as a spatula for transferring small amounts of chemical, or even larvae, by using the ring itself as a handle; or else the strip is broken away and is taped or otherwise fixed to a long handle made from a swab stick, pencil, or other rod.

4. Support for micro-net. A piece of nylon or metal screen netting is sewn to the ring, with a shallow pocket pushed out. The metal strip is then attached to a swab stick or other narrow rod. This unit is useful for netting larvae or pupae of mosquitoes. Also, the ring portion can be fixed directly to a wooden rod by bending up the riveted portion and hammering a fine nail through the rivet and into the rod.

5. Tool and apparatus holder. The strip is removed and a hole is punched through the aluminum rivet with a nail or sharp center-punch. Only the ring is used here. Using very small screws or nails, rings are fixed in succession along the edge of a shelf, so that the full openings protrude beyond the shelf. This makes a convenient rack for holding various laboratory implements, such as aspirators, small pliers, scissors,

forceps, etc.

6. Dissecting needle holder. To make a support for dissecting needles, only the strips are used. They are removed from the rings, and nailed at 2-inch intervals along the edge of a shelf or rectangular wooden block, so that the upward-curled strips project beyond the edge of the board. The dissecting instruments are then laid horizontally upon the strips, which form a firm support.

7. Retractor. The curled strip is fixed to a thin metal rod, and is used as a small retractor

during dissections of large insects.

8. Support for small insects. Only the ring is used for this purpose. Using a pair of pliers, an ordinary straight pin is pushed through the rivet, then withdrawn. A support is cut from a sheet of clear, stiff plastic or a piece of microscope slide. The support is cemented either above or below the ring. Very small insects are then mounted upon the support in a few drops of mounting medium. A heavy-gauge entomological pin is then pushed through the hole in the rivet, and the mounted insect is put in place into an entomological storage box.

Many other uses can undoubtedly be found for the ring-tabs, depending on the specific needs of the entomologist.

OCCURENCE OF AEDES HENDERSONI AND AEDES DORSALIS IN MARYLAND

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Bickley et al. (1971) reported that 53 species of mosquitoes were known to occur in Maryland. Zavortink (1972) reported that Aedes (Protomacleaya) hendersoni Cockerell had been collected in Baltimore City and in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland. Thus the number of species known to occur in Maryland was increased to 54.

Collections of A. hendersoni larvae were made by the author in 1973 at Union Bridge, Carroll County, and North Laurel, Howard County, thus extending the known distribution and providing

2 new county records.

One female Aedes (Ochlerotatus) dorsalis (Meigen), a new record for Maryland, was collected by the author on May 21, 1975 in Cumberland, Allegany County during a landing rate count. The identification was confirmed as a new state record by Dr. John F. Burger, Medical Entomology Project, Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum. A. vexans (Meigen) and A. sticticus (Meigen) were collected simultaneously with the A. dorsalis female.

Six A. dorsalis females were also collected in a New Jersey mosquito light trap in Cumberland on June 1, 1975. On June 10, 1975 subsequent landing rate counts were made in two other Allegany County areas. A 10-minute count in Mexico Farm yielded 2 A. dorsalis and a 20minute count produced 14 A. dorsalis in North Branch. The number of mosquito species known to occur in Maryland is now 55.

Maryland Dept. of Agriculture Contribution No. 9.

Literature Cited

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