

# 海南島发现的一种新种庫蚊——琼中庫蚊

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1960年4月作者在海南島工作时,曾捞获庫蚊幼虫数条,其中一部分經飼养羽化分别得雌蚊2个,雄蚊3个,現經鉴定証明系一新种。茲将其形态描述于下:

## 琼中庫蚊 *Culex (Lophoceratomyia) chungchungensis* 新种

一、成虫 小形棕黑色品种。翅长雄蚊約2.5毫米;雌蚊約3毫米。

雌性——头 頂部被以黑色豎立窄鳞,前部及二側眼緣有白色扁平鳞片着生。头部的鬃均为黑色。触角、触鬚及喙均为黑色;触鬚长约喙的1/8。

胸 中胸背板棕黑色,复有狭长的棕黑色鳞片;小盾板复有同样的鳞片。側板綠色,沒有鳞片;中胸后側板下鬃一根。翅鳞黑色,除翅端較多外很稀疏。足黑色;股节下面較淡;跗节无白环。

腹 背面及腹面均为棕黑色。

雄性——一般形态与雌蚊相似。触角多毛;梗节內側有一突起;第6节(以梗节算作第一节)有5个长度不同的鳞片,第7—9节有扭曲和纏結的毛簇,第10节有一丛較长的毛(图1)。触鬚細长,比喙长约其末节的长度;最后二节略弯曲,有少数黑色豎立的毛;触鬚基部外面有一纵列小的,黑色的,刺样的鬃(每一触鬚上約有6根)。喙基部下面有一横排細鬃。

生殖器 側片頂下叶有三个棒状突起,其中之一頂端成鈎状,一个頂端扩展的叶片及二根鬃;側片背緣有一列毛,六根长一根短(图2)。抱器弯曲,頂端有很多微小的毛形成冠状。阴茎側片光滑,沒有齿或結节(图3)。

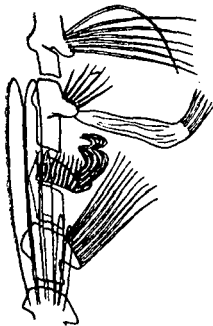


图1 雄蚊触角第6—10节

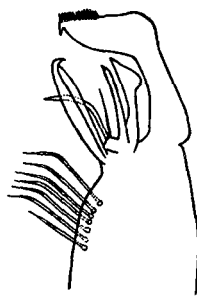


图2 雄性外生殖器側片

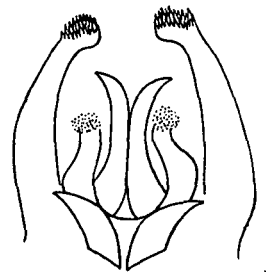


图3 雄性外生殖器,抱器及阴茎

本文曾蒙中国医学科学院寄生虫病研究所何琦教授审阅,特此志謝。

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## 二、幼虫 色素很淡,肉眼看无何特殊。

**头** 头大,宽大于长。唇基前刺粗壮,几无弯曲。额毛 A, B, C 很长,远远超过头的上面,具有小的羽状分支, A 毛分 5—7 支, B 毛及 C 毛各分 2 支; d 毛及 e 毛短小,均有二分叉。触角略弯曲,除末端外有很多刺;触角毛分 10—20 支,羽状,着生于离触角基部 3/5 处;触角顶端有三个突起及一根长而简单的毛,亚顶毛二支,长而简单(图 4)。额片中间一个齿较大,两侧各有 7 个较小的齿。

**胸** 侧毛长,羽状。前胸毛羽状,很长,超过头的前端。

**腹** 第 I, II 节的侧毛很长,以后各节均较短。第 VIII 腹节有很多排列成行的微刺,须放大较大倍数才能看清。鳞约 40, 成为一区, 鳞的顶端有缝。Pentad 毛一支简单, 四支羽状分支, 分支数分别为 2, 4, 4, 6。呼吸管细长, 长度约为基部宽度的 7 倍, 基部 1/4 较宽, 其余 3/4 几乎等宽; 呼吸管毛 5 对, 短小, 各分 2—3 支, 长度约等于呼吸管的直径。呼吸管梳齿每边约 10 枚, 其一边光滑, 一边有细小的锯齿; 末端 2 个齿较之近呼吸管基部的齿更为分开。肛节围以完整的几丁质环, 环上有类似第 VIII 腹节的微刺; 后缘全被以更大的刺; 内中侧尾毛分 4 支, 1 支较长, 3 支较短; 外中侧尾毛长而不分支。尾鳃约与肛节等长(图 5)。

