

NOTES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF CHOEROPORPA

(*Diptera, Culicidae*)

BY HARRISON G. DYAR

Since my last account (*Ins. Ins. Mens.*, viii, 54-81, 1920), some matter worthy of record has transpired.

Culex (Choeroporpa) erraticus Dyar & Knab.

Melanoconion atratus Dyar (not Theobald), *Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc.*, xiii, 26, 29, 1905.

Mochlostyrax erraticus Dyar & Knab, *Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc.*, xiv, 224, 1906.

Culex abominator Dyar & Knab, *Smiths. Misc. Colls., Quart. Iss.*, lii, 257, 1909.

Culex (Melanoconion) erraticus Dyar & Knab, *Ins. Ins. Mens.*, v, 179, 1917.

Culex (Choeroporpa) erraticus Dyar, *Ins. Ins. Mens.*, vi, 104, 1918.

Culex (Choeroporpa) erraticus Dyar, *Ins. Ins., Mens.*, viii, 55, 1920.

This species was described from the larva, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The mesonotum of the adult is commonly much marked with bright golden; but a specimen from the type locality (J. W. Dupree) is much abraded. The types of *abominator* were said to be ten, including five localities. There are seven specimens in the Como series, though but six are called for, leaving one specimen each for the other localities. The Como specimens have very little golden on the mesonotum and the abdomen is without the characteristic spottings, and I think they are probably not *erraticus*; they are at least doubtful, and may be excluded from the types. The remaining types are much worn, the golden color obscured.

Positive records exist from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee; the Florida record has not been confirmed by male. It is doubtful, for the specimen has no gold on the mesonotum. I would refer it to *egberti* D. & K.

Culex (Choeroporpa) pose Dyar & Knab.

Culex (Mochlostyrax) pose Dyar & Knab, *Ins. Ins. Mens.*, v, 182, 1917.

C[ulex] spissipes Dohanian (not Theobald), Journ. Econ. Ent., xiii, 352, 1920.

C[ulex] chrysonotum Dohanian (not Dyar & Knab), Journ. Econ. Ent., xiii, 352, 1920.

This may be a bright fresh specimen of *Culex erraticus* D. & K., but that cannot be decided until the male is at hand. It seems to be well distributed in the limestone region of Texas.

Mr. Dohanian's names, said to have been obtained from the Army Medical Museum, are obvious misidentifications of this species.

Culex (Choeroporpa) egberti Dyar & Knab.

Culex egberti Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xv, 214, 1907.

Culex (Mochlostyrax) egberti Dyar & Knab. Ins. Ins. Mens., v, 180, 1917.

The types are three females. The mesonotum is dark brown, not golden, the abdomen with a row of little white spots dorsally. Without males it is impossible to say whether this is a good species, an unadorned form of *erraticus*, or *peccator*, or *peribleptus*. I do not think now that it is a *Mochlostyrax*, but probably a *Choeroporpa*.

Culex (Choeroporpa) peccator Dyar & Knab.

Culex peccator Dyar & Knab, Smiths. Misc. Colls., Quart. Iss., lii, 256, 1909.

Culex incriminator Dyar & Knab, Smiths. Misc. Colls., Quart. Iss., lii, 257, 1909.

Culex (Melanocomion) peccator Dyar & Knab, Ins. Ins. Mens., v, 179, 1917.

Culex (Choeroporpa) peccator Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., vi, 104, 1918.

Culex peccator Dyar & Barret, Ins. Ins. Mens., vi, 119, 1918.

Culex (Choeroporpa) peccator Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., viii, 56, 1920.

The type series of both *peccator* and *incriminator* contain males, making the synonymy certain. Positive records are at hand from Arkansas, Mississippi and North Carolina, and probable ones from Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee. The distribution, therefore, overlaps that of *erraticus*, to which this is very closely allied. Besides the differences in the male

structures, the mesonotum has little or no golden and the abdomen is generally immaculate dorsally.

Culex (Choeroporpa) anips Dyar.

There is no synonymy to add to the last account (Ins. Ins. Mens., viii, 54, 1920), the species being still known only by the male and female types from San Diego, California.

Culex (Choeroporpa) peribleptus Dyar & Knab.

There is no synonymy to add to the last account (Ins. Ins. Mens., viii, 67, 1920). The species is known from Mississippi and South Carolina, thus overlapping both *erraticus* and *peccator*. It is, however, not closely allied, as the male genitalia are of a different type, one commonly represented in the American tropics, but except for this species and the following, unknown in North America. The adult is indistinguishable from *peccator* in coloration.

Culex (Choeroporpa) degustator, new species.

Head with flat black or white scales on the nape (changing in color with the incidence of the light), a very small patch of narrow curved yellowish ones centrally. Mesonotum with dark brown or golden brown dense scales. Abdomen black above, with small lateral segmental basal triangular white spots; venter pale, distinctly banded with black at the apices of the segments. Legs bronzy black, the femora white below. Wing scales black, dense and narrowly ovate toward the apex of the wing.

The palpi of the male are pointed, exceeding the proboscis by nearly the length of the last two joints, slightly pale at the base of the second joint.

Hypopygium. Essentially as in *peribleptus*; but the spine on the tip of the clasper is included, or does not exceed the end of the clasper; the articulated plate of the mesosome is deeply cleft, being furcate, one limb short, the other long and narrow; the ninth tergites are narrower, smaller, and obliquely approximated.

Types, two males, No. 23833, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Scott, Arkansas, August 11, 1909 (J. K. Thibault); Herrin, Illinois, August 27, 1920 (S. C. Chandler).