

A NEW CULICID FROM SENEGAL AND NOTES ON THE SPECIES OF MOSQUITOES, ETC.

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Amongst a large collection of mosquitoes and other biting-mouthed diptera collected and bred by Drs. DUTTON and TOWN during their recent expedition to Senegal, is a large series of a new Culicid, resembling in habits the *Deinocerites cancer*, THEOBALD, of the West Indies. It comes very near my genera *Stegomyia** and *Macleaya*,† but cannot be placed in either. Without an examination of the scale structure, one would certainly place it in *Culex*, but hasty microscopic examination shows it to come much nearer the two first-named genera. I propose for it the generic name *Catageomyia*, (κατάγειος, subterranean, and μύια, a fly).

GENUS *Catageomyia*. Nov. gen.

Head covered with rather irregular loosely-applied flat scales, a few narrow-curved ones on the nape in the ♀, spreading rather further on to the occiput in the ♂, also with numerous narrow, upright, forked scales. Palpi short in the ♀, composed of three segments, the last one as long as the two basal ones; in the ♂ the palpi are long, but not nearly as long as the proboscis, the two apical joints short, the apical one slightly shorter than the penultimate, the apex of the antepenultimate slightly expanded, dense hairs on each side of the penultimate and on one side of the apex of the antepenultimate; apex bristly. Thorax with narrow-curved scales on the mesonotum; small flat ones on the mid lobe of the scutellum; narrow-curved ones on the lateral lobes.

This genus thus differs from *Stegomyia* in (1) having narrow-curved scales on the back of the head, (2) narrow-curved scales on the lateral lobes of the scutellum; and from *Macleaya* in (1) having the flat cephalic scales more loosely applied, (2) in having the ♂ palpi much shorter than the proboscis.

In general appearance it resembles a *Culex* of the *fatigans* group, but the scale structure, palpi, etc., are quite distinct.

Catageomyia senegalensis. N. sp.

Thorax rich, deep brown, with small scattered golden scales, paler before the scutellum; numerous long dark bristles posteriorly. Abdomen black, with basal white bands, which spread out laterally; venter, with broad basal white bands; head ornamented, with grey and black; proboscis deep brown, unbanded; legs deep brown, unbanded, except the hind tibiae, which have an apical white band; venter of femora, white. Wings with brown-scaled veins. Male palpi shorter than proboscis.

♀. Head clothed with loosely applied flat scales all over, a few narrow curved ones behind, and narrow upright brown forked ones scattered about; the flat scales are in black and white areas, and the narrow curved ones are pale grey; there are dark brown bristles projecting in front; eyes purple when dead; palpi, brown, three-jointed, the last joint as long as the two basal ones; antennae, brown; basal joint pale testaceous, with grey sheen, and a few small dark scales internally; clypeus and proboscis, deep brown.

* *Mono. Culicidae*, Vol. I, 1901.

† *The Entomologist*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 154, 1903.

Thorax, deep rich brown with narrow-curved bronzy scales, amongst which are scattered narrow-curved bright golden ones, grey ones in front of the roots of the wings and in front of the scutellum; numerous long black bristles over the roots of the wings and on the posterior part of the mesonotum; prothoracic lobes brown with outstanding creamy narrow-curved scales, and a series of stout black orwardly projecting bristles. Scutellum, testaceous with narrow-curved grey scales wider than those of the mesonotum; on the side lobes, border bristles deep brown in two series; on the median lobe, six larger ones, and numerous smaller ones behind; the mid lobe covered with loose flat grey and dusky scales; pleurae, brown, with patches of grey scales; metanotum, testaceous brown. Abdomen covered with black scales, the segments with narrow white basal bands which spread out laterally to form spots; the first segment is pale testaceous at the base with a large apical median patch of black scales, and a few grey ones at the sides, and numerous long brown hairs; posterior borders of the segments with pale golden border bristles of two alternating sizes; venter with very broad grey basal bands and narrow apical dark ones.

Legs, deep brown; bases, paler; femora, white beneath; fore and mid legs without any trace of banding, but the hind tibiae have an apical white band and are longer than the hind metatarsi; femora, tibiae and metatarsi with bristles which are pale golden in some lights, brown in others. Fore and mid ungues equal, uniserrated; hind, equal and simple.

