

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF MOSQUITOES FROM VENEZUELA.

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The following new species have been encountered in Venezuela in the course of systematic collecting in that country by Dr. Núñez Tovar.

Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) gaudians, new species.

Female. Proboscis long, but shorter than the abdomen, slightly swollen at tip, black with blue reflection. Occiput black, a small white spot at vertex and narrow border behind the eyes, widening on the sides below. Prothoracic lobes dull blue, with white scales at base and tip. Mesonotum with black scales with bronzy reflection, the pleurae with silvery scales. Abdomen black above with blue reflection, the colors separated on the sides in a straight line. Legs black with blue and bronzy reflection, the mid tarsi bright white on the outside of tip of second, third to fifth joints; hind tarsi with white marks at the bases of the second to fifth joints below, that on the fourth joint a long streak, reaching almost the length of the joint. Wing scales long, linear, the outstanding ones so to the wing tip, the appressed ones broader outwardly.

Male hypopygium. Side piece long, parallel sided. Clasper with long straight stem, the tip widened into a disk which is triangular with the apex outward and a row of small tubercles; inner arm rounded quadrate, large with terminal point and two spines, one apical, one mesial; outer arm with reflexed appendiculate tip; core arm very large and well detached. Tenth sternites slender, long, denticulate at tip. Ninth tergites forming a prominent bridge with three lanceolate spines on either side.

Four females and one male, the latter on a slide, bred from the water in the leaf bases of Bromeliaceae, July 14 and 20, 1927, Mariara, Carabobo, Venezuela (M. Núñez Tovar).

In coloration this species is difficult to distinguish from *Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) telestica* D. & K. and *Wyeomyia (Phyllozomyia) celaeno-*

cephala D. & K., both of which occur in the region. The male structures, however, are abundantly distinct.

Wyeomyia (Wyeomyia) caracula, new species.

Male. Proboscis moderate, shorter than the abdomen, black. Occiput black with blue reflection, a narrow white border behind the eyes. Abdomen black above with blue reflection, white below, the colors separated on the sides in a straight line. Legs black with bronzy reflection; mid tarsi white on outer side on apical half of second, third and fourth joints; hind tarsi white below continuously on third to fifth joints. Outstanding wing scales narrow.

Hypopygium. Side piece ovate on basal three-fourths, long. Clasper with long straight stem, the tip widened into an umbrella-shaped head with irregular margins and long cilia on one side; a long slender arm running down the stem, having an angle and thorn, fimbriate at tip.

One male, bread from Bromeliaceae, July 14, 1927, with the preceding (M. Núñez Tovar).

Dendromyia (Decamyia) felicia, new species.

Female. Proboscis rather short, swollen apically, black with slight bluish reflection. Occiput black with bluish reflection, a broad whitish stripe on the vertex and narrow white border behind the eyes. Prothoracic lobes with dark scales with bronzy reflection. Mesonotum dark with slight blue and bronzy reflection; pleurae and coxae yellowish with grayish silvery scales. Abdomen black above with slight metallic reflection, white below, the colors separated on the sides in a straight line. Legs black with bronzy reflection. Wing scales broadly ovate, dense, all dark.

Male hypopygium. Side piece broadly rounded at base, conically narrowed at tip; a small lobe near middle, partly divided off, bears two long conjoined setae, their tips widened in spoon-shape, reaching about to the middle of the clasper. Clasper with rather long narrow stem, the tip widened into a broad wing with granular margin, and two points, bearing thick short spines. Tenth sternites broad, pointed at tip. Ninth tergites forming a heavy angular bridge bearing twelve long blunt flattened spines in a continuous row. Mesosome of two paired pointed appendages.

Bred from larvae in the flower-bracts of *Heliconia (Bihai)* and leaf-bases of "Elephant's Ear," Tio Julien, Guamitas, Rancho Grande and Choroni, Venezuela, in July, 1927 (M. Núñez Tovar).

Allied to *Dendromyia* (*Decamyia*) *pseudopecten* and *ulocoma*, which also inhabit the red-flowered *Heliconias*; but the tarsi have no trace of white in the present form, besides the difference in the male hypopygium.

