

Thornton. *Ae. triseriatus* has always been found in association with *Ae. hendersoni* in these collections, and no intergradation of larval characters has been observed. Specimens from the same collection were clearly either one species or the other.

The scutal pattern of adults from Illinois that were reared from larvae predetermined as *hendersoni* is intermediate between true *hendersoni* from Colorado and typical *triseriatus* (Fig. 1). The area covered by white scales in Illinois specimens is much more extensive than what is found in *triseriatus*. However, this area is not so large as that exhibited by *hendersoni* from Colorado, and the design of white and black scales is somewhat different. Several male terminalia preparations of Illinois *hendersoni* were studied, and no features of taxonomic importance could be detected. The male terminalia of *hendersoni* appears to be identical with that of *triseriatus*.

This discovery of a member of the *hendersoni* complex in Illinois supports the views of other workers that this is a variable species, and that it inhabits a greater range than was formerly supposed. It appears quite likely that if other collections are made in intermediate areas the variations that exist within the complex will be better understood.

**SUMMARY.** A member of the *Aedes hendersoni* complex has been collected from two localities in Cook County, Illinois. These collections greatly extend the known range of this species to the east. Larvae of *hendersoni* from Illinois conform to a previously published description, but the scutal pattern of adults is somewhat different from the pattern of true *hendersoni* from Colorado.

#### Literature Cited

BRELAND, OSMOND P. 1960. Restoration of the name, *Aedes hendersoni* Cockerell and its elevation to full specific rank. *Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer.* 53(5):600-606.

COCKERELL, T. D. A. 1918. The mosquitoes of Colorado. *Jour. Eco. Ent.* 11:195-200.

#### CRAYFISH MORTALITY WITH BAYTEX

WILLIAM HAZELTINE

Lake County Mosquito Abatement District,  
Lakeport, California

During field experiments to control larval stages of the Clear Lake gnat (*Chaoborus astictopus* Dyar & Shannon) an unexpected kill of crayfish was observed. This observation was made on Kelly Lake, east of Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California.

On August 21, 1963, Kelly Lake was treated with Baytex® ("Fenthion") (O, O-dimethyl O-[4-methylthio-m-tolyl] phosphorothioate) at a dose calculated to give 8 parts per billion. Application was made with a knapsack sprayer; injection of the emulsifiable concentrate was made into the turbulent wake of a power boat. Random courses of the boat were made to achieve uniform distribution. A prior treatment with methyl parathion at 3.3 ppb had been made on July 3, 1963, and subsequent observations of developing gnat larvae showed essentially complete loss of this insecticide at the time of the Baytex treatment.

No adverse effects from any of these experimental treatments were seen on the fish, birds or plankton in the lake. However, examination of the lake 6 days after the 8 ppb Baytex treatment revealed thousands of dead and dying crayfish on the banks and tules. It has not been possible to assess the extent of crayfish mortality or the effect of their loss on the remaining biota of the lake.

The unexpected crayfish mortality points out the need for additional testing of Baytex and related compounds on similar crustacea, particularly in areas where such organisms are an important part of the biota.

## UTAH MOSQUITO ABATEMENT ASSOCIATION

Sixty per cent of the people in the state of Utah are now living within the boundaries of organized mosquito abatement districts.

#### President

HENRY BECKSTEAD  
301 So. Main St.  
Midvale, Utah

#### Vice-President

DR. D. ELDON BECK  
Dept. of Biology  
Brigham Young University  
Provo, Utah

#### Sec.-Treas.

JAY E. GRAHAM  
So. Salt Lake Co. M.A.D.  
Midvale, Utah

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING  
MARCH 13, 14, 1964 MIDVALE, UTAH