

## EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

*(Drawn by Miss Helen E. Rearwin; camera lucida.)*

## PLATE 17.

*Stegothrips barrouis* gen. et sp. nov.; holotype, ♀.

Fig. 1. Head and prothorax; all setæ omitted from legs and antennæ; sculpture of posterior part of cheeks not shown.

Fig. 2. Right antenna.

Fig. 3. Abdominal segments VIII-XI.

Fig. 4. Head and prothorax; perspective view (*freehand drawing*).

Fig. 5. Right fore wing.

## PLATE 18.

*Arcyothrips africanus* gen. et sp. nov.; holotype, ♀.

Fig. 1. Head and prothorax; all setæ omitted from legs and antennæ.

Fig. 2. Right antenna.

Fig. 3. Abdominal segments VIII-XI.

Fig. 4. Left fore wing.

NOTES ON MOSQUITOES FROM SOUTH AMERICA, WITH A  
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES  
(DIPTERA, CULICIDAE).

By ROBERT MATHESON.

In several small collections of mosquitoes made by Dr. J. C. Bradley, Dr. Babiy and Dr. Forbes in various parts of South America I find some interesting records of distribution. In addition I find one quite distinct form not hitherto described.

***Aedes albifasciatus*** Macquart.

Two males from Ancud, Chiloe Island, Chile. One female from Butalcura, Chiloe Island, Chile. April 2-7, 1920.

***Aedes fulvus*** Wied.

One female from El Encanto, Putumayo River, near Peru, Aug. 21, 1920; one female from Iquitos, Peru, Aug. 1, 1920.

***Aedeomyia squamipennis*** L. Arrib.

Putumayo River, Peru, Aug. 7, 1920; Amazon River, near Peru, Aug. 9, 1920.

***Culex taeniopus*** Dyar & Knab.

Two females, Amazon River, near Peru, Aug. 9, 1920; one male, Putumayo River, Peru, Aug. 14, 1920.

***Culex putumayensis*, new species.**

*Male*.—Proboscis slender, black; palpi slender, black, the last two segments upturned, longer than the proboscis by the last two segments; last two segments not enlarged and clothed with sparse, fine, blackish hairs. Antennae almost black, each segment except the last two clothed with dense whorls of black hairs; last two segments elongate with numerous short hairs. Occiput brownish with numerous narrow, curved, yellowish scales and erect, forked, yellowish scales; sides with broad, flat, whitish scales. Prothoracic lobes widely separated with a few scales and hairs. Mesonotum brownish-yellow, clothed with very small hair-like, golden yellowish scales with bronzy reflections and scattered black setae. Scutellum trilobed with long, black hairs and golden yellow scales on the lobes. Postnotum nude, dark brown. Abdomen densely clothed with black scales which give a bluish reflection in certain lights; basal white bands distinct and prominent except on the first and second and the last two segments; last two segments with prominent white lateral spots; venter brownish scaled with distinct basal whitish bands on the last four segments. Legs entirely black, the scales giving a metallic bluish reflection in certain lights. Wings with broadly ovate and narrow, brownish scales. Halteres with dark brown knobs, yellowish on basal part.

*Hypopygium* (Figure 1).—Side-piece somewhat longer than wide, stout, clothed with scales and long spines; shorter spines on the lower surface. Apical lobe divided; base of inner lobe columnar, not divided and bears two elongate, parallel distorted filaments,—one hooked and the other sharply pointed; outer division columnar and bears a broad, angularly hooked filament, a stout spine, two peculiar spatulate structures supported on their outer sides by thickened borders, and a single short spine. Clasper a little more than one-half as long as



Figure 1. Hypopygium of *Culex putumayensis*. Only the apical portion of the 10th sternite is shown.

the side-piece, thickly snout-shaped, the snout strongly crested, two setae below the groove, terminal horn and stout appendiculate spine. Tenth sternites slender, comb-shaped, each with about seven teeth. Mesosome consists of two narrow, elongate plates, expanded laterally near the middle but without teeth. Ninth tergites large, broadly elliptical, approximate, slightly oblique, and clothed with fine setae on their posterior half.

Female and larva unknown.

*Type*.—One male from the Amazon River, collected by Dr. J. C. Bradley, Aug. 7, 1920. Hypopygium mounted on a slide. U. S. National Museum No. 50353.

*Paratypes*.—Two males, Putumayo River, Peru, Aug. 10, 1920. Hypopygia mounted on slides; five males taken on the Amazon River, near Peru, Aug. 7, 1920. Two paratypes in the collection of the U. S. National Museum; the others in the collection of Cornell University.

#### *Mansonia amazonensis* Theo.

One male from Bella Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, Nov., 1919; one female from Porto America, Putumayo River, Brazil, Sept., 1920.

#### *Mansonia humeralis* Dyar & Knab.

Ucayali River, Peru, July, 1925; Sint Barbara Plantation, Surinam River, Surinam, Apr. 15, 1927; Kwakoe Gron and Ongeljik, Surinam, June 1 and May 1, 1927. Dyar (1928) records this species from Colombia, Venezuela, British Guiana and Brazil. Bonne and Bonne-Wepster (1925) record taking only a single specimen in Surinam.

#### *Trichoprosopon (Joblotia) splendens* Lutz.

One female from McKenzie River, British Guiana, June 23, 1927. This species has hitherto been recorded only from Brazil.

---

### A NEW SPECIES OF CIRROSPILUS WESTWOOD (CHALCIDOIDEA).

By A. B. GAHAN,

*Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

The following description is published at this time in order to make the name available for use by Mr. Frank L. Marsh, to whom the writer is indebted for the material.