A New Species of *Aedes (Stegomyia)* from the Andaman Islands (Diptera: Culicidae)[1]

Yiau-Min Huang
Medical Entomology Project
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560

ABSTRACT. *Aedes (Stegomyia) seampi* n. sp. from the Andaman Islands is described and illustrated.

Aedes (Stegomyia) edwardsi (Barraud) was originally assigned to (Group B(w-albus group) by Edwards (1932). Belkin (1962) removed *A. edwardsi* from Group B and defined an eighth group (*edwardsi* group) for it and its relatives.

Through the kindness of Dr. P. F. Mattingly, I have had the opportunity to examine the type and other material of *A. edwardsi* from the British Museum (Natural History). Among specimens from the British Museum collection I found a female which was so similar to *edwardsi* that it was misidentified as this species. An additional specimen in the U. S. National Museum collection was also erroneously identified as *A. edwardsi* (Barraud). Both specimens were collected by G. Covell in 1926 from the Andaman Islands. I take this opportunity to give a full description of this new species and the diagnostic characters for separating it from other closely related species.

The terminology of the structural parts of the adult as used in this paper largely follows that of Belkin (1962) with subsequent modification by SEAMP personnel (Ralph A. Bram and Botha de Meillon).

Aedes (Stegomyia) seampi n. sp.
(Figs. 1, 2)

FEMALE. *Head.* Proboscis dark scaled, without pale scales on ventral side, as long as forefemur; palpus about 1/4 length of proboscis, with white scales on less than apical half; antenna shorter than proboscis; clypeus bare; torus covered with white scales on inner side only; decumbent scales of vertex all broad and flat; erect forked scales dark, not numerous, restricted to occiput; vertex with a patch of broad white scales at anterior median area, with broad dark ones on posterior and on each side interrupted by a lateral stripe of broad white scales followed by a patch of white broad scales

[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, Washington, D. C.

ventrally. *Thorax*. Scutum with narrow dark scales and a prominent small median oval white spot of narrow scales on anterior 1/3 of scutum; a few narrow yellowish scales on lateral margin just before level of 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 small patch of broad white scales on posterior portion and with a few narrow dark scales on upper portion; paratergite with broad white scales; postspiracular area without scales; subspiracular area with 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; upper sternopleural scale patch does not reach to anterior corner of sternopleuron; upper and lower mesepimeral 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 costa; first forked cell about twice as long as its stem. *Halter*. With dark scales. *Legs*. Coxae with patches of white scales; knee spots present on all femora; fore-and midfemora anteriorly dark; hindfemur anteriorly with a broad white longitudinal stripe on about the basal 3/5; all tibiae anteriorly dark; fore-and midtarsi with basal white bands on tarsomeres 1, 2; hind tarsus with basal white bands on tarsomeres 1-4, the ratio of length of white band to the total length of tarsomere is 1/4, 1/3, 2/5 and 3/5; tarsomere 5 all white; fore-, mid-and hindlegs with tarsal claws equal, simple. *Abdomen*. Abdominal segment I with white scales on laterotergite; terga II, III with basal lateral white spots; terga IV-VII with subbasal lateral white spots; in addition, terga II-VI with basal submedian lateral white spots and tergum VII with a medial subbasal white spot not connected with the lateral spots; sterna III-VI with a basal white band; segment VIII largely retracted. *Terminalia*. Sternum VIII with a deep U-shaped notch at middle and with conspicuous rounded lateral lobes; insula longer than broad, with minute setae and with 3 longer setae on apical 1/3; tergum IX with well-developed lateral lobes, each with 4 setae; postgenital plate with a shallow notch; cerci short and broad; three spermathecae, one larger than the other two.

MALE, PUPA AND LARVA. Unknown.

TYPE DATA. Holotype female, Andaman Islands, 1926 (G. Covell). Deposited in British Museum (Natural History), London. Paratype: 1 female with associated terminalia slide (73/292), with same data as holotype. Deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the Andaman Islands. Material examined consisted of 2 adult females and 1 female terminalia slide.

