

machines operating each night in previous summers. Two trucks were operated in July as a result of heavy rains causing flooding and the subsequent emergence of large populations of floodwater mosquitoes.

More extensive surveillance to locate the source of breeding and routine larviciding of breeding sites allowed Richland County to limit the expensive ULV spraying to 312 gallons of malathion as compared to over 600 gallons the previous year. It is felt that adequate control was achieved at a lowered cost due to the increased surveillance and inspection done by the 3 field inspectors. Areas were treated according to mosquito density as determined by light trap collections, landing rate and resting station counts, and oviposition traps collected rather than simply by citizen requests.

In summary, it is possible to deliver high quality control on a small budget if one is willing to utilize the material on hand more efficiently. Give more concentrated time to surveillance and public education at minimal cost, and the need for high cost chemical treatment is lessened proportionately.

SELF-INSURANCE COVERAGE¹ FOR LOSS OF EQUIPMENT

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The Brevard Mosquito Control District became self-insured for loss of equipment in 1971. At that time the district had the following coverage:

1. Helicopter—hull	\$7,734.00
2. Airplanes—hull, not in motion	2,232.00
3. Draglines	1,284.00
Total	\$11,250.00

The premium on a 2nd helicopter to be delivered that same year, plus an increase in premium which had gone in effect, would have increased this premium to \$20,000 or more per year. A loss of at least one helicopter every third year would be required to justify such a premium. Therefore, it was decided to go self-insured.

House Bill 1503 was passed May 22, 1971 permitting a self-insured fund. \$45,000 was budgeted the first year, \$75,000 the second, and \$100,000 thereafter.

In five years of being self-insured, \$100,000 has been saved in premiums, and \$19,883.76 has been earned in interest through September, 1975. The present certificate is earning \$7,625.00.

The \$100,000 presently in the bank has been made possible at no cost to the district, and the district is saving at least \$20,000 in premiums, and earning over \$7,000 in interest each year. In addition, all equipment is presently covered. Previously the district had no coverage for vehicles, and the airplanes were covered only while not in motion.

The district is presently considering either compounding the interest to increase the coverage each year, or possibly, catastrophic coverage. This is a "not in motion" sort of policy to cover major losses such as fire. Coverage of this type is relatively inexpensive, and the interest earned on \$100,000 should more than pay this premium. In either case, our equipment would still be covered at no additional cost to the district other than the \$100,000 which was deposited in the bank in lieu of payments on premiums.

OCCURRENCE OF *ORTHOPODOMYIA* *ALBA* BAKER AND *ORTHOPODOMYIA* *SIGNIFERA* (COQUILLET) IN MICHIGAN¹

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The distribution of *Orthopodomyia signifera* extends over the District of Columbia and 36 states including the Michigan border states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio (Zavortink 1968) while that of *O. alba* extends over the District of Columbia and 19 states including Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio (Brooks 1947, Ross 1947, Zavortink 1968).

Previous to this report, the apparent single record of the genus *Orthopodomyia* in Michigan was of a single female collected in a light trap in the mid-1940's and was identified only to genus; this was reported in an unpublished M.S. thesis (H. D. Newson, pers. comm.).

Collections made over a 2-year period in Warren Woods State Park, Berrien County, in southwestern Michigan, have yielded several hundred larvae of *O. alba* and less than 50 *O. signifera*. All larval collections have been from beech (*Fagus*

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