

Made in the United States of America

**LECTOTYPE DESIGNATION FOR *Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) *galloisi*
YAMADA WITH A NOTE ON ITS ASSIGNMENT TO THE
SCUTELLARIS GROUP OF SPECIES**
(DIPTERA: CULICIDAE)^{1, 2}

YIAU-MIN HUANG, *Southeast Asia Mosquito Project, Department of
Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560*

ABSTRACT—Examination of syntypes of *Aedes galloisi* Yamada confirms its assignment to the *scutellaris* group of species. A full description of the lectotype male is given.

***Aedes* (*Stegomyia*) *galloisi* Yamada**
(Fig. 1)

Aedes galloisi Yamada, 1921, Annot. Zool. Jap. 10:47 (♂*, ♀). Type locality: Sapporo, Honshu, Japan.

Lectotype hereby designated: lectotype male with associated terminalia slide (YMH-69-81), Sapporo, Hokkaido, 18-8-1917. (S. Yamada). Deposited in the Medical Zoology Laboratory, Institute for Infectious Diseases, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan.

Male. *Head*.—Proboscis dark scaled, without any pale scales on the ventral side; palpus dark, slightly shorter than proboscis, with a white basal band on each of segments 2-5; those on segments 4, 5 incomplete dorsally; segments 4, 5 subequal, slender, upturned, and with only a few short hairs; antenna plumose, shorter than proboscis; clypeus bare; torus covered with white scales except on dorsal side; decumbent scales of vertex all broad and flat; erect forked scales brownish dark, not numerous, restricted to occiput; vertex with a median stripe of broad white scales, with broad dark ones on each side interrupted by a lateral stripe of broad white scales followed by a patch of white broad ones ventrally. *Thorax*. Scutum with narrow dark scales and a prominent median longitudinal stripe of similar white ones, the median stripe narrows slightly posteriorly and forks at beginning of the prescutellar space; there is on each side a posterior dorsocentral white line, a few narrow white scales on the lateral prescutal area and on the scutal angle area forming a curved white line along the border of the lateral prescutal area and scutal angle area and connected to the posterior dorsocentral white line, a patch of broad flat white scales on the lateral margin just before the level of the wing root and a few narrow curved white scales over the wing root; acrostichal bristles absent; dorsocentral bristles present; scutellum with broad white scales on all lobes and with a few broad dark ones at the apex of mid lobe; anterior pronotum with broad white scales; posterior pronotum with a large patch of broad white scales and some white narrow ones dorsally; paratergite with broad white scales; postspiracular area with broad white scales; subspiracular area with

¹ This work was supported by Research Contract No. DA-49-193-MD-2672 from the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, Office of the Surgeon General.

² Immediate publication secured by full payment of page charges—Editor.

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

1. REPORT DATE JUN 1972		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-1972 to 00-00-1972	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Lectotype Designation for Aedes (Stegomyia) Galloisi Yamada with a Note on Its Assignment to the Scutellaris Group of Species				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Smithsonian Institution, Department of Entomology, Southeast Asia Mosquito Project, Washington, DC, 20560				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT see report					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

