LECTOTYPE DESIGNATION FOR Aedes (Stegomyia) galloisi Yamada WITH A NOTE ON ITS ASSIGNMENT TO THE SCUTELLARIS GROUP OF SPECIES

(Diptera: Culicidae)

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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)


Lectotype hereby designated: lectotype male with associated terminalia slide (YMH-'69-Sl), 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...
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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; frist 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 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.

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REFERENCES

