

There are four other species occurring within the range of *bradleyi* (the North Atlantic and Gulf coasts, New Jersey to Mexico) in which brown antennae have been observed in fourth instar larvae. They are *barberi*, a tree hole breeder, with antennae dark brown or black; *albimanus* and *pseudopunctipennis*, both common in the lower Rio Grande valley and with antennae varying from pale to brown; and *atropos*, also a coastal species with much the same range as *bradleyi*, but which usually breeds in waters of greater salinity (5). All of these species are easily distinguished from *bradleyi* by morphological characters, notably the reduction or absence of branches of the outer clypeal hairs.

The writer has not been able to confirm Smith's statement that *bradleyi* antennae are relatively short. By actual measurement, no appreciable difference has been found in the proportions of the antennae or heads of *bradleyi* and four other common species. The length of the anal gills is variable with the salinity of the

water. *Bradleyi* gills are not appreciably shorter than the gills of *crucians* or *quadrifasciatus* when those species are associated with *bradleyi*. Very rarely an injured antenna of a larva of another species of *Anopheles* is found to have turned dark.

References

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"ABOUT NEW JERSEY"

"Like to get into a good fight?—one that can mean more comfort for you and the family this summer? Pitch in, then, with State and County agencies who are battling the pesky mosquito on a bigger scale now that more manpower is available for the job.

"You can leave it to the professionals to go after the large breeding grounds—salt marshes, fresh water swamps and flooded areas. The vicious salt marsh mosquito is said to be the most numerous kind in New Jersey, but the authorities tell us that right close behind is the 'house mosquito' and he—or rather she, *for only the ladies bite*—is where you come in.

"Use screens and sprays around the house, of course. But since mosquitoes *must* have water to breed in, go after standing, stagnant water in your vicinity. Drain it, or pour kerosene or light fuel oil over it, a pint per 100 square feet of water area. Pyrethrum or a good larvicide will kill the 'wigglers' in the water before they can emerge as mosquitoes.

"Look around your property, says the State Extension Service, for your own skin's sake and better sleep o'nights. Empty or smash old cans. Cut up or cart away old tires where water can collect. Drain clogged roof gutters. Change water in bird baths, troughs and fountains twice a week. A check-up soon after each shower and storm will pay real dividends.

"You can't get rid of them all, of course, but new repellents are available, some developed in New Jersey for our armed forces in the Pacific, and we're told they really work.

"Wouldn't it be grand to garden or just laze around outdoors free from these buzzing, biting skeeters!"

From *Tel-News*, a leaflet of which 750,000 are enclosed by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. with monthly telephone bills.—T. D. MULHERN.

This is just as true for other states as it is for New Jersey.—EDITOR.