blue reflection; some white scales at base and on top; a row of dark-brown setae on anterior margin. Scutum and scutellum densely clothed with large, elliptical, dark scales, with a dull violet reflection. Scutellum with small groups of dark setae on each lobe. Scales of posterior pronotum, pleuron, and coxa broad, appressed, silver-white. Abdomen usually somewhat compressed laterally, truncate apically; dorsally clothed with dark-brown scales with a slight metallic reflection; scales of venter yellowish white, raised along the median line; the dark of the tergites and the white of the venter meet laterally in a straight line. Legs: Femora and tibiae dark-scaled, with a bronzy to blue reflection, pale beneath; middle tarsus with apical half of segment 2 and the segments 3, 4 and 5 white on one side; hind tarsus with

segments 4 and 5 with many white scales on one side. Wings with broad, projecting scales. Halteres dark.

Larva. – Head about as long as broad, rounded. Antenna small, smooth, antennal hair single, inserted on outer fourth of shaft, reaching beyond tip. Head hairs: postclypeal (4), upper frontal (5), lower frontal (6) and preantennal (7) *) all single. Comb of eighth segment with about 12–16 scales, arranged in a single row; the scales become progressively smaller ventrally and dorsally; individual scale slender, thorn-shaped. Siphonal index $4-4\frac{3}{4}$; siphon with a false pecten of about 8 teeth from about one-fourth from base; a tuft of 4–5 branches inserted between the base and the first tooth of the pecten; long hairs on all aspects, becoming progressively shorter towards the apex. Anal segment with the saddle reaching about three-fourths down the sides; lateral hair 3-branched; dorsal brush bilaterally consisting of a 2-branched upper hair (one branch short, the other long) and a 2-branched lower hair (both branches long); ventrolateral tuft of about 9 hairs on either side; margin of anal segment with long, slender spicules between the dorsal and lateral hairs.

The larvae are reported to breed in collections of water at the base of epiphytic Bromeliaceae. The specimens in the Leiden Museum were taken from a hole in the foot of a tree.

The larvae agree in most aspects with the larvae of *W. argenteorostris* (B.-W. & B.). They differ only in that the head hairs 5, 6 and 7 are single (in *W. argenteorostris* double), and the number of scales of the comb are 12–16 (in *argenteorostris* 17–19). The females are also very similar to those of *argenteorostris*.

***Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) surinamensis* sp. n.** Fig. 64–66

Holotype: ♂, Ornamibo, Suriname, 11.VIII.1954.

Paratypes: ♂, Ornamibo, 11.VIII.1954; 1 ♂, Nassau Mts., Marowijne, 22.II.1952.

All the type material is in the Leiden Museum.

Female and early stages unknown.

*) Preantennal hairs erroneously described by BONNE-WEPSTER & BONNE as multiple.

The terminalia of this species show some similarity to those of *Wyeomyia luteoventralis* (Theobald), *W. mystes* (Dyar), *W. finlayi* (Lane & Cerqueira), *W. airosa* Lane & Cerqueira and *W. bourrouli* (Lutz).

Male terminalia. — Length of basimere one and a half times the greatest width (measured in slide, under glass cover), broad, two

