

vein, below which it takes a deep outward curve to vein 3, then almost straight to inner margin. Beyond this line is a reddish band, then the usual wide sinuate bluish band, shaded outwardly with red, the outer margin being clear ashen-gray, with minute dots at end of veins; fringe light ash, with black line running through it. There are three black dashes on the veins from the apex of the wing, the lower being the longest and touching the extradiscal line. Hind wings light ash, with the usual two pale lines somewhat scalloped on veins, discal dot showing plainly. Beneath, fore wings grayish, with only the extradiscal black bands and discal spots showing; the same is true of the hind wings. This species runs close to *ruberata*, Freyer, of Europe, which I have, and also examples from Maine of the same, submitted to Mr. L. B. Prout, of England, who said I had identified the species correctly. *Edenata* may be a variety of *ruberata*, but at least not one of the described ones, although I think it is a distinct species. In the Berliner Ent. Zeit., Vol. 51, 1906, p. 256, Freiherr von Hoyningen-Huene discusses the *trifasciata-ruberata* group and describes several new varieties, showing that it is a somewhat variable species.

Types, 1 ♂, Monterey Co., Colo., from Mr. Grossbeck; 5 ♂'s, Eden Vale, Monterey Co., Colo., June, from Mr. Broadwell and Mr. Grossbeck.

MOSQUITO OBSERVATIONS.

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Beyond the limits of this article it is not my intention to reply to Dr. Dyar's comments.*

A few points in his recent article may be referred to:

(a) The senior author is responsible for what appears under his name, whether he wrote it or not.

(b) It would probably have simplified matters if it had occurred to me to state definitely that, while the specimens are shipped to me in boxes, the collection has never been kept in them. This would have enabled Dr. Dyar to differentiate between these two conditions, for, as he has never seen my collection, he could necessarily know nothing about them; moreover, my method of keeping my collection, even were it as "unfortunate" as Dr. Dyar persistently insinuates, is strictly a personal matter, and lies quite outside Dr. Dyar's province.

*Mosquito Comment, CAN. ENT., March, 1909, p. 101.

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(c) Finally, Dr. Dyar's comment as to the disposition of my types shows a lack of acquaintance with the literature bearing on this point.

(d) Since shortly after the publication of the genus *Calvertia*, mihi, I have known of the existence of the genus *Calvertius*, Sharpe, but I have found no reference to *Calvertia*, Warren. However, as I prefer to give the genus a fairly safe name, I propose to call it *Calvertina*, Ludlow. It will therefore appear as

Calvertina, Ludlow.

(*Calvertia*, Ludlow.)

Some recent collections from the Philippine Islands show a number of species not heretofore reported from this locality.

Nyssorhynchus Stephensi, Liston. *Teniorhynchus brevicellus*, ? Theob. *Uranotenia testacea*, Theob. *Neomacleaya Indica*, Theob., and some apparently new forms.

Teniorhynchus (?) *aureosquammatus*, n. sp.—Female: Head dark brown, with whitish and yellow curved scales from occiput to vertex, dark brown, almost black fork scales at occiput, and light yellowish-white flat scales laterally; antennæ brown, verticels and pubescence brown, white, unscaled at the joints; palpi dark brown; proboscis dark brown; eyes brown, partly contiguous; clypeus brown.

Thorax dark brown; prothoracic lobes with a few bristles; mesonotum with bright golden or brassy-coloured slender-curved scales arranged in lines on the cephalad half, the caudad half very dark brown, long brown bristles, especially over the wing joint; pleura dark brown, with white-scaled spots; scutellum light, almost bare, very slender curved light and brown scales arranged in the submedian lines, the apices directed laterad, four long bristles on the median, and three on the lateral lobes, otherwise practically nude; metanotum brown, nude.

Abdomen densely covered with dark brown scales, with purple iridescence and tiny basal lateral white spots on some segments; venter mostly dark scaled, but some basal light bands.

Legs: coxæ and trochanters light, femora ventrally light, and slightly so at the bases, more marked on the hind legs, the remainder of the legs dark, with purple and gold reflections; ungues simple and equal.

Wings clear and heavily scaled with long *teniorhynchus*-like scales; 1st submarginal cell a little longer and narrower than the 2nd, posterior, about the length of the stems; the posterior cross-vein longer than the mid, and interior from the mid about its own length. Length, 6 mm., of

which 2.2 is proboscis. Habitat: Parang, Mindanao, P. I. Taken in December.

The wing-scales suggest *Teniorhynchus*, but the eyes are more contiguous than is usual in that genus and the scutellar scaling is peculiar. The colouring suggests already described *Teniorhynchi*, but the legs are entirely unbanded.

Uranotania Powellii, n. sp.—Female: head covered with brilliant blue flat scales, except a band of dark brown flat scales, and a few dark brown fork scales in the nape, a very few bristles projecting forward between and around the eyes; antennæ brown, verticels and pubescence brown, basal joint testaceous; palpi dark brown; proboscis dark brown, very long; clypeus brown, with “frosty tomentum”; eyes dark brown.

Thorax: prothoracic lobes testaceous, covered with dark brown flat scales and a few brown bristles; mesonotum light testaceous on the cephalad and laterad portions, and dark brown in the median portion, widening near the wing and extending to the scutellum, the whole covered with very slender dark brown hair-like curved scales; scutellum light testaceous in the median part of the mid lobe, otherwise dark and covered with dark brown flat scales; pleura dark brown, heavily covered with white flat scales; metanotum brown.

Abdomen: first segment entirely brown-scaled, the rest banded with brilliant white scales near the apex of the segments, the brown base of each segment wider than the brown apex; venter with soft light yellow scales.

Legs: coxæ and trochanters almost white, with a few dark scales; femora all light ventrally, dark brown dorsally, while on the cephalic aspect there are on the fore legs two brilliant white spots, on the mid legs a basal white line extending nearly half the length of the femora, with two white spots nearer the apex, and on the hind femora two white spots, otherwise the legs are very dark brown, though the scales may look even ochraceous in some lights; ungues small, simple and equal.

Wings clear, heavily scaled with dark brown scales; the cells are short, the first submarginal the same length as, but much narrower than, the second posterior; supernumerary and mid cross-veins meet and are nearly equal, the posterior a trifle shorter than the mid and about its own length distant. Halteres light stem and dark knob, but heavily dark scaled on both. The scales on the costa are noticeably spine-line.

Length, without proboscis, 4.5 mm.; proboscis, 3 mm. Habitat: Camp Wilhelm, Yayabas, P. I. (Dr. W. A. Powell.) Taken Jan. 3, 1909.

(To be continued.)