

The servi-car type of motorcycle is preferable to the old style side car, as they are easier to steer when loaded with oil and less liable to defects such as bending of the frame. The clutch occasionally has to be replaced due to the excessive number of starts and stops. Rough, unpaved roads are avoided as much as possible.

After completion of the catch basin spraying program, the motorcycles are used for inspection of home premises, wet

lots and field inspection where it is not necessary to leave the road.

Bibliography

CLARKE, J. LYELL, 1928, Report Upon Mosquito Control Operations, DesPlaines Valley Mosquito Abatement District, p. 13-16.

CLARKE, J. LYELL, 1942, Mechanized Mosquito Control: Puddle Jumper, Swamp Angel, Dinosaur Skeeter Eater, and Corner Cutter. Proceedings, 29th Annual Meeting, New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association, p. 164.

THE MOSQUITO FISH *GAMBUSIA AFFINIS* (BAIRD AND GIRARD) IN ALBERTA

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Recently the writer observed a reference by Dr. Don M. Rees in COPEIA regarding the introduction into Utah of the top feeding minnow *Gambusia affinis*. Rees stated that to his knowledge these fish had never been successfully introduced so far north where the winters were as severe as they are in Utah. Rees at that time was unaware that the late Mr. Eric Hearle and the writer, during mosquito abatement studies for the Canadian Entomological Branch at Banff in 1924, had introduced this fish into Alberta. At that time approximately 200 fish were imported from California and held for some months in a cold woodland pool near the field laboratory. Here they remained vigorous and healthy but did not multiply. From this stock about 25 fish were planted in the warm waters overflowing from the Cave and Basin swimming pool at Banff. These waters flooded an extensive area of swampland below the swimming pool. The waters of this swamp (which was a prolific breeding place for mosquitoes) were foul and emitted a strong sulphur odor.

In fact, *Culiseta inornata* larvae in the swamp were coated with a deposition of sulphur which gave them a most remarkable appearance but did not appear to inhibit their development.

Following the reading of Rees' article the Superintendent of the Banff National Park was communicated with and inquiries made regarding the fate of the *G. affinis* planted in Banff waters in 1924. A reply was received stating that these swamps had been checked by the Park Warden Service as recently as the summer of 1953 and the presence of numerous schools of these minnows at that time was confirmed. This extends the northern limit for the successful establishment of *G. affinis* by several hundreds of miles. Incidentally, the presence of these minnows in Banff waters has puzzled many visiting zoologists.

Literature Cited

REES, DON M., 1934. Notes on Mosquito Fish in Utah, *Gambusia affinis* (Baird and Girard) COPEIA No. 4, pp. 157-159.