

NEW MOSQUITOES FROM COSTA RICA

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

Culex (Carrollia) metempsyta, new species.

Male hypopygium: Clasper uniform, rather thick, the tip narrower and with a small point above the short thick spine and a seta below this; outer division of lobe of side piece represented by a stout seta close to the insertion of the clasper; inner division of lobe of side piece a long arm, arising from near base of side piece, tapering gradually, with a number of coarse setæ on the shaft; two terminal filaments, one furcate, both bent and with sharp pointed tips.

Male and female: Proboscis, palpi, mesonotum and dorsum of abdomen black-scaled; pleuræ green; sides of abdomen with basal segmental white spots with pearly and violet luster, the spot on the seventh segment detached from base; venter greenish or whitish, the apices of the segments dark; legs black, femora whitish below and at base, mid femora with two, hind femora with one pearly violet spots. Male palpi three-fourths as long as the proboscis, female palpi nearly one-fourth as long as the proboscis.

Types, seven males and eleven females, No. 24863, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Alajuela, Costa Rica, July and August, 1921 (A. Alfaro).

The described species of *Carrollia* may be separated as follows:

1. Tip of clasper nearly simple, with short terminal spine,
 - metempsyta* Dyar
 - Tip of clasper distorted and lobed..... 2
 - Tip of clasper subspherical..... 3
2. Outer arm of lobe of side piece a rod with apical spines,
 - bonnei* Dyar
 - Outer arm reduced to a spine.....*secunda* Bonne-Wepster & Bonne
3. Inner arm of side piece preceded by a patch of setæ,
 - infoliata* Bonne-Wepster & Bonne
 - Inner arm of side piece followed by a row of foliate scales,
 - urichii* Coquillett

Culex (Carrollia) bonnei, new name.

Dr. and Mrs. Bonne identified the species of *Carrollia* found by them in Surinam as *iridescens* Lutz. The *Carrollia* forms appear to be very local, as witness the marked differences between *secunda* from Panama and *metempsyta* from Costa Rica. Hence this identification of *iridescens* Lutz of Brazil appears to be doubtful, and I propose to fix the Surinam form with the name *bonnei*. The male genital structures of the true *iridescens* have not been described.

A male and two females are before me, to which I have attached the U. S. Nat. Mus. type No. 24862.

Haemagogus anastasionis, new species.

Male hypopygium: Side piece three times as long as wide, the tip conical; a hairy lobe at inner base; many scales on inner margin; clasper moderate, the terminal spine nearly half its length; claspette straight, rather stout and of moderate length, densely hirsute inwardly and with a seta at outer third; terminal filament short, sickle-shaped, ribbed.

Male and female: With blue and green luster; margins of prothoracic lobes, pleuræ and sides of abdomen silvered; dorsal silver spots, most distinct on sixth and seventh segments; posterior segments black ventrally and projecting; legs black with blue reflection, the vestiture a little shaggy; femora silvery below at base.

Types, two males and six females, No. 24864, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Puntarenas, Costa Rica, July 15, 1921 (A. Alfaro).

**NOTE ON MELANOCONION INDECORABILIS
THEOBALD**

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

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Theobald (1903) described *Melanoconion indecorabilis* from Para, Brazil, from three females and one male. The latter he was not sure belonged to the same species, and he could not separate it from the male of his *M. humilis*. The females