## AN ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEY OF DEHRA DUN VALLEY (UTTAR PRADESH)

Part II: Description of Culex (Culiciomyia) ramakrishnii sp. n., and allotype (3) of Uranotaenia maculipleura Leicester, 1908.

by
B. L. WATTAL\*
and
N. L. KALRA\*

An entomological survey of haematophagous arthropods of Dehra Dun valley, Uttar Pradesh, was carried out in the first week of April, 1965 (Wattal and Tandon, 1965). The area was previously surveyed during September 1957 when eighteen new records of culicines including a new variety, Acdes (Finlaya) aureostriatus var. doonii, were reported (Wattal et. al., 1958). During the present survey 102 specimens of adult mosquitoes were collected/bred out. Amongst the wild-caught mosquitoes there were five specimens (233, 322) of an hitherto unknown species and one 3 (allotype) of Uranotaenia maculipleura Leicester, 1908 not described previously (Stone et. al., 1959) The present paper includes description in respect of these two species. A report on the mosquito collection made during the survey will be published separately.

Culex (Culiciomyla) ramakrishnilt sp. 11. emend to ramakrishnam

Types: holotype 3 with terminalia on separate slide and allotype 2, Lachhiwala reserve forest, Dehra Dun, India, 4:iv: 1965, Bhola Ram. 13 and 299 paratypes with identical data, all in the collection of N.I.C.D., Delhi.

Subgenus Culiciomyia Theobald, 1907 is represented in the Oriental Region by 10 species of which 6 are known from the Indian subcontinent (Barraud, 1934; Stone et al., 1959). C. (Culi.) ramakrishnii described here is close to palltdothorax Theobald but can be distinguished from it on the basis of the characters given in the key following the description of the species.

The description of the species which follows is based on the holotype and the allotype.

Adult 3. Head: Dorsal surface covered with white flat scales with a central patch of narrow pale curved scales, extending from from to vertex; other head scales particoloured, narrow, upright and forked, of these light yellow scales restricted to vertex anteriorly and dark brown distributed over posterior portion of vertex and

<sup>\*</sup> National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.

<sup>†</sup> The species is named after Dr. S. P. Ramakrishnan currently Assistant Director, Health Services, World Health Organization, SEARO, New Delhi and formerly Director, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi for his keen interest and enthusiasm in the development of the discipline of Medical Entomology at the N.I.C.D.

310

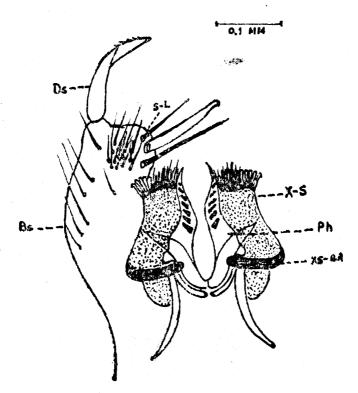
nape; on nape up-right scales more numerous; a few long pale scales on vertex forming a tuft. Antenna with complete whorls of long dark brown hairs; toris bright vellow. Palo dark and longer than proboscis by the length of the apical segment. last two segments with numerous hairs; long segment (III) with a row of six long pointed, centrally expanded and downwardly projected transluscent scales Fig. 1). Proboscis slender, dark scaled and slightly expanded towards apex. Thorax: Integument of mesonotum dark brown, covered with brown narrow scales; extreme anterior promonotory of mesonotum with white narrow scales extending to the posterior margins of fossae; anterior bristles weak; prescutellar and scutellar bristles long Scutellum with narrow pale scales on all lobes. Anterior pronotal lobe dark with many dark bristles; posterior pronotal dark with 4-5 bristles; 5 upper and 7-8 lower sternopleural bristles, 1st lower sternopleural bristle strong followed by weaker bristles; 4 upper and 1 lower mesepimeral bristles; propleuron with few bristles; pleural integument light yellow and devoid of scales; a dark integumental stripe beginning anteriorly from the posterior pronotal lobe and continuing to upper mesepimeron area and another dark area on the sternopleura; halters dark. Wing: About 4 mm. long, membrane covered with microtrichiae, squama with numerons delicate, pale, long hairs; alula with few small narrow and pointed hair-like scales confined to fringe; scales of wing veins dark, dense and broad on costa, subcosta and vein 1 relatively long and narrow on other veins; remigium at the point of vein 1 with two spines; anterior forked cell slightly longer than stem. Legs: Fore, mid and hind coxae all with few hair-like bristles; all trochanters with fine hairs; all femora and tibiae dark scaled dorsally and pale venterally; hind femora with distinct knee spots; tarsal segments dark. Abdomen: Dorsum of abdomen covered with dark brown and pale scales; pale scales form straight basal bands on segments 2-7; 8th segment completely pale.



Fig. 1. Culex (Culiciomyia) ramakrishnii sp. n. 3 palp showing translucent hairs.