Wings with the veins clothed with brown scales, rather dense and large on the second long vein and also on the basal areas of all the veins, longish lateral ones on the hind and apices of the fourth and fifth; first submarginal cell longer and narrower than the second posterior cell, its stem about one-third the length of the cell, its base nearly level with the base of the second posterior cell; in the second posterior cell the stem is about two-thirds the length of the cell; posterior cross-vein about one and a half times its own length distant from the mid; halteres, pale ochraceous.

Length, 4 to 4.5 mm.

♂ Palpi brown, much shorter than the proboscis, the last two joints short, of nearly equal length, darker at their tips than at the base, apex of the antepenultimate joint slightly expanded, also darker than the rest; traces of a very narrow pale band; hair-tufts brown; proboscis deep brown, longer than the palpi; antennae with flaxen brown plumes, banded brown and grey; head like the ♀, only rather more narrow-curved scales running into the crown; thorax and abdomen with similar ornamentation; fore and mid legs with unequal ungues, the fore both uniserrated, the mid with the large simple, the smaller uniserrated, hind equal and simple; genitalia with the basal lobe very bristly; claspers slightly sinuous.

Length.—4 to 4.5 mm.

Habitat.—St. Louis, Senegal (Drs. DUTTON and TODD).

Time of Capture.—May and September.

Observations.—Described from a large number of dry and spirit specimens. In habits it bears some resemblance to *Dernocerites cancer* (THEOBALD). They breed in crab holes, where the larvae were taken as deep down as three feet three inches. The adults were caught in and around the crab holes, in mangrove swamps, near the race course, at St. Louis, also in the bush by Oyster Creek, Bathurst, and in an old tub in a garden at St. Louis.

Culex duttoni.—From old sand garden pool. Sor St. Louis, May 21, 1903. Bred from pool dug in sand to obtain water for gardening purposes, about ten feet deep; diameter, twelve feet, now disused, now only three inches at bottom. Sor St. Louis, May 22, 1903. Garden tub. Bridge puddle. Bred in laboratory, June 2.

Culex luteolateralis, var. *pallida* (n.v.)—Caught in marsh behind Subenta, January 18.

Culex luteolateralis, var. *albo thorax* (n.v.)—Caught in bush near Inkutu, January 18.

Culex tigripes.—Hatched out from larvae taken in tub, in garden, and in hospital. St. Louis, May 31, 1903. Tub in garden, Sor St. Louis.

New Crab-hole form, n.sp.—Mangrove Swamps racecourse; caught in bush oyster creek; crab-hole and old tub in garden, Sor crab-holes racecourse; taken from crab-hole, three feet three inches from surface, St. Louis.

Culex fatigans, WIED.—St. Louis, north end of island. Garden tubs, St. Louis; hospital garden water-tubs; Sor St. Louis leaky water main. All in May; bred from putrid water, mouth of drain, St. Louis; Sor, taken from pool near leaky water-pipe; bred from putrid water at mouth of old drain, St. Louis. May; Dakar, June 16; Sor, bred from larvae in old native well in sandy pool; from Gorree, June; bred from pupa in puddle, Halftei, September 21, 1902. Cult. F.N.

Pyretophorus costalis.—Var. Dakar, June 16, 1903; bred from sand pool, Sor., May 24; Dukai, June 16, 1903; leaky water-main, Sor, St. Louis, May 30; hatched out from discarded pool behind houses, in sand, Sor, St. Louis; hatched from tub and bridge puddle, Khor., June 1.

Stegomyia fasciata.—St. Louis, caught in our house, May 23, bit just as much at night as at day; Goree, June 15, 1903, numbers marked 31 all caught in house at St. Louis; hatched in tub, St. Louis, May 6, 1903; hatched from tub in hospital, St. Louis, McCarthy Island.

Uranotaenia anulata.—THEOB. Caught in dry marsh at Dakar, June 13, 1903.

Mansonia uniformis.—THEOB. McCarthy Island, June; caught in bush near Sukutu, January 18 (? June).

