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Location and deposition of the type specimens of *Culex scheuberi* Carpintero & Leguizamón, *Ochlerotatus jorgi* (Carpintero & Leguizamón), and *Orthopodomyia peytoni* Leguizamón & Carpintero (Diptera: Culicidae)

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Abstract

The holotype male of *Culex scheuberi*, the holotype female of *Ochlerotatus jorgi*, and the holotype and paratype males of *Orthopodomyia peytoni* have been deposited into the U.S. National Museum of Natural History.

Key words: Argentina, Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Patagonia

Introduction

Dr. Diego J. Carpintero, physician and entomologist of Hurlingham, Argentina, collaborated with the first author in the description of three new mosquito species from Argentina, viz., *Culex* (*Culex*) *scheuberi* Carpintero & Leguizamón 2004 [2005], *Aedes* (*Ochlerotatus*) *jorgi* Carpintero & Leguizamón 2000, and *Orthopodomyia peytoni* Leguizamón & Carpintero 2004 [2005]. The type specimens for these species were held in Dr. Carpintero's collections in the Asesoria Privada para Control de las Plagas in Morón, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. It was the intention of Dr. Carpintero to deposit these specimens into the collection of the U.S. National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), according to the original manuscripts in the possession of the first author.

Dr. Diego J. Carpintero passed away late in 2004. Upon his death, his library and collections were divided among relatives. Fortunately, the type specimens were located among the collections and were hand-carried to the United States. Once the description of the final species appeared in print, arrangements were made to deposit the specimens into

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the NMNH.

The following specimens were deposited under transaction number 2038261:

1. *Culex* (*Culex*) *scheuberi* Carpintero & Leguizamón, one pinned adult male, holotype

2. *Culex* (*Culex*) *scheuberi* Carpintero & Leguizamón, one slide mounted male genitalia, holotype

3. *Aedes* (*Ochlerotatus*) *jorgi* Carpintero & Leguizamón, one pinned adult female, holotype

4. *Orthopodomyia peytoni* Leguizamón & Carpintero, one pinned adult male, holotype

5. *Orthopodomyia peytoni* Leguizamón & Carpintero, one pinned adult male, paratype

Aedes (*Ochlerotatus*) *jorgi* was originally described as a species within the genus *Aedes*. According to current classification of the family Culicidae, this species is now assigned to genus *Ochlerotatus* (Reinert, 2000). *Ochlerotatus jorgi* was described in a short paper published in *Mariposas del Mundo*. This periodical is difficult to obtain outside of Argentina, and its subject matter, butterflies, probably would not normally attract the attention of persons interested in the taxonomy of mosquitoes. For these reasons, the description of this species is reproduced below, translated into English.

English translation of the original description of *Ochlerotatus jorgi*

Included in a previous list as "*Aedes* (*O.*) *harbachi* nov. sp. In Litt." The specific epithet was modified because the former was preoccupied, personal communication Dr. R. Harbach.

Collection data

Argentina, Buenos Aires Province, Berazategui District, marginal forest of Punta Lara. Collected in CDC trap by M.N. Leguizamón and J.D. Moral, 22nd of June 1995.

Description

Holotype female: Length from head to apex of abdomen: 8 mm. Wingspan, including width of scutum: 10.5 mm. Medium-sized *Aedes*, color predominately drab light yellowish, "blond".

Head: Eyes dark brown with violet highlights. Vertex and occiput with fine white scales, and some wide, spatulate, erect interspersed with long yellowish-white bristles, semierect and in a prolonged median line almost reaching the labrum; labrum denuded, exhibiting the color of the base, similar to clear honey but without brilliance.

Antennae no more than 3/4 length of proboscis, of the general color with fine, short, decumbent hairs, sparsely interspersed with long, erect, yellowish-white setae. Palps about 1/5 the length of the proboscis, which is straight and about 1/4 more than the profemur, dotted with scales and golden pilosity, general color.

Thorax: Scutum exhibits on its disk scarce, short, white and whitish-gold acrostitial and dorsocentral setae, scutum mostly denuded, color brilliant dark honey-colored. On the contrary, the scutal, supraalar, and anterofrontal fossa setae are rigid, long, abundant, and whitish-gold. In the pleural region the majority of the setae have been replaced by short, wide, white scales, mostly on the superior mesokatepisternum (sternopleuron), mesepimeron, antepronotals and superior proepisternals. There are 4 long setae on the anterior border of the mesaneipmeron, in a line, and some more on the proepisternum; but the general aspect of the pleural region is semidenuded, showing the cuticle with its characteristic color. Legs: basitarsis of legs I and II somewhat larger than the remaining tarsomeres; on leg III it is somewhat smaller. The legs are almost totally covered with golden scales, femur and tibia with slight variation of brilliant light straw-color and presenting scarce short blond setae. Toward the distal extreme of each segment (femur, tibia, tarsus), a thin yellow ring, darker than the general color, may be observed, but the proximal portion of the circular band is lighter so that it looks like a ring with a little bit of contrast.

Wings: Costa, subcosta, R_1, R_4 + R_5, M and Cu are covered by wide, medium-sized scales. A and the rest of the veins dotted with fine scales. Although it is difficult to observe with the naked eye, the scales are bicolored, yellow and white, alternating in sections, which gives the wing an anopheline aspect.

Abdomen: Dorsoventrally flattened, of the general color, with some darker areas and white scales scarcely present. Laterally with scarce, fine blond-white setae, some in the intersegmental sutures. Beginning with the second tergite one observes a median, light brown, longitudinal band, similar to that observed on *Aedes* (*O.*) *albifasciatus*, over this line one observes a group of white scales. On the second tergite the band occupies 1/8 of the surface; on the third, 1/5; on the fourth, 1/3; on the fifth, 1/2, and on the sixth it takes the upper half of the tergite, whereas the lower half is of the general color, with a median triangle of white scales. The seventh tergite is also brilliant brownish-yellow. Altogether the dark strip takes the form of a narrow trinagle with a posterior vertex, from the second to the sixth tergite. On the sternites the maculate pattern is repeated, but with a greater quantity of white scales.

The authors dedicate this species with great appreciation and admiration to Dr. Miguel E. Jorg, great man of American science, pride of all Argentines.

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