rial plates for the counts were made immediately after the spore suspension was prepared when many vegetative, non-insecticidal, cells may have been still viable. In later tests, quantitation plates were prepared just before dosing, and at least 1 day after mixing the bacteria with water.

This strain of *B. thuringiensis* and also *B. sphaericus* have high levels of toxicity to mosquitoes and are seriously considered as biocontrol agents. A comparison of the results here with those of Goldberg & Margalit (1977) indicates for ONR-60A, an even higher level of activity against the simuliids than the culicids, especially when the much shorter exposure times used here are considered.

B. thuringiensis ONR-60A/WHO 1897 appears to offer very real promise for practical application for the control of larval simuliids. When compared with the lepidopterophilic strains of *B. thuringiensis* (Lacey & Mulla 1977) the ONR-60A strain IC_{50} is at least 1 log lower and the dose response slope much steeper. Continuous exposure of 3rd-5th instar *S. verecundum* larvae to a commercial preparation of *B. thuringiensis* (Dipel^R) gave an approximate IC_{50} of 10^5 spores/ml and increasing the food supply increased the dosage requirement even further (unpublished data).

Because of the spore size and the slowness with which they settle in water the bacterial suspension appears almost ideal as a formulation for a black fly larvicide. Small scale field tests are planned in local streams pending the assessment of pathogenicity towards local stream non-target organisms and the outcome of an application for a permit from the Newfoundland Department of Consumer Affairs and Environment.

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FAREWELL *fatigans*

Culex quinquefasciatus was described by Say in 1823. *Cx. fatigans* was described by Wiedemann in 1828 and has been recognized as a junior synonym by many specialists for many years. Alan Stone (1956. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 58:342–343) and Stone, Knight and Starke (1959. Synoptic Catalog . . . Thomas Say Foundation 6:1–258) considered *quinquefasciatus* to be the valid name. However, nomenclatural arguments have persisted. To promote nomenclatural stability, Sunthorn Sirivanakarn and G. B. White have designated a neotype for the southern (tropical) house mosquito (1958. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 80:360–372). There is no excuse for refusing to use the name *quinquefasciatus*. As T. E. McNeel once said, "If you can't say '*quinquefasciatus*' just call them kinkies." Mosquito workers are indebted to Sirivanakarn and White for a laborious and painstaking task.—W. E. Bickley.