

This article was downloaded by: [New York University]
On: 12 April 2015, At: 07:41
Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street,
London W1T 3JH, UK



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah14>

L.—A new African Corethra

Fred. V. Theobald M.A. F.E.S.

Published online: 08 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: Fred. V. Theobald M.A. F.E.S. (1911) L.—A new African Corethra, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8*, 7:40, 399-400, DOI: [10.1080/00222931108692959](http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931108692959)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931108692959>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly

or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

of Arran are still preserved, in excellent condition, in the British Museum, and, with Dr. W. T. Calman's kind assistance, I was recently able to examine them. The third uropods are very plainly to be seen, and, as might be expected from the above statement, the inner ramus is as short as in *G. marinus*. In fact, and in the opinion of both Dr. Calman and myself, they are only distinguishable from *G. marinus* by the S-shaped eyes. This is hardly enough to constitute a distinct species—indeed, Spence Bate (Cat. Amph. Crust. p. 209) says it “is a feature by no means to be depended upon as a specific character. Among a considerable number sent to me by Mr. Barlee (from the Shetlands) the eyes were as frequently, if not more often, of a linear form.” He figures the third uropod correctly both in the above work and in the Brit. Sess.-eyed Crust. p. 375, showing the inner ramus less than half the length of the outer, yet concludes his remarks in the latter work by saying that he considers *G. campylops* to be identical with *G. locusta* (Lin.) of Liljeborg (‘Öfversigt . . . af släktet Gammarus,’ p. 448), in which the inner ramus is described as about two-thirds of the length of the outer! The antennal characters are not of much importance, and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that *G. campylops*, Leach, is merely a variety of *G. marinus*, Leach.

It follows from the above that *G. campylops*, Leach, of G. O. Sars (‘Amphipoda of Norway,’ p. 500, pl. 176. fig. 2), is not that species. In addition to the character of the third uropods, the type specimens are very much larger—about 12 mm. Prof. Sars was probably misled by Leach's mistake, and there is little doubt that his *G. campylops* is a young *G. locusta*. In a specimen of the latter, from a gathering of all ages examined by me, of the same size as Sars's *campylops* (6 mm.), the lateral angles of the head are almost rounded and the telson is armed with a single lateral spine (both unlike the adult), exactly as shown in his invariably accurate figures.

I have to thank Dr. Calman for much valuable assistance in the above.

L.—*A new African Corethra*.

By FRED. V. THEOBALD, M.A., F.E.S., &c.

Corethra pallidipes, sp. n.

Head almost black, rostrum and palpi dark brown. Thorax rich deep brown, pleuræ ochreous and ochreous brown.

Abdomen greyish brown, with dark apical borders to the segments and pale hairs. Legs unbanded, pale ochreous, semitransparent, hairs pale. Wings pale ochreous, rather pointed at the tip.

♀. Head black, with a few brown hairs; proboscis deep brown, acuminate, short, with numerous brown hairs, longest at the base and tufted apically; palpi deep brown, with brown hairs and some showing paler reflections; antennæ brown, with dark basal segment and with pale hairs.

Thorax deep rich brown, with long pale hairs, a median line and a somewhat darker area on each side of it in front; prothoracic lobes very dark brown, with long pale golden-brown hairs; scutellum dark brown, almost black in some lights, with brown hairs with dull golden-brown reflections; metanotum deep brown; pleuræ ochreous with darker markings.

Abdomen brown with a greyish sheen, the apical borders of the segments dark, the segments spotted with small round darker brown spots, each with a dark central spot from which arises a brown hair with paler reflections apically.

Legs uniformly pale ochreous, with pale hairs which are dense; the unguis equal, simple, dark brown, and rather straight. The legs look semitransparent in some lights.

Wings pale ochreous to pale brown, varying in colour in different lights, also the hairs; first submarginal cell much longer and slightly narrower than the second posterior cell, somewhat contracted near the apex, its base nearer the base of the wing than the second posterior cell, its stem less than one-third the length of the cell; stem of the second posterior about one and two-thirds the length of the cell; posterior cross-vein not quite its own length distant from the mid cross-vein.

Halteres pallid.

Length 3.5 mm.

Hab. Kampala Swamp, Uganda.

Time of capture. 25. xi. 1909.

Observations. Described from a single female. It differs from the other African species so far described (*C. ceratopagones*, Theobald) in the pale unbanded legs and dark thorax.

This specimen was included in a collection of Culicidae made by Mr. Fraser, R.A.M.C., and Dr. C. J. Baker, M.O., of Kampala, Uganda.

Type in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).