mosquito breeding habitats such as woodland pools, rock holes, catch basins and abandoned swimming pools.

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## ERRATUM: *AEDES ALBOPICTUS* DOES NOT OCCUR IN AFRICA

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In the paper "*Aedes albopictus* in Memphis, Tennessee (USA): an achievement of modern transportation?" (Reiter, P. and R. F. Darsie, Jr., 1984, *Mosq. News* 44(3):396–399), we stated that *Ae. albopictus* (Skuse) occurs on the African mainland in Djibouti. We based this on a table of the geographic distribution of the species given by Ho Beng-Chuan, Chan Kai-Lok and Chan Yow-Cheong (1973), "The biology and bionomics of *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse)" *Vector Control in Southeast Asia; Proceedings of the First SEAMEO Workshop,* pp. 125–143. Following an inquiry by Dr. F. Rodhain of the Institut Pasteur, Paris, we traced this record to its origin, "Boat off Djibouti (as *scutellaris* Walker, Doreau, 1909)" which was mentioned by Mattingly, P. F. (1953) "The subgenus *Stegomyia* (Diptera: Culicidae) in the Ethiopian region. II. Distribution of species confirmed to the east and south African region," *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Entomology* 3(1):1–65, but which Mattingly stressed was based on a casual observation and could not be confirmed. Dr. Rodhain has assured us that the species was not present in Djibouti when he worked there in 1973–74, and so we feel that we were in error when we included that country in our distribution map for the species. We should also add that, in a separate part of their paper, Ho Beng-Chuan et al. did state that *Ae. albopictus* does not appear on the African mainland.

## NEW STATE RECORDS FOR *AEDES COMMUNIS* AND *AEDES PUNCTOR* IN CONNECTICUT

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While conducting an extensive larval survey for microsporidian pathogens of northern *Aedes* mosquitoes, several 4th instar larvae and pupae of *Aedes communis* (De Geer) and *Aedes punctor* (Kirby) were collected from Mohawk State Forest in Cornwall, Connecticut. Collections of both mosquito species were initially made on May 17, 1984 in a heavily wooded mixed hardwood forest at an elevation of 445 meters. The forest was dominated by oaks, *Quercus* spp., maples, *Acer* spp., birches, *Betula* spp., and beech, *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh. Also present but scattered were eastern hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr. and eastern white pine, *Pinus strobus* L.

Larvae and pupae of *Ae. communis* were found in a manmade, mountain roadside drainage ditch (approx. 2 m x 2 m in size and 30 cm deep) located 0.1 km south of Lookout Tower. The ditch was lined with leaves and large rocks and contained cool clear water that was slightly acidic (pH 6.5). Mosquito species found in association with *Ae. communis* included *Aedes abserratus* (Felt and Young), *Ae. canadensis canadensis* (Theobald), *Ae. excrucians* (Walker) and *Ae. provocans* (Walker).

Fourth instar larvae and pupae of *Ae. punctor* were collected from a small leaf lined pool

(approx. 20 cm deep) located within a large permanent swamp that was approximately 0.5 km NE of Black Spruce Bog. The swamp was surrounded by fallen trees and large coniferous trees and contained water that was highly acidic (pH 5.5). Mosquito species associated with *Ae. punctor* included *Ae. abserratus, Ae. canadensis canadensis* and *Culiseta morsitans* (Theobald).

Identifications were made from 4th instar larvae and confirmed with adult female specimens that emerged from field-collected pupae. The area was revisited 2 years later on May 9, 1986 and several 4th instar larvae of both species were again collected from the same breeding habitats.

Both habitat types and associated mosquito species are consistent with those reported from neighboring New York where *Ae. communis* and *Ae. punctor* are very common and abundant throughout the high elevations (in excess of 457 m) of the Adirondack Mountains, occurring in cool temporary pools with acidic water in heavily wooded mixed or coniferous forests (Barnes et al. 1950, Means 1979). *Aedes communis* and *Ae. punctor* have also been reported from nearby Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire and as far south as Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the eastern portion of their ranges (Carpenter and LaCasse 1955, Darsie and Ward 1981).

In Canada, both species are abundant and widely distributed throughout forested areas. *Aedes communis* is most frequently found in deciduous forest pools in which there is a high tannic acid content while *Ae. punctor* is more consistently collected in coniferous forest pools, usually surrounding sphagnum bogs, where they are associated with *Ae. abserratus* and *Ae. cinereus* Meigen (Wood et al. 1979).

These collection records bring the total number of mosquito species known to occur in Connecticut to 46 and the total number of *Aedes* spp. to 23 (Wallis 1960, Darsie and Ward 1981). Larval and adult specimens have been deposited in the collection of The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

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## ACTIVITY OF *CULEX QUINQUEFASCIATUS* IN AN UNDERGROUND STORM DRAIN IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS[1]

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Published information on *Culex quinquefasciatus* Say repeatedly affirms that this species responds directly to cool temperatures by extending the length of its life cycle, rather than by interrupting development with a true state of diapause (Eldridge 1966, 1968; Wilton and Smith 1985). Observations of winter activity in populations of *Cx. quinquefasciatus* in Texas (Hayes and Hsi 1975, Strickman 1983) corroborate the belief that this mosquito can resume activity any time the weather warms sufficiently. With this background, we suspected that a protected site might harbor either concentrations of inactive mosquitoes or a confined population of active adults.

We chose a study site in southeastern San Antonio, where populations of *Cx. quinquefasciatus* were known to be high. The site is a large square (4 × 4 m) storm drain (designated City Project Number 55) which opens into the San Antonio River. Culverts without catch basins enter the drain under most street intersections. Most of the time, water flowed in a shallow (2 to 6 cm) sheet along the floor of the drain with only a few small pools formed on the cement floor.

Adult mosquitoes in the drain were sampled with a battery-operated light trap (Driggers et al. 1980). The trap was hung 2 m above the

[1] Opinions and assertions contained herein are the private views of the authors and are not to be construed as official, nor as reflecting the views or endorsements of the U.S. Army, or the Department of Defense.

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