Culex (*Carrollella*) *bihaiacolus*, new species.

Female. Proboscis black, swollen at tip. Occiput blackish, a blue border behind the eyes below. Mesonotum blackish, the pleurae green. Abdomen blackish with silvery blue lateral segmental patches. Legs black; mid femora with two blue spots, hind with a blue streak. Wing scales black, rather broadly linear.

Male. Palpi about four-fifths as long as the proboscis, slender, black. Hypopygium. Side piece conical, rather long; a long arm from basal third bearing two short distorted filaments; beside and beyond this is a dense patch of setae, roundedly elevated, and bearing outwardly two long blades from short pedicels. Clasper widened and flat outwardly, truncate, the single terminal spine laterally directed along the truncation. Tenth sternites slender, comb-shaped, very few toothed. Ninth tergites very small, finger-shaped, bearing two fine slender hairs and one at base. Mesosome with a pair of membranous horns and another pair of chitinized ones, longitudinally striate, and an elliptical central portion.

Bred from larvae found in the flower-bracts of *Heliconia*, Rancho Grande and elsewhere in Venezuela together with the preceding, July, 1927 (M. Núñez Tovar).

This species is very close to and perhaps the same as *Culex* (*Carrollella*) *infoliata* B.-W. & B., described from Surinam; but the hypopygium of the male seems to differ in details. The habitat is peculiar, the other *Carrollella* inhabiting tree-holes.

Wyeomyia (*Wyeomyia*) *gausapata*, new species.

Male. Proboscis rather long, about as long as the abdomen, slightly swollen at tip, black with a silvery line beneath. Occiput black with blue reflection, a white border behind the eyes. Prothoracic lobes essentially of the color of the mesonotum, white tipped. Mesonotum gray-brown; pleurae and coxae with silvery scales. Abdomen with the colors separated in a straight line, blackish dorsally, white ventrally. Legs black with bronzy and white reflections; mid tarsi with second to fifth joints white outwardly; hind tarsi with first and second joints largely whitish below, third with a white speck at base, fourth and fifth white below, the tip of the fourth black. Wings with

the outstanding scales at bases of the forks of second and fourth veins narrow, the appressed ones small, trigonate.

Hypopygium. Side piece parallel sided, curved at tip; three long hairs from near base. Clasper with stout straight stem, not quite as long as the apical portion; central arm long, cone-shaped, slightly capitate at tip, a row of close tubercles, scattered at the summit; outer arm large, with two tubercles; inner arm short, bearing a row of rather large digitate processes arranged in fan-shape; core arm truncate, with a point at one side of tip, striate throughout. Tenth sternites slender, finely toothed at tip. Ninth tergites forming a bridge with two long spines on each side. Mesosome reduplicating the tenth sternites in miniature.

Ocumare de la Coasa, Venezuela, August 12, 1927, one male bred from water in bamboo joints by the junior author. The species is, however probably normal to Bromelias, and only accidentally in bamboo in this instance.

Similar to *Wyeomyia gaudians* D. & N. T., herewith described, the adult coloration being essentially the same. The male hypopygium shows distinct and peculiar differences.

Sabethoides serratoria, new species.

Female. Proboscis stout, moderate, shorter than the abdomen and slightly swollen at tip, black. Occiput black, a white spot at vertex next the eyes and white on the side below. Prothoracic lobes black, white at base and tip, non-metallic. Mesonotum blackish brown with a few white scales in front, non-metallic; pleurae and coxae with white scales. Abdomen black above, white below, the black cut deeply by the white posteriorly on the segments, forming little lateral bands of white. Legs black with bronzy, blue and white reflections, the mid tarsi white on apical half of second, third and fourth joints on the outer side. Wing scales trigonate, some in the cell broadly ligulate.

Villagos, Venezuela, August 9, 1927, one female bred from water in bamboo joints by the junior author.

The species is similar to *Sabethoides moerbista* D. & K., but differs conspicuously in abdominal coloration and the white marked mid tarsi.