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A NEW CULEX FROM PANAMA (DIPT., CULICIDÆ)

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That the possibilities in the line of discovery of new Culicidæ in Panama are not yet completely exhausted, even after intensive work covering the last 25 years, is demonstrated by the many additions to our knowledge of this group which have been made during the past few years. Among the outstanding accomplishments in this field are the discovery of the larva of *Anopheles* (*Stethomyia*) *nimbus* var. *kompi* Edwards, of the larva and adult of *Anopheles* (*Chagasia*) *bathanus* Dyar, the separation of *Anopheles* (*Arribalzagaia*) *neomaculipalpus* Curry from *A. punctimacula* and *A. apicimacula*, with which it had been confused, the discovery of the occurrence of *Anopheles albitarsis* Arribalzaga, in Gatun Lake, and the separation of *Anopheles tarsimaculatus* Goeldi into two forms, a fresh-water and a salt-water form, *A. aquasalis* and *A. aquacælestis*. In addition to these greater accomplishments, a minor one was incident to certain observations on Anopheles made in Mojinga Swamp, at the base of the peninsula whose tip is Toro Point, opposite Cristobal on Limon Bay. Here the authors made incidental collections of male Culex. Among the material a new species was found, which is here described.

Culex (Upsiloporpa) haynei, new species

Female: Unknown.

Male: A small brown Culex, unmarked in any distinguishing manner. The palpi exceed the proboscis by the length of the last two joints.

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Male terminalia: Side-piece somewhat conically produced, bearing a lobe. The outer division of this lobe bears appendages as follows: A long thick filament, with strong recurved hooked tip; two curved flattened filaments, about half as long as the preceding filament; a large membranous leaf, inserted near the base of the outer lobe, and nearly as long as the longest filament. This leaf is twisted about a quarter of a turn on its long axis, is finely striate, and curved outwardly (dorsally) and over the long filament.

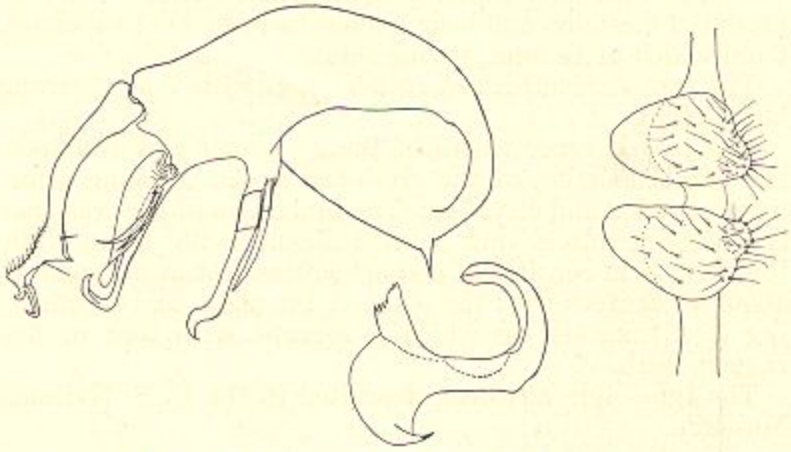

FIG. 1. *Culex haynei* sp. nov. Male terminalia, ninth tergite and tenth sternite.

The inner division of the lobe of the side-piece is undivided, short, stout, and bears two filaments, the outer long, strong, and with curved hooked tip. The inner filament is about two-thirds the length of the outer, and is straight and much thinner.

The clasper is unique among those of the Culicidæ of the New World, and is sufficiently different from that of the other members of the genus Culex to warrant the erection of a section coequal with Helcoporpa, Dinoporpa, Mochlostyrax and Melanoconion. We propose therefore the name Upsiloporpa. The clasper is long and slender, narrowing slightly at about three-quarters of its length, and then expanding to form a somewhat Y-shaped furcate tip. The

arms are unequal, the inner being the shorter. The crest is markedly pilose outwardly. The appendiculate spine is attached near the terminal upcurving horn, and is unusually long, with a recurving hooked tip. There are two spines arising from small prominences, one at the junction of the furcation and the other proximal to the inner arm of the Y-shaped tip. The peculiar shape of the clasper can best be noted by reference to the figure.

The ninth tergites are ovoid, closely approximate, but not touching, with bare rounded tips. The bases are conically produced mesially, and bear numerous prominent tubercles, from which arise long, strong setæ.

The tenth sternites are rather long, with 7 or 8 strong blunt teeth.

The paired inner plates of the mesosome are T-shaped, the middle portion of the cross-bar of the T being somewhat rounded and elevated. The inner arm of the cross-bar is produced into a long pointed downcurving horn, while the outer arm consists of a short process set at an angle of about 45 degrees with the plane of the plate, and terminating in a truncate tip which is serrate, with four or five ragged teeth.

The type slide has been deposited in the U. S. National Museum.