Fig. 1

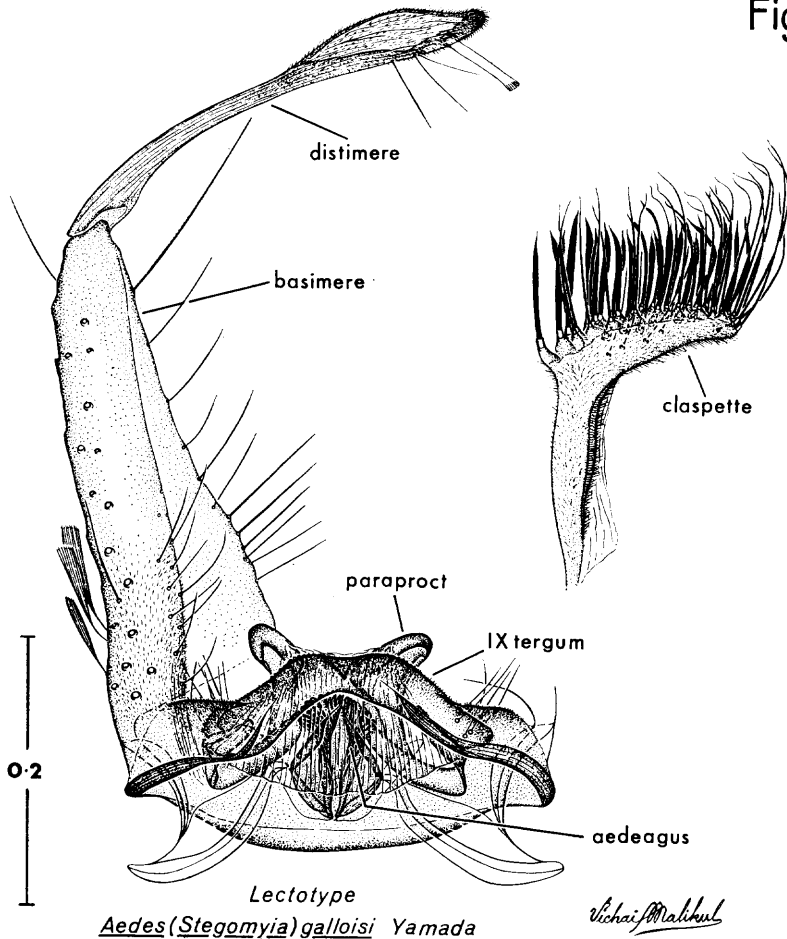


Fig. 1. *Aedes (Stegomyia) galloisi* Yamada, tergal aspect of the lectotype male terminalia with claspette enlarged.

white scales; patches of broad white scales on propleuron, on the upper and lower portions of sternopleuron and on the upper and lower portions of mesepimeron; mesepimeron scale patches connected; lower mesepimeron without bristles; metameron bare. *Wing*. With dark scales on all veins except for a minute basal spot of white scales on the costa; first forked cell 1.5 times as long as its stem. *Halter*. With dark scales. *Legs*. Coxae with patches of white scales; knee-spots present on all femora; fore and mid femora dark anteriorly, paler posteriorly; hind femur anteriorly with a broad white longitudinal stripe which widens at base and on about the basal $\frac{3}{4}$; fore and mid tibiae dark anteriorly, paler posteriorly; hind tibia dark; fore and mid tarsi with basal white bands on tarsomeres 1, 2; hind

tarsus with basal white bands on tarsomeres 1-5, the ratio of the length of the white band to the total length of each tarsomere is $1/4$, $1/4$, $1/2$, $3/5$ and $2/3$; fore and mid legs with tarsal claws unequal, the larger one toothed, the smaller one simple; hind leg with tarsal claws equal, simple. *Abdomen*. Abdominal segment I with white scales on laterotergite; terga III-IV each with a basal transverse white band; with lateral white spots; the lateral spots do not connect with the basal transverse bands; terga II, VII with lateral white spots only; sterna III-VI with basal white bands; sternum VIII largely covered with white scales. *Terminalia*. Basimere 3.5 times as long as wide; its scales restricted to dorsolateral, lateral and ventral areas; with a patch of hairs on the basomesal area of dorsal surface; mesal surface membranous; claspette with a 90° lateral distal angle in lateral aspect (dissected claspette), with a mesal distal projection forming a distinct distal mesal hook, with numerous setae and several widened specialized ones on the sternal side of the distal part; distimere simple, elongate, as long as basimere, slightly swollen near the tip; with a spiniform process and a few hairs near apex; aedeagus with a distinct sclerotized lateral toothed plate on each side; paraprocts without teeth; cercal setae absent; ninth tergum with middle part produced into a rounded lobe with shallow emargination medially and with a hairy lobe on each side.

TAXONOMIC DISCUSSION. *A. galloisi* is a member of the *albopictus* subgroup, having the supraalar white line not clearly defined and with only narrow scales over the wing root. It is very similar to *albopictus* (Skuse), *seatoi* Huang and *unilineatus* Theobald in having the scutum with a patch of broad flat white scales on the lateral margin just before the level of the wing root. It differs from *albopictus* and *seatoi* in scutal ornamentation and in this respect resembles *unilineatus* lacking, however, the white spot on the anterior surface of the mid femur of the latter. The male terminalia of *galloisi*, though very similar to those of *subalbopictus* Barraud, differ in having the claspette with stem rather narrow in lateral aspect (dissected claspette), with a distinct distal mesal hook and with numerous setae and several widened specialized ones on the sternal side of the distal expanded part.

A. galloisi Yamada was originally assigned to Group C. (*scutellaris* group), by Edwards (1932). Mattingly (1965) transferred it from Group C. to Group B. Based on the great similarity to members of the *scutellaris* group, however, it is here transferred back to the *scutellaris* group.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Dr. Botha de Meillon for the helpful assistance in connection with this paper and for critical review of the manuscript. I also extend my thanks to Mr. Vichai Malikul of the Southeast Asia Mosquito Project for his help in making the drawings. I also wish to express my gratitude to Dr. M. Sasa, Director, the Institute of Medical Science, the University of Tokyo, for the loan of the syntype specimen described above.

REFERENCES

- EDWARDS, F. W. 1932. Diptera, Family Culicidae, Genera Insectorum, Fascicle 194. 258 pp.
- MATTINGLY, P. F. 1965. The Culicine mosquitoes of the Indomalayan Area. Part VI. Genus *Aedes* Meigen, subgenus *Stegomyia* Theobald (Groups A, B and D). Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Ent., London. 67 pp.
- YAMADA, S. 1921. Descriptions of ten new species of *Aedes* found in Japan, with notes on the relation between some of these mosquitoes and the larva of *Filaria bancrofti* Cobbold. Annot. Zool. Jap. 10:45-81.