EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Fig. 1, 2. *Aeshna juncea* L. ♂, abdominal segments 1-4. 1, lateral;
2, dorsal view.

D, dorsal spot of segment 1.

L, lateral " "

AL, anterior lateral spot.

ML, middle " "

PL, posterior " "

AML, the homologue of AL + ML on seg. 2.

AD, anterior dorsal spot.

MD, middle " "

PD, posterior " "

" 3. *Aeshna interrupta* Walk. ♂, anterior hamules.

HF, hamular fold; HP, hamular process; Sp., spine of the anterior lamina.

" 4. *Aeshna juncea* L. ♂. Letters as in Fig. 3.

" 5. *Aeshna juncea* L. ♀, ventral aspect of abdominal segments 9 and 10; Ov, ovipositor; BO, basal plate of ovipositor; GV, genital valve; VP, valvular process; Ap., appendage.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON SOME SOCIETY ISLAND MOSQUITOES.

BY R. W. DOANE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIF.

During a short stay in July and August on Tahiti, Morea and Tetioroa I found the mosquitoes very troublesome, particularly so in the dense growth where one could not get the sea breeze. I had not time to make any particular study of the species occurring there, but the following notes on the three species that I met with may be acceptable to those interested in the group.

Stegomyia calopus, Meig., and *S. scutellaris*, Walk., are the two common day mosquitoes, occurring in the houses and out of doors everywhere. They breed together in standing, sometimes rather foul, water. I have seen the larvæ by the millions in the small drainage gutters along the streets of Papetee. No effort is made to control them, although one man told me that at some seasons the mosquitoes were so bad in places that people took refuge in their beds to escape the pests. All the beds are provided with a canopy of mosquito netting, but there are no screens on the doors or windows.

With the opening of the Panama Canal and the consequent short and frequent passage of ships from that region to all of these Pacific islands,

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the yellow fever is almost sure to be introduced there unless extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent it. Under the present sanitary conditions it would be impossible to control the disease once it gained a foothold. However, after the French officials learned that *S. calopus* was one of their most common mosquitoes, they said that steps would probably be taken to control them, at least in Papetee. As an example of how easily relief may be had in some instances I may give my experience on Tetioroa. The first day there I was badly pestered by the great number of these mosquitoes in the little native hut that had been assigned to me as my laboratory. A brief search around the premises showed that the water in the tanks that were used for storing rain-water was swarming with mosquito larvæ. Less than half a pint of kerosene served to treat this source of supply, and I experienced but little trouble after that about the laboratory.

While these two species are principally day feeders, they will occasionally bite at night after the lamps have been lighted. Usually, however, they are satisfied with their day's work and give way to the no less annoying or less dangerous night-flying species, *Culex fatigans*, Wied. If one happens to be sleeping out of doors or in a bed provided with only a poor screen, the low, sharp buzz and the vicious bite of these pests make sleep almost impossible. Or if disturbed sleep does come, it is only to dream of an arm or a leg swelling to horrible proportions, for one knows that any one of these mosquitoes as she bites may be transplanting to one's blood some of the filaria derived from a former meal on some of the elephantiasis patients who have been seen during the day.

Elephantiasis is quite a common disease on Tahiti and Morea. On the latter island it is said to be much more common on the lee side, where there is more low marsh land, than on the more rugged windward side.

The larvæ of *C. fatigans* are found in the same situations and often in the same pools as *S. calopus* and *S. scutellaris*. In a dipperful of water from any of the gutters along the roadside would usually be found the larvæ of these three species.

My specimens of *S. scutellaris* differ in some respects from the descriptions of the typical forms; the head has two white lateral bands; the white border of the eyes is very narrow or not apparent above; there are no lighter bands at the joints of the antennæ of the female; the white silvery line extends seven-eighths of the length of the mesonotum, much attenuated posteriorly; the white bands on the abdomen are represented only by white spots on the sides, but are very distinct below. It is probably close to var. *sumarensis*, Ludlow.