

Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus

Vol. IX

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1921

Nos. 10-12

THE SPECIES OF FINLAYA ALLIED TO TERRENS WALKER

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

The American species of *Aedes*, subgenus *Finlaya*, have the tarsi either wholly dark, regularly banded with white, or irregularly banded. The latter are here noticed.

Both male and female with a dark band through the center of mesonotum.

Aedes (*Finlaya*) *podographicus* Dyar & Knab.

Aedes insolita Dyar & Knab (not Coquillett), Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xiv, 203, 1906.

Aedes insolita Dyar (not Coquillett), Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., viii, 16, 1906.

Verrallina insolita Coquillett (in part), U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Ent., Tech. Ser. 11, 17, 1906.

Aedes podographicus Dyar & Knab, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xix, 165, 1906.

Aedes podographicus Theobald, Mon. Culic., v, 484, 1910.

Aedes podographicus Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. No. & Cent. Am. & W. I., ii, pl. 32, fig. 216, 1912.

Aedes podographicus Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. No. & Cent. Am. & W. I., iv, 812, 1917.

Aedes (*Gualteria*) *podographicus* Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., vi, 80, 1918.

Known only from Mexico. The mid tarsi have the black ring very narrow on the second joint. In the male hypopygium the tip of the claspette filament reaches beyond the middle of side-piece.

Aedes (Finlaya) heteropus, new species.

Differs from *podographicus* in having the black ring on the second mid tarsal joint broad, occupying half of the length of the joint. The claspette filament seems somewhat shorter.

Types, eight males and eleven females, No. 24865, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Alajuela, Costa Rica, May and July, 1921, bred from water in bamboo joints (A. Alfaro).

Female with dark band through center of mesonotum, the male silvered across anteriorly.

Aedes (Finlaya) terreus Walker.

Culex terreus Walker, Ins. Saund., 429, 1856.

Stegomyia terreus Theobald, Mon. Culic., i, 305, 1901.

Culex terreus Theobald, Mon. Culic., i, 423, 1901.

Haemagogus oswaldi Lutz, in Bourroul, Mosq. do Brasil, 66, 1904.

Gualteria oswaldi Lutz, Imprensa Medica, Feb. 25, 65, 1905.

Gualteria oswaldi Blanchard, Les Moust., 633, 1905.

Verrallina insolita Coquillett, Can. Ent., xxxviii, 62, 1906.

Verrallina laternaria Coquillett, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vii, 184, 1906.

Aedes laternaria Dyar & Knab, Jn. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xiv, 202, 1906.

Aedes laternaria Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., viii, 17, 1906.

Haemagogus oswaldi Dyar & Knab, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xix, 166, 1906.

Verrallina insolita Coquillett, U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Ent., Tech. Ser. 11, 17, 1906.

Verrallina laternaria Coquillett, U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Ent., Tech. Ser. 11, 17, 1906.

Gualteria oswaldi Theobald, Mon. Culic., iv, 552, 1907.

Gualteria oswaldoi Peryassú, Os. Culic. do Brazil, 45, 64, 177, 1908.

Stegomyia terreus Theobald, Mon. Culic., v, 174, 1910.

Verrallina (?) insolita Theobald, Mon. Culic., v, 496, 1910.

Verrallina (?) laternaria Theobald, Mon. Culic., v, 496, 1910.

Gualteria oswaldi Theobald, Mon. Culic., v, 606, 1910.

Aedes oswaldi Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. No. & Cent. Am. & W. I., ii, pl. 33, fig. 221, 1912.

Aedes oswaldi Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. No. & Cent. Am. & W. I., iv, 815, 1917.

Aedes (Gualteria) oswaldi Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., vi, 80, 1918.

Aedes terreus Bonne-Wepster & Bonne, Ins. Ins. Mens., ix, 23, 1921.

Dr. and Mrs. Bonne remark that the hypopygium of Walker's type of *terrens* differs from *oswaldi* by the presence in the latter of a long subapical seta on the claspette. This is figured in the monograph (1912) and described by me (1918), but proves to be an artifact, not shown in fresh mounts from the same locality. The above synonymy therefore seems indicated.

The species appears to have a wide distribution, including Brazil, Trinidad, the Guianas, Panama and Mexico. Some uncertainty exists as to the identifications, since both sexes are not always represented from the same locality.

Both sexes with the mesonotum silvered across in front.

Aedes (Finlaya) thorntoni Dyar & Knab.

Aedes thorntoni Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xv, 10, 1907.

Aedes insolita Busck (not Coquillett), Smith. Misc. Colls., quart. iss., lii, 64, 1908.

Aedes thorntoni Theobald, Mon. Culic., v, 485, 1910.

Aedes thorntoni Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. No. & Cent. Am. & W. I., ii, pl. 32, fig. 217, 1912.

Aedes thorntoni Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. No. & Cent. Am. & W. I., iv, 819, 1917.

Aedes (Gualteria) thorntoni Dyar, Ins. Ins. Mens., vi, 45, 1918.

The original types contain only females; but the silvering of the mesonotum extends entirely across, which character fixes the species. Specimens are before me from Nicaragua and Panama.

Male with the mesonotum silvered across, the female unknown.

Aedes (Finlaya) argyrothorax Bonne-Wepster & Bonne.

Aedes argyrothorax Bonne-Wepster & Bonne, Ins. Ins. Mens., vii, 179, 1920.

The female, unfortunately, has not been made known; but the species cannot be mistaken on account of the peculiarities of the male hypopygium, the claspette filament being expanded and ribbed, unlike the usual filiform type.