with a few brown scales; genitalia brown. Legs dark brown, femora and tibiæ profusely sprinkled with whitish scales, the former yellowish on the posterior portion and at the knees; claws uniserrated; wings hyaline, the veins covered with broad brown and white scales, and also some narrow brown ones on the apical third, petiole of first submarginal cell almost two-thirds the length of this cell.

d.—Palpi dark brown, the first joint whitish at the base, and with a yellow band in the centre; bases of the two terminal joints also whitish in some specimens; fan-like tufts brown, with yellow reflections. Abdomen with the bands restricted in the centre; claws uniserrated; petiole of first submarginal cell almost as long as this cell.

Genitalia: Clasp elongate, inner margin rounded apically; subapical lobe present, prominent, projecting laterally, setose; basal lobe well developed, setose, a long spine arising near it, which is curved at the tip; clasp filament long, curved, two small setæ near the apex, with long apical spine. Harpe jointed, basal segment curved, swollen basally; apical segment long, dilated centrally, tip curved. Harpago hoodshaped, tip bent laterally. Appendage of eighth segment with long setæ. (Fig. 11.)

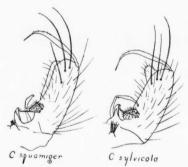


Fig. 11.—Genitalia of Culex squamiger and sylvicola.

Besides the great differences in the genitalia, sylvicola may be further distinguished from squamiger by the presence of the cinereous scales on the mesonotum; by the proboscis being uniformly almost black instead of pale brown, and by the much darker colour of the femora and tibiæ,