

each field each spring so that there will be no weed growth within the field at the time of flooding and sowing.

3. New levees each spring clean of weeds at sowing time; resurveying should not be necessary after the first year.

4. A definite border levee to prevent water from spreading into weed patches along the outside edges of a field.

5. A border levee higher than field levees to avoid seepage and loss of water from the field.

6. A graded field without low spots that favor weeds and inhibit rice growth.

7. No unnecessary or unused ditches or borrow pits to hold water near the field—most of these places can be easily filled.

Other possibilities exist such as building

the border levee from inside a field to eliminate a ditch or borrow pit on the outside that often fills up with water. The shape of the levees themselves might encourage weed growth so that sharp-sided levees might be preferable.

So far as rice field control problems are concerned, the trend in our thinking is away from complete dependency upon the post-war magic insecticides. We believe we must examine other ways, particularly corrective cultural practices, as a possible solution. Some of the ideas we now have are not necessarily new and many were advanced a long time ago. But they are still sound. More thorough studies of the ecology of rice field mosquitoes can contribute materially to the efficiency of control.

PSOROPHORA CYANESCENS (COQUILLET) NEW TO THE MOSQUITO FAUNA OF NEW MEXICO¹

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Items of interest to students of mosquitoes of western United States have been disclosed in light trap data compiled in this office for the use of the Mosquito Control and Allied Problems Work Group of the currently active Arkansas-White-Red River Basins Inter-Agency Committee. The sub-committee on problems relating arthropods to public health in AWR Basins water resources projects has, as one of its functions, the task of gathering

mosquito distribution and seasonal density data from areas not previously adequately sampled. Adults of *Psorophora cyanescens* (Coquillett), a vicious biting, temporary pool breeder, common to South Central States, are now reported from Tucumcari, New Mexico (August, 1952). *Culiseta inornata* (Williston), normally considered to be an early spring and late fall mosquito, has been taken in small numbers during each of the summer months (June, July, August and September, 1952) from the Northeast New Mexico-Southeast Colorado area of AWR Basins.

¹ From the Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Atlanta, Georgia.