

## EDITORIAL NOTICE—SCIENTIFIC NAMES

The scientific name of a species should be spelled out in its entirety the first time it is used in a title, abstract or the text. Thereafter, the appropriate generic abbreviation may be used after the initial citation of a species. The one exception is that sentences should commence with the complete generic name. Subgeneric names do not need to be mentioned unless an author wishes to make significant comparisons between different subgenera.

Names of authors of species are not used in either the title or the abstract. In the text, they should only be mentioned the first time a species is cited. The names of well-known authors may be abbreviated as follows: Coquillett = Coq., Fabricius = Fabr., Linnaeus = Linn. and Wiedemann = Wied.

Current nomenclature for mosquitoes of North America, north of Mexico can be found in the Darsie-Ward key (1981). For other areas, consult the Knight-Stone mosquito catalog (1977) and its supplements (Knight 1978, Ward 1984).

Abbreviations for genera of Culicidae commonly mentioned in *The Journal of The American Mosquito Control Association* follows [the complete list may be found in *Mosquito News* 40:431 (1980)]:

*Aedes* = Ae.  
*Anopheles* = An.  
*Armigeres* = Ar.  
*Coquillettia* = Cq.  
*Culex* = Cx.  
*Culiseta* = Cs.  
*Deinocerites* = De.  
*Limatus* = Li.  
*Mansonia* = Ma.

*Orthopodomyia* = Or.  
*Psorophora* = Ps.  
*Sabethes* = Sa.  
*Toxorhynchites* = Tx.  
*Trichoprosopon* = Tr.  
*Tripterooides* = Tp.  
*Uranotaenia* = Ur.  
*Wyeomyia* = Wy.

It is not necessary to use 'Diptera: Culicidae' in the title or a footnote. However, the writer should use 'Diptera: Ceratopogonidae', etc. for other families of biting flies.