TAXONOMIC DISCUSSION. *A. seampi* is a member of the *edwardsi* group, having palpi with white scales, scutum with a prominent small median oval white spot of narrow scales on anterior 1/3 of scutum and dorsocentral bristles present. The female differs from *edwardsi* (Barraud) by the presence of narrow dark scales on upper portion of posterior pronotum and by the absence of lower mesepimeral bristles. In this respect, *seampi* is very similar to the two South Pacific species (*tulagiensis* Edwards and *robinsoni* Belkin) of the *edwardsi* group. However, it can easily be distinguished from all known members of the group by the presence of basal submedian lateral

white spots on terga II-VI, in addition to the usual basal lateral white spots.

This species is named for SEAMP (The Southeast Asia Mosquito Project). BIOLOGY. Unknown.

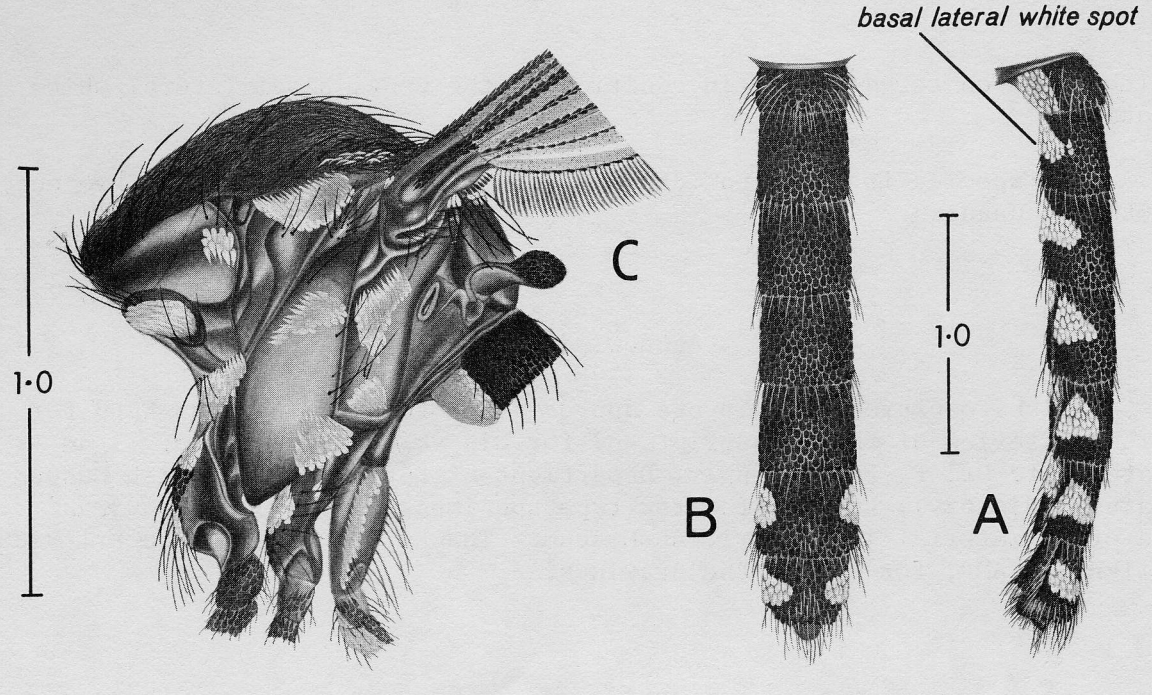
Acknowledgments

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to Dr. Ronald A. Ward for a critical review of the manuscript and for his valuable comments. I am grateful to Dr. P. F. Mattingly, Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London, for the type specimens of *Stegomyia edwardsi* and other material in the British Museum. Thanks are extended to Mr. Vichai Malikul, SEAMP, for making the drawings.

