

PHONIOMYIA HIRSUTA, A NEW SABETHINE FROM JAMAICA
(Diptera, Culicidae)¹

By ROLLA B. HILL and CLAIRE McDOWELL HILL

In the course of mosquito collecting we bred out a sabethine which we were unable to identify. Through the courtesy of Mr. W. H. W. Komp, mounts of a larval and pupal skin and male terminalia were sent to Dr. John Lane, who reported that it was a new species of *Phoniomyia*.

FEMALE

A small mosquito. Proboscis slightly expanded at tip, black above, broadly silver striped below. Palpi very short. Tori white, clypeus with whitish reflections. Occiput very dark scaled, a silver patch between the eyes. Eyes bordered with a thin stripe of silver scales, expanding to a large silver spot laterally. Prothoracic lobes with silver scales laterally and below. Mesonotum with dark grayish appressed scales, a few silver scales at anterior margin. Pleura with silver patches. Abdomen black above, silver below, the two colors meeting in a straight line. Legs dark outwardly, with bluish reflections. Femora and tibiae silvery white beneath, extending narrowly onto first tarsal segment. No distinct white markings on other tarsal segments.

MALE

Coloration of the female.

Terminalia. Side-piece small, conical. Median plate with a seta at outer edge. Clasper with 3 main arms and 2 smaller arms coming off the central stalk, each main arm with a different shape. The central stalk ends bluntly, with a central notch, and bears a number of fine hairs at the apex. The external arm looks like a pupal breathing trumpet, and is split in two at the tip. There are a number of blunt hairs on a stalk in the depression caused by this splitting, and a seta and a hair at the outer apex. The middle arm is smaller, bearing setae at the tip. The inner arm is the largest, and is roughly sickle-shaped, with fine hairs at the elbow. The two smaller arms are slender, and bear two or three fine hairs at the tip. Tenth sternite normal, with one terminal spine. Ninth tergite with two stout spines on each side, with a wide interlobular space.