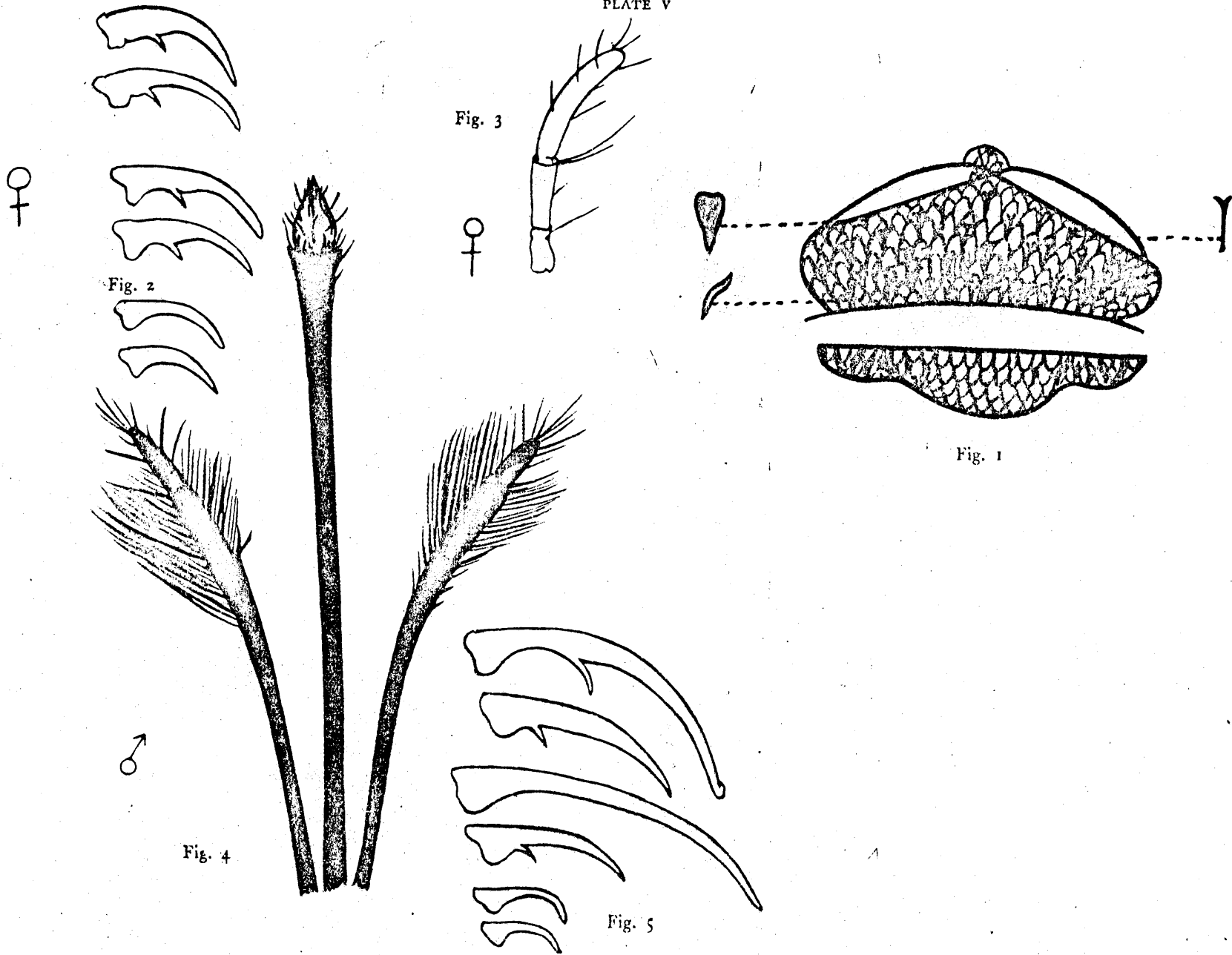


Fig. 1. *Gatageiomyia senegalensis* (head ♀).

Fig. 2. Ungues ♀.

Fig. 3. Palpus ♀. × 60.

Fig. 4. Palpi ♂. × 80.

Fig. 5. Ungues ♂.