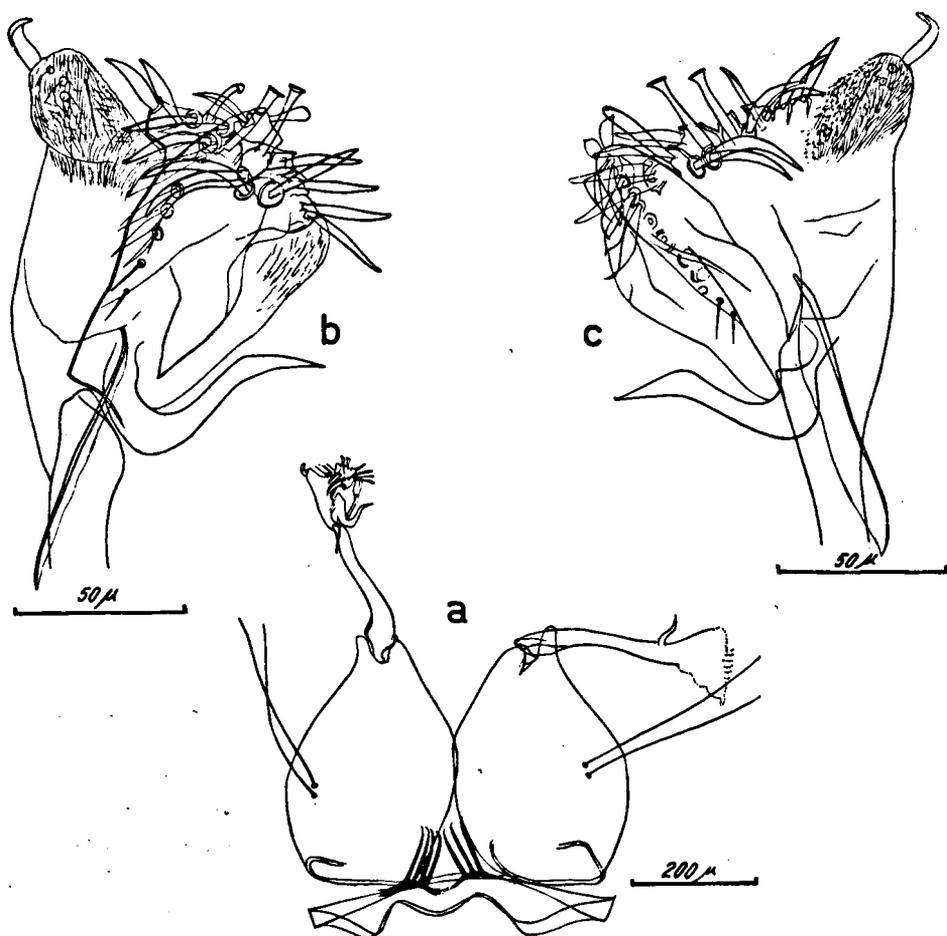


Fig. 64. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) surinamensis* n.sp. — a. Male terminalia. — b, c. Head of telomere.

long and a number of shorter setae inserted mesially; median plate rudimentary, triangular, pilose, on its distal end a small seta. Telomere nearly as long as basimere; stem slender and curved, slightly more than one and a half times as long as apex; apex with three lobes, and a sinuate digitiform process at its base; a long foliaceous filament is attached to one of the lobes; another foliaceous filament is inserted between the lobes; the smallest lobe is conical

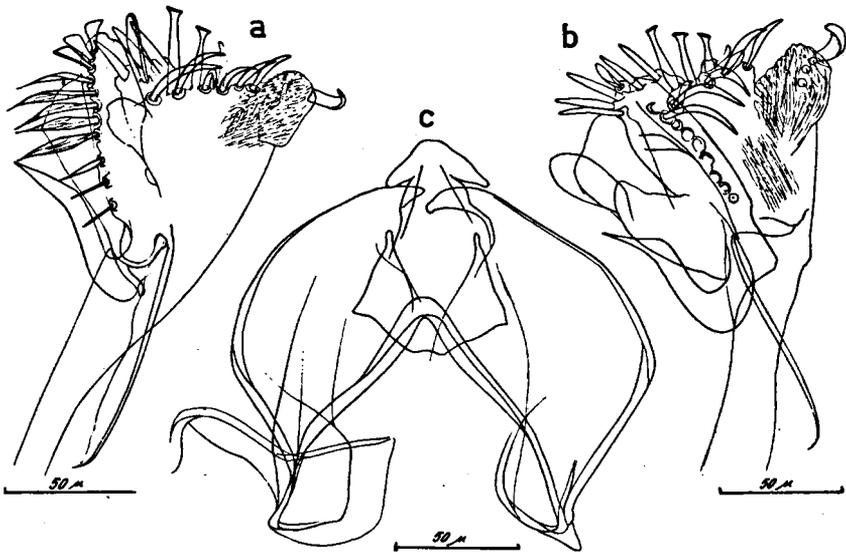


Fig. 65. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) surinamensis* n.sp. — a, b. Head of telomere. — c. Aedeagus.

and strongly fimbriated; the second lobe has a row of setae and two small, rounded, foliaceous filaments; the third lobe has a row of strongly developed spines, some of them curved, others fingerlike, two spatulate. Tenth sternite sclerotized laterally and apically, with a terminal tooth and a small number (5) of internal spicules. Ninth tergite with broad, concave interlobar space, each lobe with three foliaceous, pointed setae directed outwards. Mesosome rounded, notched at apex, basal anterior opening large. — For structural details see figs. 64–66.

