

1960). This was the only specimen known until females were taken in the Catlins district of Southland in 1958 and 1959 by L. J. Dumbleton (1963); these specimens are deposited in the Entomology Division, D.S.I.R. More recently adults of the species were reared from larvae collected in Otago by one of the authors (E.R.N.) and Mr D. McGregor.

Marks (1957) found that the *Ochlerotatus* species of the Australian region could be grouped on male terminalia into district sections, some of which were also distinguished on larval characters, and placed *A. antipodeus* in the Vigilax Section.

There are now 37 species of *Ochlerotatus* described from the Australian region; 1 is endemic in Tahiti, 1 in Solomon Is., 2 in New Guinea, 2 in New Zealand, 1 is widespread, and 30 are confined to Australia and Tasmania. *A. antipodeus* has affinities with a New Guinea species (Marks, 1961). *A. subalbirostris* is here placed in the Perkinsi Section, otherwise known only from Australia and Tasmania, but it is by no means a typical member of the section. Distinctive characters listed should separate these species from others of the region. In conformity with previous papers in this series, the nomenclature used for larval setae is that of Belkin (1950) and for pupal setae that of Belkin (1952, 1953); the revised terminology of Belkin (1962) is not followed.

Aedes (*Ochlerotatus*) *antipodeus* (Edwards)

Ochlerotatus antipodeus Edwards, 1920, *Bull. ent. Res.* 10: 132 (type: female, British Museum (Natural History); type loc. Karikari Bay, N.Z.).

Aedes (*Ochlerotatus*) *antipodeus* (Edwards), Edwards, 1924, *Bull. ent. Res.* 14: 376.

Distinctive Characters: A medium to large species with dark scaled wing, unmottled femora, hind tarsal segments I-IV with basal white bands (not exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$ I, $\frac{1}{2}$ II-IV), V dark or with pale basal patch; scutum with pattern of longitudinal golden lines; subspiracular scales present or absent; female palp dark; proboscis dark; no lower *msp* bristle; sternites dark scaled with lateral basal white patches.

Male Terminalia: Basal lobe of coxite well developed, rounded, bearing numerous setae tergally, with about 6 thickened ones on mesial margin; coxite swollen distally but no distinct apical lobe. Style broad at mid length. Harpago slender, appendage bristle-like, tapering, almost equal in length to harpago.

Larva: Head seta 5 3-6 branched, 6 single; lateral comb of 33-42 teeth, mainly scales with broadened fringed tips, but 2-5 at upper and lower ends of patch may be pointed spines; siphonal index 3.0-3.5; pecten of 17-22 spines, none detached; saddle covering $\frac{3}{4}$ anal segment; 1-4 precratal tufts.

Pupa: Seta 2 on segments II-VII strongly developed, single, spine-like; no setulae on segment IX.

The following descriptions include additions to and differences from Edwards' descriptions. Where Belkin's (1962) descriptions differ it is noted as indicating a greater range of variation.

Female.

Wing length 4.2-4.6mm (5.16mm—Belkin). *Head* clothed with narrow curved pale scales in mid-line, round nape, along ocular border, and sometimes also lateral to the submedian patches of narrow curved black scales which narrowly touch the eye margin near the vertex; flat white scales laterally interrupted by a patch of dark scales; upright forked scales usually all dark but occasionally a few pale in mid line. Torus with fine hairs mesially and sometimes a few dark scales; dark scales on first flagellar segment. Palp and proboscis dark scaled.

Thorax: Scutal integument dark brown or reddish brown, sometimes darker on fossae, with bare anterior submedian patches, or sometimes more or less distinct bare submedian lines on anterior $\frac{1}{3}$. Scutum clothed with narrow curved dark bronzy brown scales with a distinctive pattern of similar pale golden scales. There is a median golden line forking round the prescutellar bare area (occasionally rather indefinite on anterior $\frac{1}{4}$); a submedian line on posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ (occasionally also rather indefinitely on anterior $\frac{1}{3}$) which merges anteriorly with a diagonal patch extending towards the lateral margin behind the scutal angle (rarely submedian line on posterior $\frac{1}{2}$ only, not reaching diagonal patch); a line from humeral angle along outer anterior margin of fossa, then crossing fossa longitudinally (usually only $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ length of fossa but may merge with diagonal patch) with dark scales lateral to it at scutal angle; a golden patch above wing root. Mid lobe of scutellum with median patch of narrow curved golden scales, dark ones lateral to it; lateral lobes dark scaled.

Apn usually with a few narrow or flat pale scales; *ppn* with flat black scales, occasionally 1 or 2 pale below (on upper border—Belkin), and usually some narrow curved black along