

there is sufficient overlap in the photographic series to allow any one feature to be visible on three consecutive prints, a simple stereoscopic viewer can be used with advantage to assist in the identification of individual huts, houses and buildings. The three-dimensional effect—although exaggerated—is also of assistance in appreciating general topographical features such as ravines, gullies, contours and slope of the land. For this purpose the prints should be kept loose, and not arranged as a more fixed and permanent mosaic.

References

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from which larvae and adults were reared. Two collections from the Chena River Valley near Fairbanks, Alaska, produced *A. barri* and the same species was taken in eight collections in Michigan, 10 miles east of West Branch in Ogemaw County. These collections greatly extend the known range of *barri*. The presence of *barri* in Alaska indicates that the species is probably distributed across Canada. Beadle's (1963) collection of *barri* was from Isle Royale National Park in Lake Superior. The West Branch collections are in central Michigan and represent the southernmost collection of this species. Further collections and examinations of existing material should reveal *barri* to be widely distributed in the northcentral and northeastern United States.

We also have in possession an interesting larval slide of *A. barri* supplied to us by S. J. Carpenter. It was identified by H. G. Dyar as *Aedes excrucians* (Walker) and was collected in Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 16, 1922.

Aedes barri most closely resembles *Aedes excrucians* (Walker). The male genitalia of the two species appear to be indistinguishable. The larvae are also similar, the most obvious difference occurring in the pecten teeth. In *excrucians* they do not extend beyond the middle of the siphon and the siphonal tuft is inserted near the middle. In *barri* these teeth extend well beyond the middle, usually to the outer third of the siphon with the siphonal tuft inserted distal to the last tooth. Both species have detached pecten teeth although the number is greater in *barri*, generally 3-4 (range 2-5) with the usual number in *excrucians* being 1-2 (range 1-3). Brust and Kalpage (1967) also have pointed out that the spine on each valve of the siphon is larger and much more strongly curved in *excrucians* and 1.5 to 2 times as long as these spines in *barri*. This appears to be a very reliable character, which has held up in all the material we have examined. The adult females of *barri* are very similar to those of *excrucians*, *A. fitchii* and *A. stimulans*. The structure of the tarsal claws will readily separate *barri* from *excrucians*, but no reliable characters are yet known that will separate *barri* from *fitchii* and *stimulans*.

THE OCCURRENCE OF *Aedes barri* RUEGER IN ALASKA WITH NOTES ON ITS DISTRIBUTION

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Aedes barri Rueger, a banded-legged species belonging to the *Aedes excrucians* complex was described from Minnesota by Rueger (1958). It was subsequently reported from Michigan (Beadle, 1963) and from Canada in the provinces of Ontario (Steward and McWade, 1961) and Manitoba (Brust and Kalpage, 1967).

In early July, 1969, Horsfall made collections of biting *Aedes* females in Michigan and in late July, 1969, made similar collections in Alaska. Viable eggs were obtained from these females

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