References

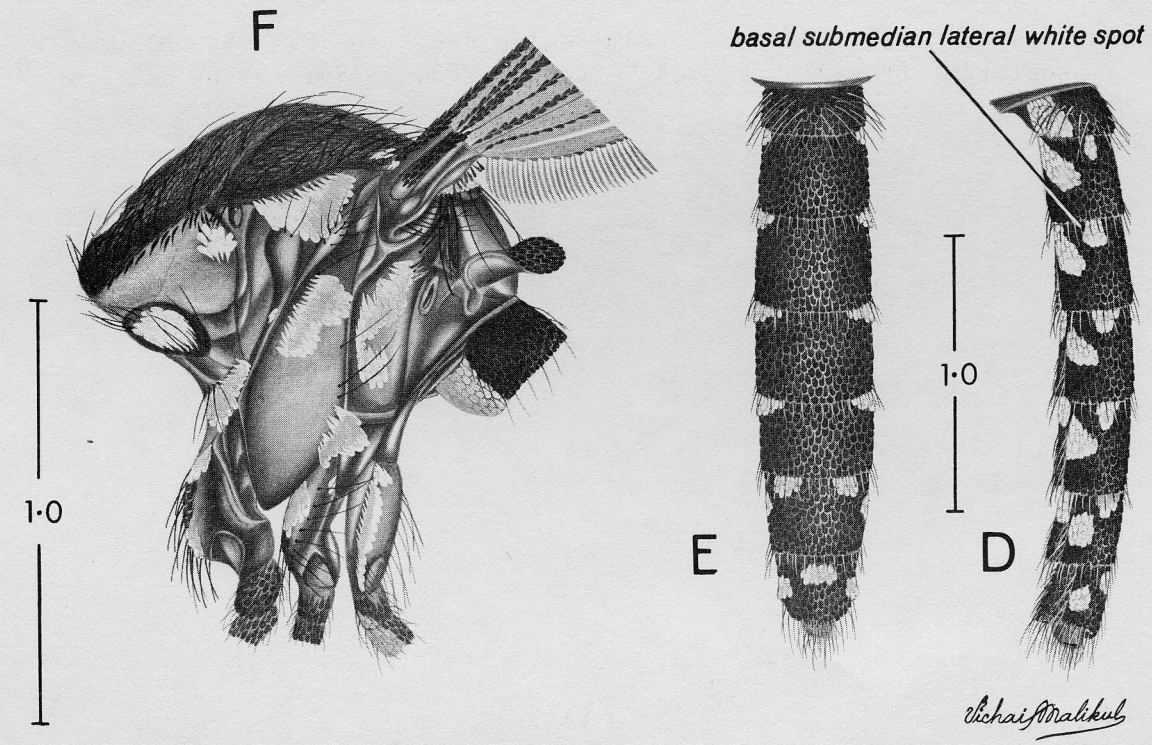
Belkin, J. N. 1962. The mosquitoes of the South Pacific (Diptera: Culicidae). Univ. Calif. Press, Berkeley. 2 vols., 608 and 412 pp.

Edwards, F. W. 1932. Diptera. Fam. Culicidae. In P. Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, Brussels, Desmet-Verteneul. Fasc. 194, 258 pp.



Aedes (Stegomyia) edwardsi (Barraud)

Fig.1



Aedes (Stegomyia) seampi n. sp.

Fig. 1. A-C, *Aedes (Stegomyia) edwardsi* (Barraud): A. lateral aspect of the female abdomen. B. dorsal aspect of the female abdomen. C. lateral aspect of the female thorax. D-F, *Aedes (Stegomyia) seampi* n. sp.: D. lateral aspect of the holotype abdomen. E. dorsal aspect of the holotype abdomen. F. lateral aspect of the holotype thorax.

