Culex apicalis, C. quinquefasciatus, C. restuans, C. salinarius, and *C. tarsalis.*

Culiseta incidens and *C. inornata.*

Orthopodomyia signifera.

Psorophora confinnis, P. cyanescens, P. discolor, and *P. signipennis.*

Uranotaenia sapphirina and *U. syntheta.*

Records for *Aedes canadensis, A. increpitus, A. nigromaculis, A. mitchellae, A. trivittatus, Culex restuans, Orthopodomyia signifera, Psorophora confinnis, P. cyanescens,* (4) *P. discolor,* and *Uranotaenia sapphirina* are new additions to the State list.

SUMMARY

This preliminary report summarizes the native mosquito fauna of New Mexico for the first time and lists *Culex tarsalis, Culiseta inornata, Aedes dorsalis,* and *Aedes nigromaculis* as the most common forms studied during two recent seasons of trapping in northeast New Mexico.

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CORRECTED DISTRIBUTION RECORDS OF *CULEX STIGMATOSOMA* IN TEXAS

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Information relative to mosquito species distribution in West Texas obtained by the operation of approximately 50 New Jersey light traps in 1945 and 1946 has been reported by Eads, Menzies and Ogden (1951). This work erred in that *Culex thriambus* Dyar, 1921, was considered to be a synonym of *Culex stigmatosoma* Dyar, 1907. The latter species was listed as having been taken from Brewster, Coleman, Edwards, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Mason, McCulloch, Pecos, Reeves, Runnels, Shackelford, Sutton, Tom Green, Uvalde, and Wheeler Counties in Texas.

Recent review of the slides of male terminalia on which these records were based has revealed that, with two exceptions, the species involved was actually *Culex thriambus.* These two mosquitoes are somewhat similar with respect to gross adult morphology, although the male terminalia are readily distinguishable, and the larvae are radically different.

This paper summarized the records of these two species of mosquitoes in the collection of the Texas State Department of Health. Some data are included which were not available at the time of the publication by Eads, et al. (1951). All speciation has followed a study of male terminalia.

Culex stigmatosoma. 30 males, September 26, 1944, El Paso County, Collectors D. R. Lindsay and L. J. Ogden; 4 males, September 26, 1944, Brewster County, Collectors D. R. Lindsay and L. J. Ogden; 1 male, October 2, 1944, Terry County, Collectors D. R. Lindsay and L. J. Ogden.

Culex thriambus. 3 males, July 1, 1945—4 males, July 2, 1945—1 male, July 5, 1945—1 male, July 7, 1945, Kimble County, Collector T. M. Simmons; 2 males, July 2, 1945, Sutton County, Collector L. Spraggins; 1 male, July 5, 1946, Jack County, Collector R. H. Tate; 1 male, September 25, 1945, Baylor County, Collector, B. R. Nix; 1 male, July 28, 1946, Runnels County, Collector A. D. Smith; 1 male, July 2, 1945, McCulloch County, Collector, E. H. Nixon; 1 male, May 14, 1946—1 male, June 3, 1946—2 males, June 30, 1946—1 male, July 28, 1946, Coleman County, Collector, C. H. Shore; 1 male, September 19, 1953, Camp Bullis (Bexar County), Collector, J. S. Wiseman.

As can be seen from the accompanying plate, according to Texas State Health Department records, *Culex stigmatosoma* is restricted in its Texas distribution to the extreme western tip of the state. If the number of specimens in our collection from El Paso County may be used as a criterion, the species is abundant in this county. *Culex thriambus,* originally described from Kerville (Kerr County), Texas, is prevalent over a wide area in central and west Texas.

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