

females, did not produce infected progeny. When males from the unexposed group were mated with exposed females, the percent of infection in the progeny was not appreciably different from that occurring when exposed females were mated with exposed males. Although this might be accounted for by the scarcity or absence of RMIV in the testes, the structure and function of the spermatozoa could constitute an additional barrier. The head portion of the sperm, which enters the ovum, has very little cytoplasm in which the virus could be transmitted.

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OCCURRENCE OF *AEDES HENDERSONI* IN FLORIDA (DIPTERA, CULICIDAE)

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Aedes hendersoni Cockrell is the most widespread treehole-breeding mosquito in North America. Within the United States, it has been reported from 40 of the 48 contiguous states (Zavortink 1972). This paper records the species from northern Florida, a state from which it has not before been reported.

This new state record is based on one male (FLA 68-10) with associated larval and pupal skins that was collected at the Tall Timbers Research Station, near Tallahassee, Leon Co., Florida, on 8 April 1973, by J. N. Belkin (FLA 68). The larva was obtained from a small treehole in an oak tree, where it occurred in association with *Ae. triseriatus*.

The larval skin of this specimen is rotted,

twisted and torn, so it can not be studied thoroughly. However, several of the diagnostic features of *Ae. hendersoni* larvae, as given by Zavortink (1972), can be discerned. The larva does appear, though, to have 11 hairs in the ventral brush rather than the normal 5 pairs. The pupa, adult male and male genitalia are typical for the species.

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