Male head. — Proboscis long, bronzy black, paler beneath, swollen

apically; palpi short, dark. Occiput clothed with brownish, broad, appressed scales with violet and golden reflection at vertex; scales of gena broad, appressed, silver-white; a number of setae along margins of the eyes. Clypeus rounded, convex, luteous-brown, clothed with small, somewhat projecting, whitish scales on margin.

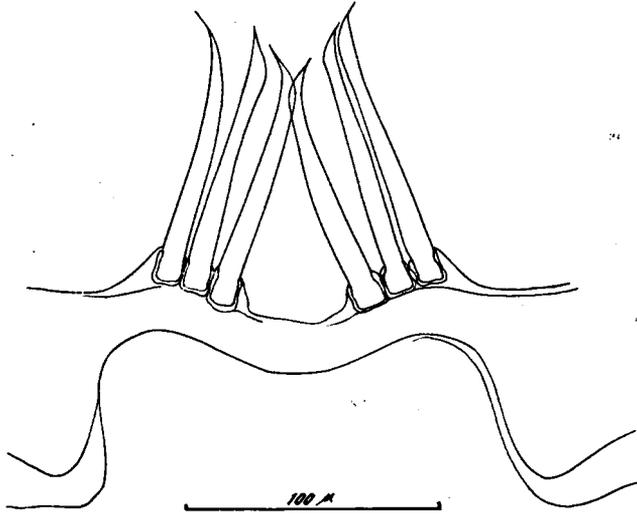


Fig. 66. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) surinamensis* n.sp. — Ninth tergite.

Thorax. — Anterior pronotal lobes well separated, with flat brownish-black scales with a blue and violet reflection, except below, where the scales are yellowish; scales of posterior pronotum, pleuron and coxae broad, appressed, yellowish white. Scutum and scutellum densely clothed with elliptical, flat, brown scales, appearing bronzy to deep blue-black in different lights; a small patch of pale scales present on anterior margin of the scutum. Postnotum elliptical, prominent, brown, with flat white scales.

Abdomen. — Tergites clothed with dark-brown scales with a coppery to blue black reflection; venter yellowish white; colours separated in a straight line.

Legs. — Femora and tibiae dark-scaled with metallic blue-black reflection on anterior surface, posterior surface pale. Three last segments of mid tarsi show pale brassy lustre to white. Hind tarsi

with first two segments black; third segment silvery white, except tip and narrow line on one side, which are black; segments 4 and 5 silvery white, except narrow black line on one side.

***Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) ypsipola* Dyar, 1922**

Fig. 67

Wyeomyia (Shropshirea) ypsipola DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 10, p. 97, 1922; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 11, p. 169, 1923; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 91, 1925.

Miamyia (Shropshirea) ypsipola, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 481, 1924; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 13, p. 117, 1925; DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 63, fig. 34, 1928.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) ypsipola, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 596, figs. 153-155, 1942; CERQUEIRA, Mem. Inst. Osw. Cruz. 39, p. 22, 1943; LANE, Rev. Ent. 16, p. 145, 1945; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 959, figs. 943-945, 1953.

Type locality: Comacho, Canal Zone, Panama.
Type in U.S.N.M.

Leiden Museum. — Larvae: Sara, along the Suriname river, 4, 7.IX.1955; along upper Tapanahony river, near the Brazilian borden, 1, 13.V.1952.

The descriptions of the male terminalia and of the female are based on those of DYAR (1928) and LANE (1953).

Male terminalia. — Basimere more than twice as long as greatest width, with three long setae arising beyond middle of basimere; two of these setae are inserted very close to each other; basal lobe situated at base of outer third; just beyond the basal lobe a dense tuft of long, curved setae arises. Telomere slightly more than half as long as basimere; consists of a stout external branch and a slender, curved internal branch. The external branch is cylindrical basally; at two-thirds strongly constricted internally, and beyond this an attenuated apex; near the base a slender, forked appendage. Lobes of ninth tergite triangular in outline; each lobe bears ten long setae. Tenth sternite strongly sclerotized externally and apically, with three apical teeth and three small subapical spicules. Aedeagus with large, elliptical basal opening. — For details see fig. 67.

