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## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW NORTH AMERICAN CULEX.

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Amongst a number of Culicidæ sent me by Professor Kellogg from California, collected by himself and the students of Leland Stanford Junior University, is a very distinct new *Culex*, which is here described as *Culex Kelloggii*.

The collection contained several interesting species besides this one, including a new Anopheles, called by Professor Kellogg *Anopheles franciscanus*; specimens of the European *Theobaldia annulata*, Meigen, and the marked *Theobaldia incidens*, Thomson, and several others, which he will refer to elsewhere, including another new *Culex*. It may be here pointed out that Coquillett's *Culex Curriei*, now included in my new genus *Grabhamia*, is very closely allied to *Grabhamia dorsalis*, Mg. It is, however, a smaller and thicker-set insect, and has the last hind tarsus white. This collection also included a series of *Curriei*, as well as *Anopheles maculipennis*, Mg., and *A. punctipennis*, Say. The *A. maculipennis* are smaller than they usually occur in Europe.

*Culex Kelloggii*, nov. sp.—Thorax brown, with rich reddish-brown scales showing linear arrangement, two small pale spots, some rows of gray scales behind and on the scutellum. Proboscis black, with a white band. Abdomen black, with basal white bands and lateral spots. Legs black; femora pale at base, with a white line or row of spots, also the tibiæ, with a line of white spots. Metatarsi and tarsi showing apical and basal white banding; last hind tarsus with a black median band or all white. Wings unspotted.

♀.—Head brown, clothed with narrow-curved gray scales in the middle and behind, white ones forming a border around the eyes, brown ones between; at the sides small flat white scales, in the middle are numerous ochraceous upright forked scales, laterally the upright forked scales are black, two long brown bristles project forward between the eyes. Palpi black-scaled, with some large white scales at the apex, and some forming

a ring near the base ; apex, etc., with a few dark bristles ; proboscis black, with a prominent white band ; antennæ black, basal and second joints dark, testaceous, the basal joint with white scales internally ; clypeus brown. Thorax brownish-black, with rich reddish-brown narrow-curved scales, and a few broader gray ones at the sides in front, and some arranged in lines behind the mesonotum, on its surface are two small pale spots, two of the posterior white lines being continued back from them, two short, broader ones are situated in front of the bare space before the scutellum ; the reddish-brown scales have a linear arrangement, due to two prominent median bare lines ; bristles black ; scutellum brown, with narrow-curved pale scales and brown border-bristles ; metanotum deep brown ; pleura brown, with some gray scales. Abdomen black, with basal white bands and white lateral spots and brown border-bristles ; apex bristly ; venter yellowish-brown, with scattered gray scales. Legs black, banded, striped and spotted in lines with white ; base of femora gray to dull ochraceous, pale ventrally, with a row of white spots above, almost forming a white line ; apex with a white spot ; tibiæ also with a row of white spots, forming almost a line, apex white ; fore and mid-metatarsi and tarsi with narrow apical and basal yellowish bands, except the last tarsal segment ; in the hind legs the metatarsi and tarsi have broad, almost white bands, the last tarsal in some specimens being almost all white ; ungues equal and simple. Wings with the veins very densely scaled with typical brown *Culex* scales ; those at the base of the third long vein thicker, forming a small, rather obscure, dark spot ; first submarginal cell longer and considerably narrower than the second posterior cell, its base slightly nearer the base of the wing, its stem about one-third of the length of the cell ; stem of the second posterior cell about two-thirds the length of the cell ; posterior cross-vein not quite its own length distant from the mid cross-vein ; fringe dark brown ; halteres testaceous, knob darkened.

*Length.*—5 to 5.5 mm.

♂.—Palpi brown, the last two joints nearly as long as the ante-penultimate, the penultimate slightly shorter than the apical ; the last two joints with long brown hairs on each side, also on one side of the apex of ante-penultimate joint ; there is a narrow pale band at the base of the last two joints and also near the base of the long ante-penultimate joint ; proboscis black, with a narrow white band on the base of the apical half ; antennæ banded black and white, with flaxen plume-hairs. The head with

more gray scales than in the ♀. Thorax and abdomen as in the ♀. Legs as in the ♀; ungues of the fore and mid legs unequal, both uniserrated, of the hind legs equal and simple. Wings narrow; the fork-cells short; the first submarginal longer and narrower than the second posterior, its stem more than half the length of the cell; stem of the second posterior as long as the cell; posterior cross-vein about its own length distant from the mid cross-vein.

*Length.*—5 to 5.5 mm.

*Habitat.*—Stanford University, California.

*Time of Capture.*—September and October.

*Observations.*—Described from a series of 5 ♀s and 4 ♂s sent me by Professor Kellogg. It is a very marked species, but presents at first sight a resemblance to *Culex teniorhynchus*, Wiedemann. It differs, however, in (1) having the legs apically and basally pale banded, (2) in their being marked with lines or lines of spots, and (3) in the simple, not uniserrated, ungues in the ♀ (4), in the structure of the ♂ palpi, etc. Moreover, a hasty examination will show that this species is not nearly so compactly built as in *teniorhynchus*. The specimens show some variation, both in regard to the thoracic adornment and in the leg ornamentation. One ♀ has no signs of the two small pale thoracic spots, and the last hind tarsal in one appears almost white, and in others the median dark band is very broad, making the tarsal segment almost all dark coloured.

#### PREOCCUPIED NAMES.

In the Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., Vol. 29, No. 2, 1903, pp. 168-169, Mr. Chas. Robertson creates, among other new genera in the Megachilidæ, *Gnathodon* and *Ceratias*. Both names have been previously used:

*Gnathodon*, Rang., 1834—*Mollusca*.

*Gnathodon*, Gray, 1836—*Mollusca*.

*Gnathodon*, Jard., 1845—*Aves*.

*Ceratias*, Kröycof, 1845—*Pisces*.

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CORRIGENDA.—Page 191 (July CAN. ENT.), fourth line from bottom, for *Eyrtozinum* read *Cyrtozinum*; and second line from bottom, for *trimula* read *tremula*.