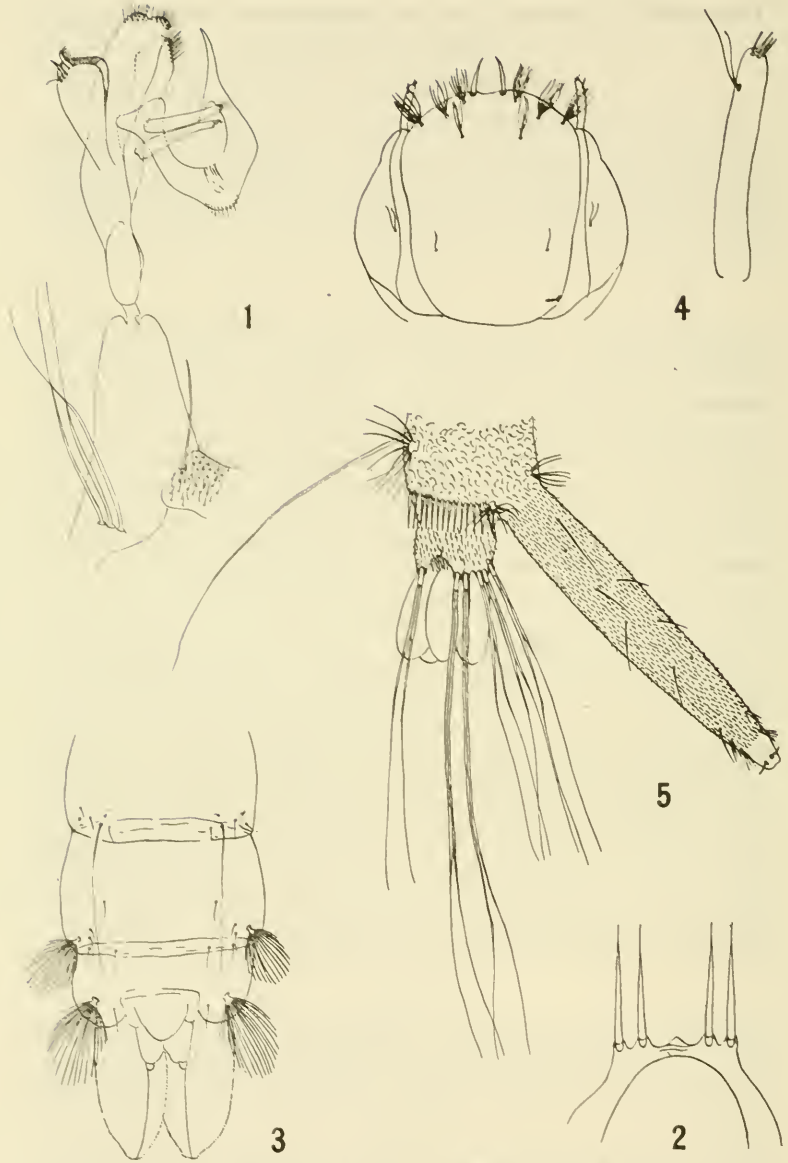
PUPA

Respiratory tube short, cylindrical. Hair B in segments 4-6 longer than the segment. Tuft on segment 7 fan-shaped, slightly smaller than that on segment 8. Paddle longer than eighth segment, bluntly pointed, somewhat spiculate at apex.

LARVA

Head rounded, antennae short, slightly curved, a double hair at apical fifth.

¹ From the Public Health Training Station, supported jointly with funds from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, the Government of Jamaica, and the International Health Division of The Rockefeller Foundation.



Phoniomyia hirsuta, new species. Fig. 1. Male terminalia. Side-piece and clasper. Fig. 2. Ninth tergite. Fig. 3. Pupa. Terminal segments of pupal skin. Fig. 4. Head of larva, and enlarged drawing of antenna. Fig. 5. Terminal segment of larva. (Camera lucida drawings).

Dorsal head hairs are near the anterior margin, stout, branched. Mental plate with a stout projecting central tooth, circa 12 smaller teeth on each side. Comb of eighth segment of about 24 very long simple spines in a row, projecting well below margin of segment. Respiratory siphon 6 times as long as width at base, tapering to tip, with 2 rows of 5 simple hairs dorsally, and a horizontal row of short branched hairs near tip. Siphon finely pilose except at extreme tip. Anal segment as wide as long, gills almost twice as long as segment, rounded at tips. Dorsal hairs in 6 (4 and 2) lateral hairs in 4, all long. Ventral hairs in 2. The whole segment is finely pilose.

The thorax and abdomen, as well as the terminal segments, are densely covered with fine short hairs. The lateral hairs of abdominal segments 4-7 are long, simple. Other hairs on the abdominal segments are conspicuous, many-branched, and slightly recurved, the whole giving a distinctive appearance to the larva. The hairy appearance of the larva gives the name to the species.

Type locality. Hermitage Dam, Jamaica. Found in epiphytic bromeliads, at an elevation of 1,500 feet.

Type. Holotype 1 female. Allotype 1 male, deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

STUDIES IN THE MELOLONTIINE SCARAB BEETLE GENERA OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS. NO: II—A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES FROM GUATEMALA

By LAWRENCE W. SAYLOR, *Research Associate, California Academy Sciences*

This very distinctive new genus belongs nearest the genus *Ceraspis* Serv., from which it may readily be separated by the clypeal shape and the non-incised basal margin of the prothorax.

ZABACANA, new genus

Diagnostic characters: Separable from all American melolonthine genera by the combination of the short stubby body, totally black color, basally-convergent sides of the strongly reflexed clypeus, nearly obsolete clypeal suture, strongly sculptured elytra, strongly unequal claws (each pair of which vary in size and shape), and the evenly arcuate, completely margined thoracic base.

♂: Body short and robust, the elytra broad and hardly longer than the total width. Clypeus long and narrowed basally, the apex markedly reflexed; clypeal suture entirely lacking at sides, only faintly indicated at the very