Female. — Proboscis swollen on apical fourth; covered with bronzy scales; ventrally with pale scales. Palpi short, slightly longer than clypeus, dark. Occiput with dark-brown scales with a blue reflection; scales of gena broad, appressed, white; this white

extends in a narrow white line along the margin of the eye. Thorax: Anterior pronotal lobe covered with broad, appressed, dark-violaceous scales; those near apex are bronzy. Scutum and scutellum covered with broad, elliptical, dark scales with a bronzy reflection. Posterior pronotum, pleuron and coxa with silver-white scales. Abdomen: Tergites covered with black scales, venter with white scales; the colours meet laterally in a straight line. Legs: Femora and tibiae dark-scaled, with bronzy reflection on anterior surface; internally largely pale; in middle tarsus segments 2, 3, 4 and 5 are white on one side.

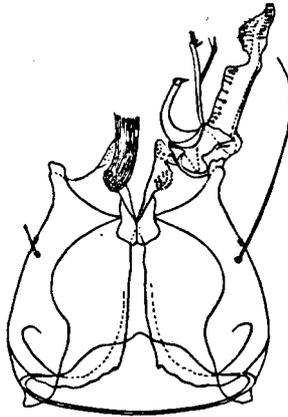


Fig. 67. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) ypsicola* Dyar — Male terminalia after LANE & CERQUEIRA, 1942.

Larva. — Head rounded, slightly broader than long. Antenna small, slender, smooth; antennal hair single, inserted on outer fourth of shaft, reaching beyond tip. Dorsal head hairs: postclypeal (4), upper frontal (5), lower frontal (6), and preantennal (7) all single, hair 5 shorter than hair 6 *) (fig. 68a). Maxillae strongly developed, conical, with a long terminal horn and a number of side teeth (about 7), which become progressively smaller basally (fig. 68b).

Comb of eighth segment consists of a single row of 8 to 18 (usually

*) LANE (1953, p. 960) erroneously described the head hairs as double or multiple.

10–13) free scales; individual scales long, thorn-shaped (fig. 68c). Siphonal index about 3.5; siphon laterally spiculate; bears three pairs of strongly developed, stout spines, arranged in two rows; a small hair inserted near base, just in front of each row of stout spines; a false pecten on outer half from just before middle, except

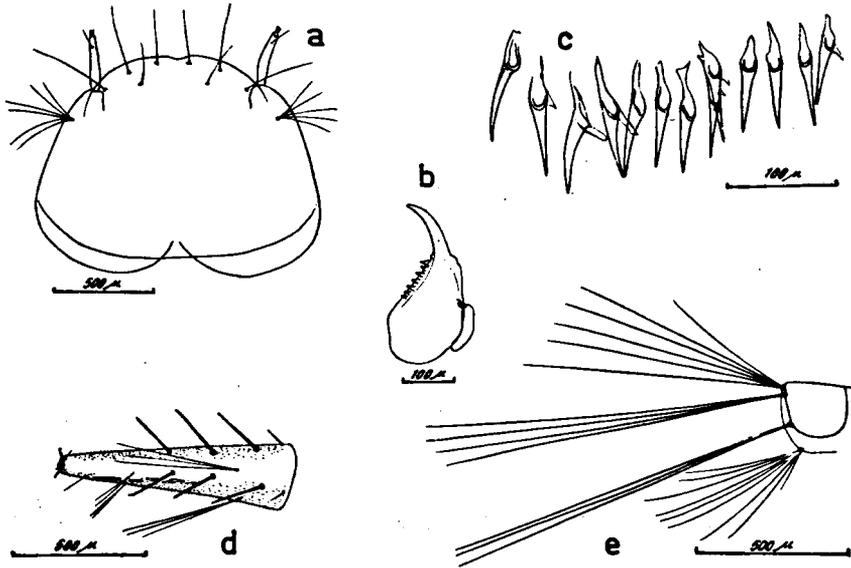


Fig. 68. *Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) ypsicola* Dyar — a. Head of larva. — b. Maxilla of larva. — c. Comb of eight segment. — d. Siphon of larva. — e. Anal segment of larva.

toward apex; ventrally a 2 to 4-branched tuft at basal fourth; a small number of 2-branched tufts and single hairs.

