

finding of larvae in September by the author supports the view that this species occurs late in the mosquito season, and it may be noted that larvae were not found prior to July 9th.

Adults have not been obtained in hand catches, and published reports indicate that this mosquito may not feed readily on man. Further studies by the author in 1964 may add to this meagre information.

The eggs of this species are undescribed. The larva and pupa have been described by Price (1958). According to Price, the larva of *C. minnesotae* can be separated from *C. morsitans* (Theobald) by the number of branches in the upper head hairs (7-8 in *minnesotae* compared to 4-5 in *morsitans*), the number of branches in post-antennal tuft (9-12 in *minnesotae* compared to 6-8 in *morsitans*), and the number of tufts in the ventral brush (17-18 in *minnesotae* compared to 20 in *morsitans*).

The adult female is described by Barr (1957) as with dark wing scales and with pale bands on the abdominal terga covering the apex of one segment and the base of the next. The male terminalia differ from *C. morsitans* in the shape of the phallosome.

The author wishes to express his thanks to Dr. Alan Stone for his confirmation of the identification of this species.

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THE BREEDING SITE OF *Culicoides debilipalpis* LUTZ (DIPTERA: CERATOPOGONIDAE)

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While making a study of the distribution and biology of *Culicoides* in relation to poultry in Virginia, collections of decaying organic matter were made from hollow stumps and other suspected breeding sites of these insects. This material was brought to the laboratory and reared in ice cream cartons fitted with emergence cages.

On August 19, 1962, material was collected from the bottom of a stump hole in a woods known as the Simmers Tract near Mount Crawford in Rockingham County, Virginia. There was no standing water present, but the bits of wood and leaves taken were very wet. The stump was of a White Oak tree (*Quercus alba*) and the hole was about 18 inches deep and ten inches in diameter. This material was brought into the laboratory and kept at room temperature.

An adult *Culicoides* emerged from this substrate on September 3, 1962, and was subsequently identified as a male *C. debilipalpis* Lutz. This is the first known recorded breeding site of this tropical species. This breeding site conforms to the others that are known in its subgenus.

This relatively rare species has also been taken in light traps at Blacksburg (June 22, 1960, August 1, 1960), Ferrum (July 31, 1959, August 6, 1959) and Elkton (August 8, 1960). All of these specimens are female.