

ground of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge (Comanche County, Oklahoma) on February 26, 1960. The water temperature, at the time of the collection was 34° F. The tree hole contained turbid, dark brown water. In the laboratory the larvae were reared to adults, at a temperature of 12° C., in isolation vials containing tree hole water from which the larvae had been collected. Larval and pupal exuviae were collected and preserved in 80 percent alcohol in small vials.

The author's identification of the species was verified by Dr. Cluff E. Hopla of the Department of Zoological Sciences of the University of Oklahoma, to whom I am deeply grateful.

Relatively few references have been presented in the literature pertaining to Oklahoma mosquitoes. The most complete study of the mosquitoes of Oklahoma was made by Rozeboom (1942) who recorded forty species of mosquitoes in the State. Roth (1945) reported the occurrence of *Psorophora longipalpis* in Oklahoma. Griffith (1952) recorded eleven additional species, bringing the total known species for the State to fifty-two. The collection of *O. alba* in Oklahoma brings the total known species of mosquitoes for the State to fifty-three.

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OCCURRENCE OF *Orthopodomyia californica* IN ARIZONA

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Mosquito larvae were collected from tree holes in Garden Canyon near Fort Huachuca, Arizona on 1 September 1960 and 21 October 1960 by

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the junior author. The specimens were examined by the senior author and determined to be *Orthopodomyia californica*. It is believed that this species has not been previously reported from Arizona, and therefore it becomes a new state record. It has been known only in California according to Stanley J. Carpenter.