

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

NEW HOST RECORD FOR *Aedes canadensis*JACK HAYES¹

Approximately 50 *Aedes canadensis* were observed hovering over and engorging upon a box turtle (*Terrapene carolina carolina*) at mid-morning on May 27, 1964. The turtle had burrowed into the leaf litter in attempting to protect itself.

This observation was made in the Grantsburg swamp (cypress-tupelo gum) in Johnson County, Illinois (Township 13S, Range 4E, Section 10) while the author was collecting specimens for research on the ecology of arthropod-borne viruses. This research was supported by Public Health Grant CC 00037.

To the author's knowledge, the box turtle has not been reported previously as a host for *Aedes canadensis*.

Aedes deicticus HOWARD, DYAR, AND KNAB IN MINNESOTA

A. RALPH BARR

California Department of Public Health

W. V. BALDUF

University of Illinois

Aedes pseudianteus was described by Smith (Bull. Brooklyn Entomol. Soc., 47:19) from Belchertown, Massachusetts in 1952. She gave records also from New Hampshire, New York, Labrador, Michigan, and Alaska. Subsequently Pratt (1956, Mosq. News, 16:4) wrote that this species was the same as *A. deicticus* which had been described by Howard, Dyar, and Knab (Mosq. No. and Cent. Amer. and the West Indies, 4:737) in 1917 from White River, Ontario. In the years since 1952 there have been a few fresh records of this species, mostly from New England or Alaska. The only new records from mid-western North America are those of Beadle (1963, Proc. New Jersey Mosq. Exterm. Assoc., 50:133), from Isle Royale National Park in Michigan, and Steward and McWade (1961, Proc. Entomol. Soc. Ontario, 91:121), from Algonquin Park in Ontario.

The purpose of this note is to record the collection of two females of *A. deicticus* from Eagles-

nest Lakes, St. Louis Co., Minnesota (about 35 miles NE of Virginia, Minn.). The females were taken on June 8, 1962 while attacking man. The area was originally coniferous forest but has been cut over and extensively invaded with aspen and birch.

We wish to express our gratitude to Dr. Marion E. Smith for confirmation of the identification.

DDT-RESISTANT *Aedes aegypti* IN THAILAND

JAMES M. NEELY*

Department of Medical Entomology
U. S. Component, SEATO, Medical
Research Laboratory
APO 146, San Francisco, California

Because of its role as a vector of hemorrhagic fever and dengue in Thailand, the control of *Aedes aegypti* is a major public health problem in this country. Insecticide susceptibility tests carried out at the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory using the World Health Organization adult and larval test kits indicate the presence of two DDT resistant strains of *A. aegypti* in Thailand.

The first resistant strain of *A. aegypti* was found in the city of Bangkok, where no large scale DDT residual spray programs have been carried out. Our test indicated that the LD₅₀ concentration of DDT for adults of this strain was 3.5 percent. No significant mortality was observed in larval stages of this strain reared in the presence of 2.50 p.p.m. DDT.

The second resistant strain of *A. aegypti* was located in the city of Pakchong, approximately 150 kilometers north of Bangkok. Unlike Bangkok, Pakchong is a highly malarious area, and residual applications of DDT have been carried out in the city for the past two years. No significant mortality was observed from the Pakchong strain at any concentration of DDT, even when the exposure period was extended to 24 hours.

* 1st Lt. U. S. Army, MSC, Assistant Chief Department of Medical Entomology.

From U. S. Army SEATO Medical Research Laboratory Department of Medical Entomology: The opinions and conclusions expressed are those of the author as an individual, and are not the official positions of the Surgeon General, United States Army, or the United States Army Medical Service.

¹ Center for Zoonoses Research, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.