Anal segment with the saddle reaching about three fourths down the sides; lateral hair long, 2 to 4-branched (in most specimens in the Leiden Museum 3-branched) and often varying in number on the two sides; dorsal brush bilaterally consisting of two tufts with a varying number of branches; in the specimens of the Leiden Museum the upper dorsal brushes are 5 to 7-branched and the lower dorsal brushes 3 to 4-branched; according to LANE (1953, p. 960), the number of branches in the dorsal tufts are 2 and 3; the ventro-lateral tuft has a strongly varying number of branches, viz. from

4 to 11, on either side, often varying considerably in number on the two sides; one of the branches is much shorter than the others (fig. 68e).

According to DYAR (1925, p. 117) the first known specimen was "bred from a tree hole." The same author (1928, p. 64) reported the larvae as occurring in the "fluid between the leaves of Araceae." The specimens from the Leiden Museum were found in epiphytic Bromeliaceae (Sara) and in a hole in a tree (along the upper Tapanahony).

W. (D.) testei Senevet & Abonnenc is closely related to the present species, and may prove to be a synonym.

APPENDIX

The following species have not been found in Suriname but are mentioned in the present article because they occur in one or more of the other Guianas and may for this reason be encountered in Suriname.

***Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) robusta* Senevet & Abonnenc, 1939**

Wyeomyia robusta SENEVET & ABONNENC, Arch. Inst. Pasteur Alg. 17, p. 253, 1939.

Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) robusta, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 575, 1942;
LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 930, 1953.

Type locality: Saut Tigre, French Guiana.

Type in the collection of the Medical Faculty of Algiers.

***Wyeomyia (Antunesmyia) flavofascies* Edwards, 1922**

Wyeomyia flavifascies EDWARDS, Bull. Ent. Res. 13, p. 82, 1922.

Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) flavifascies, BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 128, 1925.

Wyeomyia (Antunesmyia) flavifascies, LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 945, 1953.

Type locality: Aruba river, British Guiana.

Type in the British Museum.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) complosa (Dyar, 1928)

- Dendromyia (Melanolepis) complosa* DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 74, fig. 45, 1928.
Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) complosa, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 615, fig. 180, 1942; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 995, fig. 979, 1953.

Type locality: San Juan de Pequini, Panama.
 Type in U.S.N.M.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) compta Senevet & Abonnenc, 1939

- Wyeomyia compta* SENEVET & ABONNENC, Arch. Inst. Pasteur Alg. 17, p. 264.
Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) compta, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 608; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 981, 1953.

Type locality: French Guiana.
 Type in the Institut Pasteur d'Algérie.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) testei Senevet & Abonnenc, 1939

- Wyeomyia testei* SENEVET & ABONNENC, Arch. Inst. Pasteur Alg. 17, p. 269, 1939.
Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) testei, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 608, 1942; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 982, fig. 969, 1953.

Type locality: Saut Tigre, French Guiana.
 Type in the Laboratoire de Parasitologie de la Faculté de Médecine d'Alger.

Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) ulocoma (Theobald, 1903)

- Dendromyia ulocoma* THEOBALD, Mon. Culic. 3, p. 313, 1903.
Wyeomyia onidus DYAR & KNAB, Smiths. Misc. Colls. 52, p. 261, 1909; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 125, 1915.
Wyeomyia pantoia DYAR & KNAB, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 52, p. 262, 1909; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 123, 1915.
Wyeomyia cacodela DYAR & KNAB, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 52, p. 265, 1909; HOWARD, DYAR & KNAB, Mosq. N. Amer. W. Ind. 3, p. 129, 1915.
Decamyia onidus, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 7, p. 135, 1919.
Wyeomyia (Decamyia) onidus, DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 11, p. 170, 1923; BONNE & BONNE-WEPSTER, Mosq. Surinam, p. 86, 1925.
Prosopolepis (Decamyia) ulocoma, DYAR & SHANNON, J. Wash. Ac. Sci. 14, p. 482, 1924; DYAR, Ins. Ins. Mens. 13, p. 123, 1925.
Dendromyia (Decamyia) ulocoma, DYAR, Mosq. Amer., p. 79, fig. 51, 1928.
Wyeomyia (Dendromyia) ulocoma, LANE & CERQUEIRA, Arquiv. Zool. 3, p. 605, 1942; LANE, Neotr. Culic., p. 975, fig. 960, 1953.

Type locality: Demerara river, British Guiana.
 Type in the British Museum.

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