DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW AMERICAN MOSQUITOES.

[Diptera, Culicidæ.]

By Harrison G. Dyar and Frederick Knab.

Wyeomyia intonca, new species.

Male.—Prothorax, mesonotum, and scutellum clothed with blackish scales with blue and bronzy reflections; abdomen with the venter white, separated from the dark dorsum in a straight line; occiput clothed with dark scales; proboscis of moderate length, dark-scaled; mid tarsi with the tip of the second, the third to fifth joints white, except for a narrow area along the upper side; fore and hind tarsi dark. The genitalia have the outer angles of the side pieces produced in the form of a long arm, twice as long as the basal part of the side piece, each with three distinct tubercular areas bearing dense hair tufts; clasp filament rather long, but slender and simple, with angularly expanded tip.

Type—No. 12744, U. S. National Museum.

One male, Empire, Canal Zone, Panama, March 2, 1909, bred from a larva in the water in the leaves of a Bromeliaceous plant on a fallen tree on the bank of the Comacho River (A. H. Jennings).

The species is nearly allied to *W. circumcincta* D. & K., but differs in the coloration of the tarsi and in the male genitalia. The female presumably has all the tarsi black.

Wyeomyia rolonca, new species.

Male.—Occiput, prothorax, mesonotum, and scutellum clothed with dark scales; abdomen with the colors separated on the sides in a straight line; proboscis long and slender, expanded at the tip; mid tarsi with a narrow white line on the first joint below, the stripe becoming wider distally, the third to fifth joints distinctly white below; hind tarsi with the fourth and fifth joints white below, narrowly interrupted at the tip of the fourth, a small white spot at the base of the third joint. The male genitalia are of the type commonly found in the Bromelia *Wyeomyiæ*, the clasp filament with long slender stem its tip expanded and trilobed, the mid lobe broadly expanded, the side lobes each narrow, with sharp, pointed tips; the mid lobe is crossed by a corrugated area bearing a row of spines, and from the lower termination of this area a minutely pilose filament projects.

Type—No. 12745, U. S. National Museum.

One male, Upper Pequini River, Panama, March 24, 1909, two miles up the Rio Juanita, bred from a larva in the water

in the leaves of an arboreal *Bromelia* in which the larvæ of *Anopheles cruzii* were also found (A. H. Jennings).

The speceis is allied to *W. celaenocephala* D. & K. and *W. hapla* D. & K., but differs in the coloration of the tarsi. The female presumably has the tarsi marked as in the male.

Aedes thibaulti, new species.

Male and Female.—Proboscis moderate, clothed with black scales; palpi short in the female, longer than the proboscis in the male, black-scaled; claws of the tarsi toothed; legs black, the femora white beneath at the base, the tips narrowly white; abdomen black-scaled above, with lateral triangular basal segmental white marks, but without dorsal banding, except narrowly in the male; mesonotum clothed with black scales on the disk, the sides with golden yellow scales, broadly on the frontal half, narrowly behind, forming a conspicuous angulation of the median dark band; occiput clothed with black and yellow scales intermixed, the dark scales forming a sublateral patch on either side.

In the male genitalia the side pieces are long and slender, with both subapical and subbasal lobes, the latter bearing setæ but without a large distinct spine; clasp filament slender, with a long terminal spine. Harpes rather small, their margins thickened and revolute, but without the usual terminal teeth. Harpagones with thick columnar stem which bears an apical prolongation clothed with minute pile. The terminal filament thus arises from a short separate limb, not as long as the pilose branch; the filament is short, broadly rounded with an inner rounded projecting lobe. The unci are unusually distinct, forming a basal cylinder, but not strongly chitinized. Basal appendages small, rounded, setose.

Type—No. 12746, U. S. National Museum.

One male and one female, Scott, Arkansas, April 27, 1909 (J. K. Thibault, Jr.).

The species falls in the table with *Aedes aurifer* Coquillett, but differs in the pattern of coloration of the mesonotum, while the male genitalia are of a very different type.