

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES

## MEXICAN MOSQUITO RECORDS OF INTEREST

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Information we have recently obtained concerning Mexican treehole-breeding mosquitoes adds to our knowledge of the distribution of certain of these species. The following larval samples were collected from nine treeholes at various locations within the city of Cd. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, by personnel of the Mexican Servicio Nacional Antimosquito: 4-3-62, 5 *Aedes zoosophus*; 4-26-62, 2 *Ae. zoosophus*, 2 *Ae. triseriatus*; 4-26-62, 1 *Ae. zoosophus*, 3 *Ae. triseriatus*; 4-27-62, 4 *Ae. zoosophus*, 2 *Ae. terreus*; 4-27-62, 3 *Ae. zoosophus*, 2 *Ae. triseriatus*, 1 *Ae. terreus*; 4-30-62, 2 *Ae. zoosophus*; 5-4-62, 2 *Ae. zoosophus*; 5-7-62, 1 *Ae. terreus*; and 5-7-62, 2 *Ae. zoosophus*, 1 *Ae. triseriatus*.

We have an additional recovery of interest, in the collection of 20 larvae of *Ae. muelleri* from a treehole at Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico, 5-11-62 (D. Peniche).

The distribution of *Ae. zoosophus* given by Carpenter and LaCasse (1955) is Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas in the United States. Dyar (1928) suggests that since the species *Ae. alleni* (syn. of *zoosophus*) is present in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, it is presumably also on the Mexican side of the valley. The present records indicate this species extends into Mexico well beyond the Rio Grande Valley, as Cd. Victoria is 143 airline miles from Brownsville, Texas. Dr. Alfonso Diaz Najera, Laboratorio de Entomologia, Instituto de Salubridad y Enfermedades Tropicales, Mexico, D.F., has told us (personal communication) that personnel of the Servicio Nacional Antimosquito have frequently taken this mosquito during *Ae. aegypti* surveys in Mexican cities along the Texas border.

Dyar (loc. cit.) gives the distribution of *Ae. terreus* as Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Surinam, Trinidad and Brazil. To our knowledge the species has not previously been taken closer to the Texas border than the state of San Luis Potosi. Its recovery in Cd. Victoria apparently represents an extension of the known range.

*Ae. muelleri* has been considered a rare mosquito, since prior to 1956 it was known only from four adult specimens. It was described by Dyar (1920) from an adult male and a female taken in Mexico City. The larva was described by McDonald (1957) from material taken in Arizona. It has also been taken in west Texas by Breland (1958). This recovery from the state of Hidalgo is reported due to the paucity of Mexican records.

## References cited

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THE OCCURRENCE OF *Aedes dupreei* (COQUILLET)  
AND *Psorophora howardii* COQUILLET IN  
DELAWARE<sup>1</sup>

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Lake and Doll (1961) reported collections of three mosquito species (*Aedes infirmatus* Dyar & Knab, *Aedes excrucians* (Walker) and *Culiseta minnesotae* Barr) not previously recorded from Delaware, which brought the total of the State list to 43. The collections of *Aedes dupreei* (Coquillett) and *Psorophora howardii* Coquillett, reported in this paper, bring the present total to 45.

Three second-instar *A. dupreei* larvae were collected near Thompsonville, Delaware on August 29, 1961. One larva was dipped from a rain pool in a grove of willow oaks (*Quercus phellos* L.) and the other two from a drainage ditch at the edge of a wooded area. From these collections, one adult female was reared, one second instar died, and one fourth instar larva was preserved.

A single larva of *Psorophora howardii* was collected on July 23, 1962 near Thompsonville, Delaware. The rain pool, from which it was taken, was in a willow oak grove adjacent to one of the *A. dupreei* collection sites, mentioned above. An adult female was reared from this collection.

Other mosquito larvae found associated with both *A. dupreei* and *P. howardii* were the following species: *A. atlanticus*, *A. infirmatus*, *A. vexans* and *P. ferox*.

## Reference Cited

LAKE, R. W., and DOLL, J. M. 1961. New mosquito distribution records, Delaware 1960-61. N. J. Mosq. Exterm. Proc. 48:190-193.

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