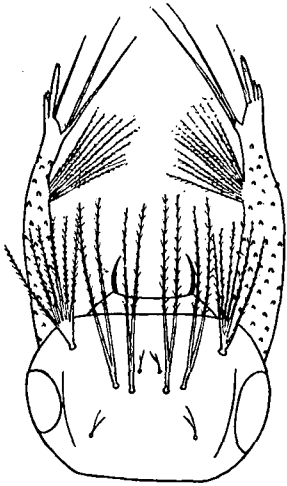


图 4 幼虫头部

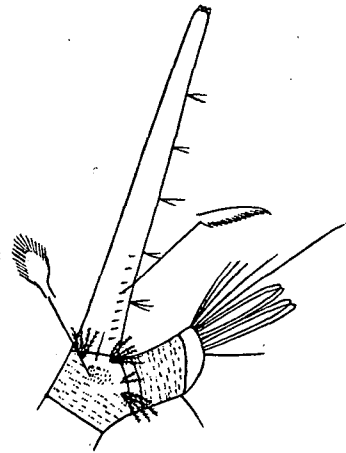


图 5 幼虫尾部

**孳生地** 山林中的溪床石穴积水。

**共生蚊种** 埃肯按蚊孟加拉变种, 白踝按蚊, 麦氏蓝带蚊。

**模式标本** 广东省海南岛琼中县。

模式标本保存于作者处。

本种库蚊与 *Lophoceratomyia* 亚属已知的种类有如下几点主要区别:

1. 雄蚊触角第 6—10 节的毛及鳞片的形状。

2. 雄蚊触角梗节内侧有突起, 喙基部又有髯。据 Barraud 氏(1934)将本亚属的蚊种分为三羣, 一羣梗节有突起, 喙基部无髯; 一羣梗节无突起, 喙基部有髯; 一羣梗节无突起, 喙基部亦无髯。如此则本种应列为第四羣。

3. 雄蚊外生殖器的形态, 特别是側片背緣的毛列。
4. 幼虫第八腹节及肛板的微刺。

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## A NEW SPECIES OF *CULEX* FROM HAINAN ISLAND

HSÜ CHI-FENG

*Culex (Lophoceratomyia) chiungchungensis* sp. n.

ADULTS—Small species, brownish black in colour. Wing length about 2.5 mm in male and 3 mm in female.

FEMALE—Head: vertex covered with dark narrow upright scales, with numerous whitish flat scales in front and at each side towards eye-margins. The bristles on head are all dark. Antenna, palpi and proboscis are dark. Palpi about 1/8 length of proboscis.

Thorax: mesonotum dark brown, covered with narrow dark brown scales; scutellum covered with same scales. Pleurae greenish in colour, without scales, one lower mesepimeral bristle. Wing-scales dark and very scanty, except towards tip of wing. Legs dark, undersides of femora are paler, tarsi without any white mark.

Abdomen: brownish-black on both dorsal and ventral sides.

MALE—General size as in female. Antennae plumose; torus with a projection on inner side; segment 6 (torus counted as first segment) with five scales of varying lengths, segments 7—9 with twisted and matted tufts and segment 10 with a tuft of hairs. Palpi slender, longer than proboscis by about the length of apical segment; the last two segments a little curved and with some dark outstanding hairs; a row of small, dark spine-like bristles on outer side of each palp near base (about six in number on each palp). Proboscis with a row of stiff bristles beneath at base.

Hypopygium: coxite with 3 rod-like processes on subapical lobe, one with hooked tip; also a leaflet expanded near tip and two bristles. Dorsal border of coxite with a row of six long and one short hairs. Style curved, with minute hairs forming a crest near tip. Lateral plate of phallosome smooth, without teeth or tubercles.

LARVA—Mainly pale in colour. Head large, broader than long. Preclypeal spines stout and nearly straight. Frontal hairs A, B, and C very long, reaching far beyond front of head, with subplumose branches, the number of which is 5—7, 2, and 2 respectively; hair d and e bifid, small and short. Antennae slightly curved; with many spines except on the slender terminal portion; tuft very large, with 10—20 plumose branches, placed at about 3/5 of length from base; preapical bristles two in number, placed a short

distance from the tip, both simple and very long; 3 processes and 1 bristle at tip, the latter also simple and long but shorter than the preapical pair. Mentum with a moderately large median tooth and 7 smaller teeth on each side. Thorax with the lateral tufts large and plumose; prothoracic hairs plumose and very long, extending forwards beyond front of head. Abdomen with long lateral hairs on segments I and II, those on following segments smaller. Segment VIII with many minute spines arranged in rows. Comb, a patch of about 40 scales, with fringed apex. Pentad hairs one simple and four plumose, with 2, 4, 4, and 6 branches respectively. Siphon long and narrow, about 7 times length of diameter at base, slightly broader at basal  $1/4$ , then almost parallel-sided to tip; siphonal tufts 5 pairs, small, length about the diameter of siphon, each with 2—3 branches. Pecten of about 10 slender teeth which are fringed along one side with fine denticles, the 2 teeth furthest from base of siphon more widely spaced than those nearer the base. Anal segment completely enclosed in chitinous ring, upon which there are rows of minute spines as those on segment VIII; posterior border fringed with still larger spines; inner submedian caudal hair 4 branches, one very long, three short; outer submedian caudal hair single and long. Papillae about the same length of anal segment.

Type locality—Chiungchung siang, Hainan Island, Kwangtung province.

Breeding place—rock-pools by sides of hill stream in forest.