SCIENTIFIC NOTES

MEXICAN MOSQUITO RECORDS OF INTEREST

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Information we have recently obtained concerning Mexican treehole-breeding mosquitoes adds to our knowledge of the distribution of certain of these species. The following larval records were obtained from hides in various localities within the city of Cd. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, by personnel of the Mexican Service National Antimosquito:

- 4-5-62, 5 *Aedes* zoophilus, 4-36-62, 5 *Aedes* zoophilus, 4-36-62, 2 *Aedes* zoophilus, 2 *Aedes* triarius, 4-36-62, 1 *Aedes* zoophilus, 3 *Aedes* triarius, 4-27-62, 4 *Aedes* zoophilus, 3 *Aedes* triarius, 4-27-62, 5 *Aedes* zoophilus, 2 *Aedes* triarius, 4-30-62, 3 *Aedes* zoophilus, 2 *Aedes* triarius, 1 *Aedes* triarius, 4-30-62, 2 *Aedes* zoophilus, 4-37-62, 1 *Aedes* triarius, and 5-7-62, 2 *Aedes* zoophilus, 1 *Aedes* triarius.

We have an additional recovery of interest, in the collection of 20 larvae of *Aedes muelleri* from a treehole at Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico, 5-11-62 (D. Peniche).

The distribution of *Aedes zoophilus* given by Carpenter and LaCasse (1935) is Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas in the United States. Dyar (1935) suggests that since the species *Aedes alient* (syn. of *zoophilus*) is present in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, it is presumably also on the Mexican side of the valley. The present records indicate that this species extends into Mexico well beyond the Rio Grande Valley, as Cd. Victoria is 124 airline miles from Brownsville, Texas. Dr. Atleno Diaz Najar, Laboratorio de Entomologia, Instituto de Salud y Enfermedades Tropicales, Mexico, D.F., has told us personal communication that personnel of the Servicio Nacional Antimosquito have frequently taken this mosquito during *Aedes aegypti* surveys in Mexican cities along the Texas border.

Dyar (loc. cit.) gives the distribution of *Aedes triarius* as Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Brazil. To our knowledge the species has not previously been taken close to the Texas border than the state of San Luis Potosí. Its recovery in Cd. Victoria apparently represents an extension of the known range.

*Aedes muelleri* has been considered a rare mosquito, since prior to 1936 it was known only from four adult specimens. It was described by Dyar (1926) from an adult male and a female taken in Mexico City. The larva was described by McDonald (1977) from material taken in Arizona. It has also been taken in west Texas by Brelad (1958). This recovery from the state of Hidalgo is reported due to the paucity of Mexican records.

References Cited


The Occurrence of *Aedes dupreii* (Coquillett) and *Psorosphenia howardi* Coquillett in Delaware

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Lake and Doll (1961) reported collections of three mosquito species (*Aedes informans* Dyar & Knab, *Aedes excescens* Walker and *Gulseta mnesiocerae* Barr) not previously recorded from Delaware, which brought the total of the State list to 43. The collections of *Aedes dupreii* (Coquillett) and *Psorosphenia howardi* Coquillett, reported in this paper, bring the present total to 45.

Three second-instar *A. dupreii* larvae were collected near Thompsonville, Delaware on August 29, 1961. One larva was dipped from a rain pool in a grove of willow oaks (*Quercus phellos*) and the other two from a drain ditch at the edge of a wooded area. From these collections, one adult female was reared, one second instar died, and one fourth instar larva was preserved. A single larva of *Psorosphenia howardi* was collected on July 25, 1962 near Thompsonville, Delaware. The rain pool, from which it was taken, was in a willow oak grove adjacent to one of the *A. dupreii* collection sites, mentioned above. An adult female was reared from this collection.

Other mosquito larvae found associated with both *A. dupreii* and *P. howardi* were the following species: *A. esthias*, *A. infernalis*, *A. vocans* and *P. ferox*.

Reference Cited


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