

Speaking of *Anopheles annulimanus*, Theobald says (1,213): "Coquillett thinks this species does not belong to the genus *Anopheles* at all. The description, he seems to think, applies to a male of *Culex consobrinus*, Desvoidy; but in this I can scarcely agree, and do not think such an authority as Van der Wulp would commit such an error."

As to *Culex testaceus*, Theobald received a specimen from Lake Simcoe, Ontario, which he identified as this species, making it distinct from the supposed *consobrinus*.

Now let us see whether the colour of the palpi and tarsi, as indicated by Desvoidy, is sufficient to distinguish a species from *pipiens*. Taking the full discussion of *pipiens* given by Theobald (Monogr., Vol. II., pp. 132-136), it is immediately seen that the female has "palpi thick, brown, with some grayish scales"; also "tarsi uniformly dark brown." In the male the palpi are "light ochraceous brown," and the "tarsi dark brown." Desvoidy's specimen was in all probability a female. It appears, therefore, that his distinctive characters are normal in *pipiens*! At any rate, *pipiens* is a variable species, and easily includes forms with all his characters.

The size given by Desvoidy is the same for both species, 3 lines. If I understand this correctly, it is about 6 mm. Theobald gives 4.5 to 5 mm. for *pipiens*, and 6 to 7 mm. for *consobrinus*. The advantage here is perhaps a little on the side of a distinct species; still, Desvoidy expressly makes it the same size as *pipiens*, which he speaks of as a very common species, so it works about as well one way as the other.

When I came to the conclusion, some time ago, that the real *consobrinus* is nothing but *pipiens*, which is known to occur in the United States as well as Europe, I wrote to Theobald and Coquillett in regard to the matter. The former replied that he had accepted the species on the supposition that Coquillett had examined the type of Desvoidy. The latter only wrote, "Repeated revisions of my first reference of *Culex consobrinus* have not caused me to change my opinion in regard to it. Size and colouring both apply better to this form than to *pipiens* or any of our other species."

I have shown exactly how much there is in the matter of "size and colouring."

The species which is now passing under the name of *consobrinus* I think should be known as *inornatus*, Williston. It was described in the Diptera of the Death Valley Expedition, North American Fauna, No. 7.