

OPERATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES

NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR *TOXORHYNCHITES* AND *ORTHOPODOMYIA* IN THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATESANDREW J. MAIN, HENRY E. SPRANCE AND
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On 20 July 1975, a single *Toxorhynchites rutilus septentrionalis* pupa was discovered among several hundred *Aedes triseriatus* larvae and pupae collected from a depression in a fallen log in Killingworth, Connecticut. No other *T. r. septentrionalis* were observed in this treehole when it was examined on 11 occasions in 1975 between 4 May and 27 October; more than 10,000 immature *A. triseriatus* were collected. On 28 July, the hole was drained in an unsuccessful attempt to find more specimens.

The pupa was reared in the laboratory and the adult male that emerged was pinned and retained in the Yale collection. This is the first published record of *Toxorhynchites* occurring in New England. A second specimen of *T. r. septentrionalis* in the Yale collection—also an adult male—was taken at Chappaqua, New York in July 1956 by Dr. L. Whitman. This is the second record of *Toxorhynchites* in New York state; Klots (1961) reported a single larval *T. rutilus* (presumably *septentrionalis*) from New York city.

On 4 November 1959, eight 4th-instar *Orthopodomyia signifera* larvae were collected from ice-covered water in a discarded tractor tire in Plainville, Connecticut. These larvae were transported to the Yale laboratory where they were identified and allowed to pupate. The adults that emerged from the pupae did not feed and were pinned for the Yale collection. These specimens represent the first published record of *O. signifera* in Connecticut since Matheson (1945) reported it in New Canaan on 24 August 1929. More recently, adult females were taken in light trap collections on 7 occasions in Connecticut: Simsbury, 18.ix.1967, 1 ♀; 3.x.1967, 1 ♀; 26.viii.1968, 1 ♀; 15.ix.1969, 1 ♀ (Whitman); Madison, vi.1973, 1 ♀; viii.1973, 1 ♀ (Wallis); Westbrook, 16.vii.1975, 1 ♀ (Sprance).

During this same period, *O. signifera* were collected on 4 occasions from light traps in Massachusetts: Berkeley, 27.vi.1963, 1 ♀; 25.vii.1967, 1 ♀; 26.vii.1968, 1 ♀ (Main); Seekonk, 9.ix.1967, 1 ♀ (Main). This species was previously reported in Boston (Fort Strong), 5.x.1924, 7 ♀ ♀ by Zavortink (1968) and in Sudbury, 28.viii.1939, 3 larvae by Tulloch (1939).

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THE FIRST RECORD OF *TOXORHYNCHITES RUTILUS* IN SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.SAMIR S. GUIRGIS AND PIERSON C. VAN ORSTRAND
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The genus *Toxorhynchites* is mainly tropical in distribution. It is represented in North America north of Mexico by one species *Toxorhynchites rutilus* (Coquillett), with 2 subspecies (Jenkins 1949) and perhaps an additional species, the status of which is uncertain (Zavortink 1969). *T. r. rutilus* (Coquillett) has been reported only from Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, while *T. r. septentrionalis* (Dyar and Knab) occurs in the eastern United States, west to the great plains of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas and north to New Jersey and New York City (Carpenter and LaCasse 1955, Klots 1961, Hemmerlein and Crans 1968). *T. rutilus* has never been known to exist in Long Island, N.Y.

On September 15, 1975, 4 car tires were found at the edge of a wooded area in Manorville, Suffolk County, N.Y. They were partly filled with water rich in debris and decaying vegetation and were exposed to little sunlight. In one tire, two 4th-instar *T. rutilus* larvae were found. The second had 5 more larvae together with a number of *Aedes triseriatus* (Say) larvae. The other tires were void of larvae.

Trials to collect more *T. rutilus* larvae or adults from the same area were unsuccessful. A number of tires were checked, but only *A. triseriatus* and *Culex pipiens* L. larvae were recovered. A New Jersey light trap was operated for 15 nights but

no *T. rutilus* adults were trapped. This might confirm Michener's (1947) statement that this species appears to be diurnal.

Five larvae were reared in separate bowls half filled with tap water. They were kept in the insectary at 75° F, 70 percent RH, and a photoperiod of 14L:10D. Artificial light was used to simulate daylight (sixteen 40-W fluorescent tubes) and twilight following sunset (one 25-W bulb). Larvae were fed on *C. pipiens* larvae from a colony.

Unfortunately, one larva died 5 days later. The other four required 7-9 (av. 8) days for pupation and 6-7 (av. 6.25) days for adult emergence. All adults were females. Since larvae and females of the two subspecies, *rutilus* and *septentrionalis*, appear to be indistinguishable and the former is known only from the southeastern United States, one would suspect that the specimens are *septentrionalis*.

The presence of *T. rutilus* in Suffolk County appears to be of some interest since the larvae are predaceous on other mosquito larvae and the adults do not feed on blood. It is possible that this species has been recently introduced since the collection site is about half a mile south of Long

Island Game Farm and 2.5 miles northeast of the National Speedway.

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