A GYNANDROMORPH OF *MANSONIA DYARI* FROM CENTRAL FLORIDA[1]

MARC SLAFF AND JOHN NEMJO

Polk County Environmental Services, P.O. Box 39, Bartow, FL 33830

The occurrence of gynandromorphs in natural mosquito populations is relatively rare (Bates 1949, Minson 1969). They have, however, been reported in mosquitoes of all 3 subfamilies and include representatives from most genera (Aslamkhan and Baker 1969).

Although Laurence (1959) discovered a gynandromorph of *Mansonia uniformis* (Theobald), this anomaly has not been reported for New World *Mansonia* species. A gynandromorph of *Mansonia dyari* Belkin, Heinemann and Page was captured in a dry ice baited CDC miniature light trap at a phosphate mine ca. 1–2 km northeast of the city of Lakeland, Florida, on June 6, 1983. This is the first report of gynandromorphism for the species.

The mosquito exhibited characteristics typical of gynandromorphs rather than intersexes as defined by Brust (1966). The specimen was strongly bipolar, with the head being essentially female and the abdomen male. The antennae were relatively devoid of setae and the maxillary palpi were short, with both characters being female in structure. The right maxillary palpus was slightly elongate but was not truly male in shape or size. The terminal segment of the abdomen contained prominent claspers and a well developed aedeagus.

The *Ma. dyari* gynandromorph was collected in a manner that suggests that it was actively seeking a host. This behavior has been noted for other gynandromorphs (Lee 1967, Aslamkhan and Reisen 1979), although actual blood engorgement was not observed. Whether or not the gynandromorph of *Ma. dyari* was capable of ingesting blood is not known.

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AEDES THIBAULTI IN NEW JERSEY

JAMES R. MCNELLY

Cape May County Mosquito Extermination Commission, P.O. Box 66, Cape May Court House, NJ 08210

Aedes thibaulti (Dyar and Knab) is a mosquito of the southeastern United States with a discontinuous northeastern distribution extending as far north as Ontario, Canada (Belton and French 1967, Wallis and Whitman 1971, Darsie and Ward 1981). On March 22, 1983 a number of larvae of this species were collected during early season surveillance in Cape May County, New Jersey.

Larval collections were made in a semipermanent swamp contained within a mixed hardwood forest at a location 2 km S of Villas, from beneath hollows created by uprooted red maple, *Acer rubrum* L. The hollows were typically covered with American holly, *Ilex opaca* L., and the flowering shrub, summersweet, *Clethra alnifolia* L. Mosquito species found in association with *Ae. thibaulti* included both *Culiseta melanura* (Coq.) and *Aedes canadensis* (Theobald), though *Ae. thibaulti* was always segregated to darker recesses.

Subsequent surveillance has revealed three other breeding locations. Two were found 4 km SE of Woodbine in a habitat similar to that already described and the third at a site 2 km E of Villas in an upland, mixed hardwood forest, from rain filled cavities beneath uprooted white oak, *Quercus alba* L. All larvae were found in association with *Ae. canadensis*. Both habitat types and associated mosquito species are consistent with those described from Delaware by Lake (1967).

Several adult specimens reared in the laboratory have been deposited in the collection of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey. The addition of *Ae. thibaulti* to the New Jersey check list brings to 60 the number of confirmed mosquito species (McNelly and Crans 1983).

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