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AEDES ATROPALPUS IN ABANDONED TIRES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY¹

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Answering a complaint as an employee of the Louisville—Jefferson County Department of Public Health Mosquito Control Project, the junior author collected 31 mosquito larvae from abandoned tires behind a tire store in downtown Louisville, Kentucky, on 27 July, 1978. The senior author identified all the larvae as *Aedes atropalpus* (Coquillett). More larvae were taken on 11 and 18 August and reared and identification of the adults substantiated the original determination. During the 18 August visit the tires were treated with a suspension of chlorpyrifos (Dursban®) in water. No other mosquito species was found cohabiting the tires during these 3 visits.

No more larvae were found in these tires until 11 September, when 11 *atropalpus* larvae were recovered along with several *Culex pipiens* Linnaeus and *Cx. restuans* Theobald. At another site about a block away, other tires were found to harbor 16 *Ae. atropalpus*, along with *Ae. triseriatus* (Say), *Cx. pipiens*, and *Cx. restuans* (collections on 7 and 18 September). No collections were made after 18 September, and the Health Department had by that time initiated legal measures to force the owners to remove the old tires.

Although *Ae. atropalpus* had not been reported from Kentucky by Covell (1968), a single specimen was reported from Cumberland Falls, Whitley Co. (in southeastern Kentucky) by Zavortink (1972), collected by N. E. Good on 12 August, 1948. Our collections of

this species represent the first record for Jefferson County, and apparently for the lower Ohio Valley area, representing a larval population extending from 27 July to 18 September, 1978. More important, here is solid evidence that *Ae. atropalpus* will breed in old tires. Breeding sites for this species are usually characteristic of those cited by Zavortink (1972): "holes in rock and concrete, and in rock-filled pools."

Larval and adult specimens referred to here are deposited in the collection of the University of Louisville. This addition brings to 42 the number of mosquito species recorded from Jefferson County, Kentucky. The authors thank Maj. Edward S. Saugstad, U. S. Army, for his input.

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A METHOD FOR DEMONSTRATING MOSQUITO EGG HATCH TO LARGE AUDIENCES USING A 35 mm SLIDE PROJECTOR^{1, 2}

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Demonstration of mosquito egg hatch and other phases of mosquito biology usually requires providing microscopes for each individual or for small groups of individuals. This does not pose a serious problem in the laboratory-classroom; however it can be time-consuming if not impossible when large audiences are involved, particularly away from the classroom.

The method herein described involves construction of a small glass cell which can be

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