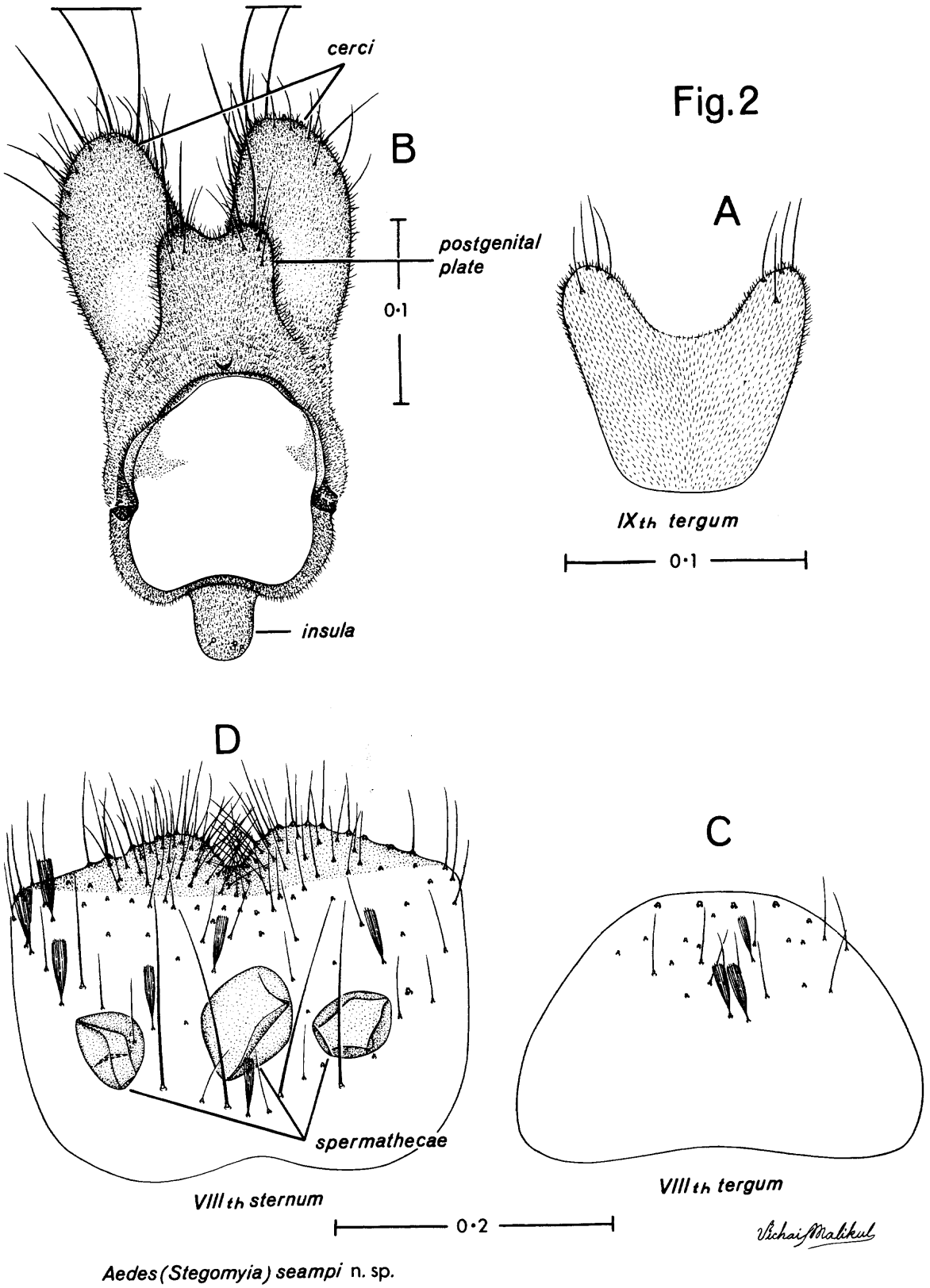


Fig. 2. *Aedes (Stegomyia) seampi* n. sp: A. dorsal aspect of tergum IX of the female terminalia. B. sternal aspect of the female terminalia. C. dorsal aspect of tergum VIII of the female terminalia. D. dorsal aspect of sternum VIII of the female terminalia.