Figure 1. Similarity dendrogram for aquatic vegetation contained in indicated ponds and showing species of mosquito larvae contained therein.

References Cited


A NEW DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORD FOR PSOROPHORA CYANESCENS (COQUILLETT) IN IOWA

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A female mosquito collected in a CDC miniature dry ice-baited light trap in Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, on September 4, 1979, has been identified as Psorophora cyanescens (Coquillett), by Dr. R. A. Ward of the Medical Entomology Project, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. National Museum of Natural History. Ps. cyanescens has not been previously collected in Iowa (Knight and Wonio 1969), although records exist for the species in Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska (Carpenter and LaCas 1955). Ps. cyanescens is a holartic and neotropical mosquito that occurs in the southeastern United States, Mexico, and Central and South America. It is often a nuisance after heavy summer rains, particularly in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana (Carpenter and LaCas 1955).

Council Bluffs is situated on the east bank of the Missouri River, adjacent to Omaha, Nebraska. The trap was situated in a shrub row along a cattail marsh approximately 1/2 mile southeast of the Missouri River. It is hoped that further trapping in this area will yield more specimens.

Literature Cited


AUTOCYANGEN IN CULEX TARSALIS COQUILLETT (DIPTERA: CULICIDAE)

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It has been reported by Bellamy and Kardos (1958) and Chao (1958) that certain laboratory strains of Culex tarsalis Coquillett will reproduce without blood meals. According to William Wilder (personal communication, October 1978), autogeny is built into Cx. tarsalis. We have not, however, seen photographs of gravid ovaries from nulliparous Cx. tarsalis females.

Our colony of Cx. tarsalis, started from eggs furnished by William Wilder at the University of California Mosquito Control Laboratory in Fresno, was maintained in the California State University, Los Angeles Biology Department for 1 year. On 12 April 1978 one autogenous egg raft was collected from a 35°C adult cage. It appeared small and characteristically triangular in shape. The autogenous egg raft represents 0.3% of all egg rafts oviposited by the colony.
Figure 1. Gravid eggs within ovary dissected from autogenous Culex tarsalis adult female raised at 38°C (× 60). f follicle, g germarium, go gravid ovary.

Figure 2. Maturing eggs within ovary dissected from autogenous Culex tarsalis adult female raised at 38°C (× 105). d eggs developing eggs, s spermatheca.

Additional autogenous evidence was provided from dissections. Two of the nulliparous Cx. tarsalis females raised at 38°C (Figures 1 and 2) and one of the nulliparous females raised at 39°C (Figure 3) had ovaries with developed or developing eggs. These three autogenous females represent 1.3% of all dissected nulliparous females.

References Cited

See page 120 for Figure 3.
Figure 3. Maturing eggs within ovary dissected from autogenous *Culex tarsalis* adult female raised at 39°C (× 105). lo lateral oviduct, me maturing eggs, o ovary.

**POSITION AVAILABLE—EFFECTIVE JULY 19, 1980**

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The Jefferson Parish Department of Mosquito Control is seeking Assistant Director. If you are interested in this career opportunity and you believe that you possess the qualifications of training and experience to serve as Assistant Director of a large suburban (next to New Orleans) Mosquito Control District, please send résumé and desired salary to:

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