



FIG. 3.—Technical draft serving for constructing the apparatus [the numbers give the dimensions in mm]
A—side elevation, B—top view.

ection of cutting and they are cut again. By this operation small blocks of the dimensions of 5 x 5 x 5 mm are obtained.

APPLICATION OF THE APPARATUS. According to our experiences with the apparatus described, we feel that the making of small blocks of foamed polystyrene will be facilitated not only for purposes of study, but also for natural science museums and exhibitions.

Acknowledgment. I am indebted to Mr. A. Kubal, technician of the Czechoslovak state film company for the construction of the apparatus.

Reference

TRPIŠ, M. 1962. Verwendung von Schaumstoff aus Polystyrol bei der Präparation von Insekten. *Biologia*, 17 pp.

THE OCCURRENCE OF *Orthopodomyia alba* BAKER IN NEW MEXICO

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On September 9, 1959, 22 larvae (1st and 2nd instars) of the species *Orthopodomyia alba* Baker were collected from a tree hole in a cottonwood tree, *Populus deltoides*, about three miles north of Alcalde, New Mexico. The area is located in the northern Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico at an elevation of 5700 feet above sea level. The average annual precipitation in the vicinity is

11.66 inches, and the mean monthly temperature is 51.7° F.

The tree hole from which the larvae were collected was about 2 inches in diameter and 8 inches in depth. The water in the tree hole was very dark brown and was almost "thick" with organic matter. The water was placed in paper cups covered with cheesecloth, and kept at room

temperature until November 12, 1959, when the first adults emerged. Additional water from a tap was added from time to time, and a few larvae were killed at these times.

The author's identification was confirmed by Dr. Harry D. Pratt, Scientist Director, Training Branch, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

Although very little is available in the way of references to the mosquitoes of New Mexico, except a check list by Ferguson and McNeel (1954), and a distribution list by Fourth U. S. Army Medical Laboratory (1958), the author be-

lieves this constitutes a new State record and the most westerly record of the species.

References

- FERGUSON, F. F., and McNEEL, T. E. 1954. The mosquitoes of New Mexico. *Mosquito News*, Vol. 14, No. 1.
- Fourth U. S. Army Medical Laboratory, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 1958. Distribution of Mosquitoes Fourth U. S. Army Area.
- CARPENTER, STANLEY J., and LACASSE, WALTER J. 1955. Mosquitoes of North America, p. 99.

OPERATIONAL NOTES

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As each of us becomes more involved in our interests or efforts related to mosquitoes, I am sure that we will admit (at least to ourselves) that we realize that we have a lot to learn and there are many unanswered questions related to mosquitoes and their control. This would be true regardless of our interest, whether in operational activities, research entomology, chemistry, or engineering. Co-operation between these professions will ultimately lead to success because all are faced with the same problem, which is the need for more dependable knowledge. Recently Toledo, Ohio was exposed to an increase of *Culex salinarius*, and efforts were made to gain more information pertaining to the why's, what happen's, and other such questions. Many of these questions and their answers are not recorded in book form. Consequently, it would be difficult to answer those questions. We hoped to find some of the answers in the seminar on North-eastern *Culex* mosquitoes that was being put on by Bob Armstrong and his Boston cohorts. This program was held August 8 and 9; therefore, I went to this gathering armed with many questions pertaining to *C. salinarius*. When we met and discussed *salinarius*, of course *pipiens*, *restuans*, and other *Culex* mosquitoes were also brought into the conversation. All of us attending this meeting had questions and many of these could not be answered with documented evidence. There were many opinions and theories, but supported and well studied information was lacking in spite of the fact that all of these species were old problems to the average mosquito control worker. This meeting served to emphasize the need for co-operative efforts between research and the operational groups. Various types of information such as collection and biting data and habits will be exchanged between these two groups as they meet again sometime in the future. I am sure that at a later date Bob Armstrong will be in contact with various operational groups and ask their co-operation

in getting specimens and cultures of the various species of mosquitoes for certain research labs. It is our very firm opinion that by this detailed study research can show those of us in the operational field how we can save money for our taxpaying public. We are also very sure that in various parts of the country various mosquitoes have different habits and here, too, lies a clue where operational problems may be made easier for those of us working on the control of the mosquito.

The problem of instruction for field personnel has always confronted the superintendent or manager of a mosquito control organization. Some of us have written pamphlets including field identification of mosquitoes, others have schools for field personnel, and some just depend on experience and supervision as a key to instruction. All of these have a place in the education of the field personnel. But during the recent years, various agencies and companies have been making movies of mosquito control in the field that may be of assistance to the operational group requiring instruction. These films can be obtained merely for the writing and the request California Chemical Company, Shell Oil, and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Department of Agriculture are examples of where the films may be obtained. Some states and districts that have extensive programs also have films which are available for their personnel. In some cases these films can also be borrowed by out-of-state organizations. California, Florida, and I believe New Jersey have such films available. Non profit organizations such as Cornet have instruction films on mosquito and fly control. Your editor would be glad to receive information of other sources.

Chet Robinson of Alameda County, California recently sent me his annual report, which covered all phases of mosquito control used in his district including public relations, source reduction, biological control, chemical control, and specific