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## Aedes (Ochlerotatus) pix Martini 1935 a synonym of Aedes (O.) taeniorhynchus (Wiedemann 1821)

In 1935 Erich C. W. Martini (Los Mosquitos de Mexico, Mex. Dep. Salubr. Publica, Bol. Tec. Ser. A 1:55-56) described Aedes pix from two females collected in Belice, British Honduras [Belize]. Mattingly (1955, R. Entomol. Soc, Lond., Proc. Ser. B 24:29) marked these two specimens, received from the Hamburg Institute in 1950, as cotypes and stated that "one of them is now in the Washington Museum [USNM]"; he erroneously stated that "other specimens probably went to Dresden and may have been destroyed" although Martini definitely stated that pix was described from two females. Stone and Knight (1956, Wash. Acad. Sci., J. 46:224) stated that one of the specimens was in USNM and was labeled as lectotype by John Lane. This specimen was deposited in the USNM collection by Dr. Fritz Weyer of the Hamburg Institute. The first valid published designation of this specimen as the lectotype was by Lane and Cerqueira (in Lane, J., 1953, Neotropical Culicidae p. 652) although these authors mistakingly state that the specimen was deposited in BMNH. The labels on the pin are: //Co-/type//Anopheles/vexans//Dampf coll./8315//Belize Brit./Hond. 6.11.25//lectotype/selected by J. Lane X.50//. To these I have added the following label: //LECTOTYPE/Aedes pix/Martini/By Lane & Cerq 53//. No additional specimens of pix are known. Careful examination of the lectotype reveals that it is undoubedly a very dark specimen of Aedes (Ochlerotatus) taeniorhynchus (Wiedemann 1821). Such melanic mutants are known in several populations of taeniorhynchus. Except for the subdued light tarsal markings the lectotype of pix agrees well with the characteristic scaling of taeniorhynchus. For this reason Aedes pix Martini 1935 is here considered to be a junior synonym of Aedes (Ochlerotatus) taeniorhynchus (Wiedemann 1821). – John N. Belkin, Dept. Biology, Univ. California, Los Angeles, CA 90024 (Contribution from project "Mosquitoes of Middle America" supported by U.S. Public Health Service Research Grant AI-04 379 and U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Research Contract DA-49-193-MD-2478).