

them. Dr. Dyar's suppositions as to the manner in which any error may have occurred are, therefore, entirely faulty, and he has apparently forgotten that I consulted him on this species, and he advised its publication.

I am myself, however, inclined to believe that a mistake may have been made in the habitat of this specimen, and that it probably is a Philippine mosquito; just as I feel quite sure that *Grabhamia Spencerii*, Theob., owes its being reported from the Philippines to my very careful and interested Chinese servant, who, of course, would not realize that a dead mosquito picked up in the house and placed in one of the small boxes on my table could make dire confusion, so a similar interference by some uninformed but well-intentioned person may account for *A. perplexens*. At all events, if an error has been made it is not due to an interchange of box lids, and my own precautions are such that no transposition of the mosquitoes themselves could have taken place while in my hands.

In the February number of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST I described a new anophelina, and referred it to *Chagasia*. Comparison with the *Chagasia* in the British Museum leads me to believe it to be new, and I therefore make it the type of a new genus, *Calvertia*, named in honour of Dr. W. J. Calvert, of St. Louis, formerly of the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, at whose suggestion I began the study of Philippine mosquitoes.

CALVERTIA, nov. gen.

Head with forked scales, antennæ bearing outstanding scales on the second joint and more appressed ones on the first; thorax with curved and broadly fusiform scales, not markedly outstanding laterally; abdomen with hairs, and on at least one segment bearing long flat more or less spatulate scales.

The genus lies near *Chagasia*.

There have lately been received from the Philippines two new mosquitoes described below.

*Anopheles formosus*, n. sp.—(Female.)

Head brown, with light yellow or white long slender curved scales on the vertex, and projecting forward in a tuft between the eyes, white forked scales on the occiput, and brown forked scales laterad and ventrad; antennæ dark brown, verticels and pubescence brown, basal joint testaceous; palpi brown, rather heavily scaled, the tip light, and bases of penultimate and antepenultimate joints narrowly light-banded, proboscis