



Fig. 1. Double-siphon of *Haemagogus equinus* larva from Tobago, W.I. Specimen cleared in phenol.

single container. Approximately fifty larvae emerged. When the larvae were at about the third stage they were examined microscopically to separate *Ae. berlimi* from *Hg. equinus* as the eggs of these two species are not readily distinguished from each other. One of the larvae was noticeably smaller in size and was observed to have two siphons (Fig. 1). This larva was separated from the others, but died 4 days later. All the other larvae were also *Hg. equinus*. The paddles were flooded 2 wk later and more *Hg. equinus* emerged.

Workers at the former Trinidad Regional Virus Laboratory, now the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) have examined thousands of mosquito larvae over a period of 25 years, but this type of aberrant larva has not been heretofore observed. The specimen has been deposited in the CAREC collection.

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A FURTHER ADDITION TO THE MOSQUITOES OF ALBERTA

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The efficacy of mosquito control programs and the abundance of *Culex tarsalis* Coquillett, the vector of Western equine encephalitis, are monitored annually by the Pesticide Chemicals Branch of Alberta Environment. This is accomplished by the use of New Jersey light traps set up at various locations in southern Alberta. In September 1982, adult specimens of the tree hole species, *Aedes hendersoni* Cockerell, were tentatively identified from light trap collections taken in Medicine Hat the previous July. The specimens were badly damaged and too brittle to make a positive identification. However, the fact that the trap was situated in a mature stand of riverine balsam poplars (*Populus balsamifera*) lent support to this tentative identification.

At the beginning of June 1983, light traps were again positioned at various locations in southern Alberta including Medicine Hat, where the trap was set up at the same location as that of 1982. In July, during a search of the balsam poplars in the vicinity of this trap, a rot hole containing larvae of *Ae. hendersoni* was found. These larvae confirmed the presence of this species in the area. Dr. D. M. Wood of the Biosystematics Research Institute in Ottawa verified the identification, and placed specimens in the national collection.

Identification of the 1983 light trap material by the senior author, using the key of Wood et al. (1979), again produced adult specimens of *Ae. hendersoni* from Medicine Hat. In addition a

single adult female *Ae. hendersoni* was identified from a trap that was located in the town of Brooks. It is most likely that small populations of this species are scattered throughout southern Alberta.

Verification of the existence of *Ae. hendersoni* now brings the total number of mosquito species occurring in Alberta to 42, and it becomes the first treehole species for the province. Further information on the previously recorded mosquito species from Alberta can be found in Enfield (1977), Wood, Dang and Ellis (1979), Darsie and Ward (1981) and Scholefield, Pritchard and Enfield (1981).

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The VMCA has aided mosquito control agencies in Virginia since 1947.