

*Aedes (Stegomyia) patriciae* Mattingly, a Species New for the Fauna of China,  
with a Note on the Morphology of its Larva (Diptera: Culicidae)

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In the collection of mosquitoes in E. I. Martsinovskiy Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine we found two fourth instar larvae of *Ae. (S.) patriciae* Mattingly collected in 1953 in Mengt'in, Yunnan, South China, and misidentified as *Ae. (S.) albopictus* Skuse. It is the first record of this species known previously from India, Thailand, and Viet Nam (Huang, 1972) for the mosquito fauna of China.

Since the larvae found showed in their morphology some differences from the description of *Ae. patriciae* larva by Huang (1972), we decided to give here the following amendments to this description (Huang's data are in parentheses):

*Head.* Antenna may be about  $2/5$  length of head ( $1/2$ ); hair I-A may be inserted nearer to apex of shaft, at a distance about  $2/5$  length of antenna from the tip (near middle of shaft); 6-C is bifurcate near the tip in all 4 hairs examined (single); 12-C may be with up to 4 branches<sup>1</sup>) (2-3, usually double); I4-C with 3-9 branches (4-6). *Thorax.* Hair I-P may be with up to 4 branches (3); 4-P with up to 6 branches (3); 7-P with up to 3 branches (double); 9-P may be single (double); I4-P with up to 4 branches (3); 5-M may be double (single); 6-M with up to 4 branches (3); 8-M with 3-6 branches (4); 9-M with 2-4 branches (3); 7-T with 4-7 branches (5-6). *Abdomen.* Hair 6-II may be with up to 4 branches (double); 7-II with up to 5 branches (3); 6-III with up to 3 branches<sup>2</sup>) (double); I-VII and 2-VII with up to 5 branches (3-4); I-VIII and 5-VIII with up to 8 branches (4-5 and 4-6, respectively); 3-VIII with up to 7 branches (5-6); siphonal index up to 2.6 (about 2); pecten teeth up to 16 in number (9-14), some of them, especially the distal ones may have 1-2 basal denticles on dorsal side, in addition to those on ventral side; I-X may be with up to 3 branches (double); ventral brush may be with 7-9 hairs (4 pairs of hairs); anal papillae up to 3.5 times as long as saddle (about 3 times).

By the way it should be noted that according to Huang (1972) the saddle in the larva of *Ae. (S.) flavopictus* Yam. is complete, and she uses this character in her key for *Stegomyia* larvae of the *scutellaris* group of species. But according to LaCasse and Yamaguti (1955) the saddle in *Ae. flavopictus* larva forms an incomplete ring; we also have in our possession 4 fourth instar larvae of this species from the south of the Primorye Territory (Soviet Far East), and in some of them the saddle is incomplete, too. Thus, the saddle in *Ae. flavopictus* larvae may be both complete and incomplete, therefore the key by Huang (1972) should be revised in this aspect.

<sup>1</sup>All branches are of normal size, or one of them is normally developed and the others are very short and fine.

<sup>2</sup>One of two main branches is bifurcate near the middle.

## References

- Huang Y.-M. 1972. Contributions to the mosquito fauna of Southeast Asia. XIV. The subgenus *Stegomyia* of *Aedes* in Southeast Asia. I - The *scutellaris* group of species. Contrib. Amer. entomol. Inst., 9(1): 1-109.
- LaCasse W. J. & S. Yamaguti. 1955. Mosquito fauna of Japan and Korea. Kyoto: 1-268, 1-213.