Terminalia (Fig. 2): Basistyle (BS) about two and a half times as long as wide, covered with minute setae and spines; apical lobe absent; sub-apical lobe with a broad seta gradually tapering near the apex, apex blunt and slightly curved downwards; broad seta flanked on either side by two stout, pointed setae; a group of 14-15 smaller setae present behind these setae. Dististyle (DS) half the length of basi-

style, curved beyond middle and tapered gradually; crest of dististyle spiny. Tenth sternite (X-S) crowned with heavy spines, inner numerous and pointed, outer flat, blunt and slightly curved towards apex. Basal arm (XS-BA) long and drawn out with blunt end. Phallosome (Ph) dorso-laterally expanded, tapering apically to sharp curved points reaching to or slightly beyond comb of tenth sternite; inner surface with a row of 6-7 teeth.



Fro. 2. Culex (Culiciomyia) ramakrishnii sp. n. oʻ terminalia.

Adult Q. Larger than male with similar colouration. Head: Scales similar to male. Antenna with deep brown torus, antennal integument dark, clothed with fine hairs. Proboscis dark. Palpi dark, about 1/5 the length of the proboscis. Thorax: Mesonotum, pleurae, halters, and legs similar to male. Wing: About 5 mm. long: anterior forked cell 3 times the length of the stem. Abdomen: Tergites dark scaled; patch of pale scales at the junction of tergites I and II; tergites III to VII with pale basal band; pale basal bands straight on III to V and slightly triangular on VI and VII; tergite VIII pale scaled.

Early stages and breeding places: Unknown.—

Distribution: India, Dehra Dun, Lachhiwala, type locality as recorded above. The following key distinguishes ramakrishnii sp. n. from pallidothorax Theo.

Hind femur with distinct pale knee spot; apical portion of dististyle of tapering and not curved upward......ramakrishnii.

Hind femur without knee spot, apical portion of dististyle of 3 tapering and curved upward......pallidothorax.

Uranotaenia maculipleura Leicester, 1908.

Type: Allotype of with terminalia mounted on a separate slide, Ramgarh forest, Dehra Dun, India, 2: iv: 1965, Madan Kumar, in the collection of N.I.C.D., Delhi.

The following description of the species is based on the allotype. However in the N.I.C.D. collection there is a  $\delta$  collected on 26-1-1935 from Vizag hills, Visakhapatnam without the terminalia. In India  $\mathfrak{P}$  have previously been collected from Darjeeling District in West Bengal (Barraud *loc. cit.*). During the present survey 13 (allotype) and 1  $\mathfrak{P}$  was collected at Ramgarh forest and 2  $\mathfrak{P}$  from Kalsi forest.

Adult of Head: Dorsal surface of the head covered with dark brown flat scales; scales bordering eye margins pale; other head scales upright, brown and markedly expanded. Toris dark brown; antenna with complete whorls of hairs: segments of the flagellum carry small hairs. Clypeus dark brown. Palpi dark brown, extremely short and slightly longer than clypeus. Proboscis dark brown about 1.6 mm. long with swollen tip, the tip with long hairs. Thorax: Integument of the mesonotum dark brown; scales on the mesonotum narrow and brown; no flat or pale scales along margins; strong bristles present. Postnotum deep brown and bare. Pleural integument pale brown scaled. with dark brown patches; anterior pronotal lobe with pale flat scales, propleura with single bristle; posterior pronotal lobe dark with 1 bristle; 1 spiracular bristle; post spiracular absent; I prealar; several upper sternopleural, 2 upper and I lower mesepimeral bristles; sternoplura with few pale scales. Wing: About 2 mm. long; membrane covered with minute microtrichiae; wing scales dark, outer half of the costa with fine bristles directed forward; anterior forked cell about 1/3 length of stem. Legs: Slender and dark scaled. Femora of all legs equal to tibiae and covered with fine long hairs in the middle; these hairs less numerous on hind Abdomen: Completely dark scaled without banding.

Terminalia (Fig. 3): Basistyle (BS) about 2 times as long as wide, covered with fine hairs; a strong seta arising from the lobe towards innerside of the basistyle. Dististyle (DS) broad basally and tapered off apically and slightly bent; the apical portion bears minute hairs. A small claw (DS-C) present. Phallosome (Ph) divided into lateral plates bearing six teeth on each side on the posterior edge; tenth sternite membranous and without distinct paraprocts.

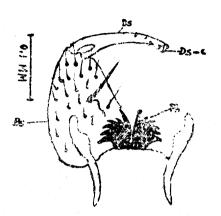


Fig. 3. Uranotaenia maculipleura Leicester & terminalia.

## REFERENCES

Barraud, P. J.	(1934)	The fauna of British India, Diptera Vol. V. family Culicidae, Tribe Megahinini and Culicini. Taylor and Francis, London.
Stone, A., Knight, K. L. and Starche, H.	(1959)	A Synoptic Catalog of the mosquitoes of the World. Entomological Society of America, Washington, D.C.
Wattal, B.L. and Tandon, S. K.	(1965)	An entomological survey of Dehra Dun valley, Uttar Pradesh. Pt. I. A note on ectoparasite fauna of seven species of small mammals and four species of domestic mammals. Bull. Ind. Soc. Mal. Com. Dis 2,4, 297-307.
Wattal, B. L., Bhatia, M. L. and Kalra, N.L.	(1958)	Some new records of Culicines of Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh) with description of a new variety. <i>Ind. J. Mal.</i> , 12 (3) pp. 217-230.