

•      LIST OF APTEROUS AMERICAN ARADIDAE

1. *Notoplocoris montei* Usinger, 1941 ..... Brazil
2. *Notoplocoris potentis* D. & H., 1944..... Brazil
3. *Emydocoris testudinatus* Usinger, 1941..... Brazil
4. *Acaricoris ignotus* H. & D., n.sp..... Louisiana
5. *Glyptocoris sejunctus* H. & D., n.sp..... Brazil
6. *Eretmocoris tatei*, H. & D., n.sp..... Puerto Rico

A CORRECTION IN ANOPHELINE NOMENCLATURE<sup>1</sup>  
(Diptera : Culicidae)

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A study of the literature and of recently collected specimens from Melanesia reveals that the name of the anopheline heretofore treated as *Anopheles punctulatus moluccensis* (Sw. and Sw. de Graaf), at least for material from the New Hebrides, must be corrected.<sup>4</sup> The following synonymy shows the necessity of designating this subspecies as *Anopheles punctulatus farauti* Laveran because of priority.

1902. *Anopheles Farauti* Laveran, C. R. Soc. Biol. Paris 54:908 (♀ ♀ only).  
**Type locality:** Faureville, Ile Vaté [Efate], New Hebrides. **Type material:** present location unknown. **Pertinent descriptive facts:** "Coloration générale brun foncé, noirâtre. Tête: Ecailles brunâtres, courtes à la nuque. Proboscide de même longueur que les palpes, blanchâtre à l'extrémité apicale [labella]." [General coloration dark brown, blackish. Head: scales brownish, short on the nape. Proboscis of the same length as the palpi, whitish at the apical extremity.]
1920. *Nyssorhynchus annulipes* var. *moluccensis* Swellengrebel and Swellengrebel de Graaf, Geneesk. Tijd. Ned.-Ind. 60(1):29. [Received in USNM Library, June 8, 1920] (♂ ♂ and ♀ ♀). **Type locality:** None given, but the following collection localities are listed: Boeroe (Lisela, Namlea), Amboina (Roemah tiga, north coast of Binnenbaai, Gelala, Paso and Ambon), Ceram (Piroe, Boelabaai, and Amahei), Halmahera

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(Gita and Maldi), Ternate, Batjan (Laboeha), Sanana and Bandaneira in the Moluccas; and Kokas and Kaimana in Dutch New Guinea.

**Type material:** present location unknown. **Pertinent descriptive facts:** "Proboscis zwartbruin, oliva geelbruin...Nog doet de vraag zich voor of deze vorm mogelijk identiek is met Dönitz' punctulata, maar dit denk beeld moet door de eenkleurigheid der proboscis van de eerste [*moluccensis*] verworpen worden." [Proboscis dark brown, labella yellowish brown...Further, there is the question whether this form is possibly identical with *punctulata* Dönitz; however, this idea must be discarded because of the unicolorous proboscis of the former.]

1921. *Anopheles punctulatus* var. *moluccensis* (Swellengrebel). Edwards, Bull. Ent. Res. 12(1):71. Variety not fully accepted, but no strict synonymy indicated. Species association changed.
1924. *Anopheles (Myzomyia) punctulatus* Dönitz. Edwards, Bull. Ent. Res. 14(4):354 [Type form]. Obvious error, in which he somehow reversed the concept of the subspecies, i.e. describes *punctulatus* (type form) as having a dark proboscis.
1927. *Anopheles (Myzomyia) punctulatus* Dönitz. Buxton and Hopkins, Res. in Polynesia and Melanesia, pp.67-74. Mistaken identification of material from New Hebrides, resulting from following Edwards, 1924.

Only specimens with entirely dark probosces (excluding the labella) were found during the course of over a year's collecting in the coastal areas of the islands of Efate and Espiritu Santo (along with one collection from Port Sandwich, Mallekula Island) in the New Hebrides group by the senior author. There is, of course, the possibility of the introduction at any time of another anopheline species or subspecies.

Further research is necessary before it can be definitely decided whether the New Hebridean *farauti* is identical with *moluccensis* of the Moluccas and the remainder of Melanesia, although this seems quite probable. All material (several hundred specimens) seen to date from the Solomons and from eastern New Guinea would indicate this. However, de Rook (Geneesk. Tijd. Ned.-Ind. 64: 642-656. 1924) indicates that a considerable amount of variation in the color of the proboscis exists in western New Guinea where most of the females determined by him as *moluccensis* have a ventral pale area on the apical quarter of the proboscis. Consequently, because of de Rook's investigations, and in the absence of material from the Moluccas and western New Guinea, we are unwilling to synonymize the *moluccensis* of the Dutch entomologists with *farauti*.

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