taken during June and July. Observed biting outdoors at dusk.

Orthopodomyia signifera (Coquillett). Larvae found in water contained in rot cavity of tree during August of one year. Adults also taken in nearby light trap.

Uranotaenia sapphirina (Osten Sacken). Larvae collected from July to September in fresh-water ponds in association with *An. quadrimaculatus* and *C. territans*. A few adults taken in light traps during September. No observations on biting.

The prevalence of these species in trap collections for the ten year period 1947–1956 is shown in the following tabulation:

C. pipiens	33,216—57.%	
C. restuans	9,751—17.%	
A. sollicitans	9,558—16.%	
A. vexans	3,020— 5.%	
A. cantator	1,694— 1.%	
M. perturbans	471	
C. salinarius	158	
C. territans	55	
An. crucians	26	
An. quadrimaculatus	24	
A. triseriatus	23	
An. punctipennis	22	4.%
A. canadensis	13	
U. sapphirina	10	
A. taeniorhynchus	7	
O. signifera	1	
C. inornata	1	
C. melanura	0	
	58,056—100.%	

OPERATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF GYNANDROMORPHISM IN *Culex Salinarius* Coq. Roth (1948) [1] reported two cases of gynandromorphism in *Culex salinarius* Coq, which were submitted to this laboratory for determination. These specimens were taken at Fort Gordon, Georgia, on May 27 and June 23, 1943, at resting station number four. These specimens exhibited male antennae and palpi with female abdomens and genitalia.

On May 20, 1957, a shipment of mosquitoes was received at this laboratory from Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, for determination. This material was taken on the night of May 16, 1957, in light traps which are used in routine surveys at many government installations for the determination of indices for mosquito control. Trap number three, in which the specimens were predominantly *Culex salinarius,* yielded another gynandromorph. Other specimens in this collection were normal and consisted of 480 *Culex salinarius,* 23 *Aedes vexans,* 3 *Anopheles crucians,* 2 *Aedes mitchellae,* 2 *Culex quinquefasciatus,* and 1 *Culiseta melanura.*

This gynandromorphic *Culex salinarius* was badly rubbed and had all its tarsal segments lost. The genitalia were withdrawn into the abdominal cavity making it necessary to remove and clear them in KOH to establish the identity of the specimen. The characteristics exhibited by this specimen were female antennae and palpi and a male abdomen and genitalia.

This specimen is now on deposit in the mosquito collection at this laboratory.—Robert Davis, Third U. S. Army Medical Laboratory, Fort McPherson, Ga.

NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *Aedes atropalpus* (Coq.) IN WESTERN MARYLAND. On August 15, 1957, numerous larvae of *Aedes atropalpus* were found in rock holes at the junction of Muddy Creek and the Youghiogheny River in Garrett County, Maryland, less than 10 miles east of the West Virginia line. Pupae were also abundant and two adults were reared. This area is within the Swallow Falls State Forest and is part of a recreational area designed for visits to Muddy Creek Falls and Swallow Falls. The Youghiogheny River flows into the Monongahela which, of course, joins the Allegheny at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio. It is of interest that this species has been found in the Monongahela Basin. There are published records of its occurrence in rock holes along the Potomac River and along its tributary, the Shenandoah, near Charles Town, West Virginia; along a tributary of the South Fork of the Shenandoah near Rawley Springs (Rockingham County), Virginia; and along the Susquehanna River at Shenk's Ferry (Lancaster County), Pennsylvania. It is abundant in rock holes along the James River near Richmond but has not been reported along the Rappahannock nor the Patuxent.—William E. Bickley

[1] Roth, Louis M., Mosquito News, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 168–174.