

Type, female, No. 21753, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Est. Cent. Agr. de Cuba, Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba (P. Cardin).

Similar to *L. portoricensis* Dyar, but without dark spot in the white patch on costa.

Named in honor of Sr. Patricio Cardin.

✓ ***Laetilia obscura***, new species.

Dark brown-gray; inner line whitish, straight, faint, preceded by darker scales; costal region a little lighter; discal dots fused; outer line only a trace. Hind wing dark fuscous, translucent at base. Expanse, 9 mm.

Type, female, paratypes, three males and two females, No. 21754, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Est. Cent. Agr. de Cuba, Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba (P. Cardin).

✓ ***Ephestia patriciella***, new species.

Fore wing dark blackish gray, shaded with brown-red, especially through the center and between the veins, which thus appear black-lined outwardly; ordinary markings obsolete. Hind wing translucent whitish, the costa narrowly, veins outwardly and a terminal line dark fuscous. Expanse, 12 mm.

Type, female, No. 21773, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Baracoa, Cuba, October, 1902 (W. Schaus); paratypes, female, Santiago, Cuba, May, 1902 (W. Schaus), three males, Est. Cent. Agr. de Cuba, Santiago de Las Vegas, Cuba (P. Cardin).

Named in honor of Sr. Patricio Cardin.

## BROMELICOLUS ANOPHELES—A CORRECTION

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

BY HARRISON G. DYAR AND FREDERICK KNAB

The so-called genera of *Anopheles* proposed by Theobald as founded on scale-characters are obviously inadmissible as genera, but they may be used in a subgeneric sense to assist in the classification. In going over them in this sense, it appears that the identification of *Kertessia boliviensis* Theobald made by the junior author (Ins. Ins. Mens., i, 17, 1913) as being the

same as *Anopheles lutzii* Theobald (not Cruz) = *A. cruzii* Dyar & Knab, is in error. *Kerteszia* is described as possessing scales on the abdomen, which is not the case with *cruzii*. This correction will have to be made in the place referred to and in our later article (Ins. Ins. Mens., v, 38, 1917), by substituting for the name *boliviensis* that of *cruzii*. *Kerteszia*, therefore, is still unknown to us in nature; but it evidently cannot be used as a subgeneric name for the bromelicolus species, and for these a new term will be required. We suggest *Dendropædium*. This group is defined as having the thorax and abdomen hairy, without scales, the head with upright scales only. The thorax is elongated as in *Anopheles* proper and *Myzomyia*, from which it differs in having the hairs of the mesonotum not diffused over the surface, but gathered together in narrow depressed stripes, separated by broad straight bare spaces. The wing-scales are lanceolate as in *Anopheles*.

## NOTES ON AMERICAN ANOPHELES

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

An attempt is here made to recognize the Anopheline genera proposed by Theobald in a subgeneric sense, using the scale characters to form groups within the genus. The latest works on the subject<sup>1</sup> have abandoned these groups, and, as Stanton remarks<sup>2</sup> "The natural affinities of species have been obscured by the division of the group into a multiplicity of genera." Still, I think this is in part due to the somewhat uncritical manner in which the scale-characters have been used. They are not of generic importance, clearly; but used as subgenera<sup>3</sup> they may be an assistance in classification. As used in the following, it appears that allied species are grouped together, proper

<sup>1</sup> Edwards, Bull. Ent. Research, iii, 241, 1912; Stanton, Bull. Ent. Research, vi, 159, 1915; Christophers, Ind. Jour. Med. Research, iii, 454, 1916; Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. N. & Cent. Am. & W. I., iv, 962, 1917.

<sup>2</sup> Stanton, Bull. Ent. Research, iv, 129, 1913.

<sup>3</sup> Edwards at first (Bull. Ent. Research, ii, 141, 1911) used the names in the sense here proposed, but later abandoned the practice.