

OPERATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES

NEW PENNSYLVANIA RECORD FOR
Orthopodomyia alba BAKER

WILLIAM WILLS AND GEORGE WHITMYRE, JR.

Pennsylvania Department of Health, P.O. Box 90
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Orthopodomyia alba Baker is reported as far north as New York (Baker 1936, Barnes et al. 1950), and New Jersey (Lake 1953). On September 10, 1969, larval collections were taken from a tree hole located at the Perry County Y.M.C.A., approximately three miles west of Duncannon, Pennsylvania. Collections have been taken from this area periodically throughout each year since 1962. This is the first appearance of *O. alba* in the State. Other species collected from the same tree hole include *Orthopodomyia signifera*, *Aedes triseriatus*, *Toxorhynchites rutilus*, and *Anopheles barberi*. *O. alba* represented only about 5 percent of the collection which was mainly *O. signifera* and *An. barberi*.

Wills and McElhattan 1968, indicated 45 species of mosquitoes reported from Pennsylvania. The addition of *O. alba* brings the list of Pennsylvania species to 46.

References

BAKER, F. C. 1936. A new species of *Orthopodomyia*, *O. alba* sp. n. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 38:1-7.

BARNES, R. C., H. L. FELTON and C. A. WILSON. 1950. An annotated list of the mosquitoes of New York. Mosq. News. 10:69-84.

LAKE, R. W. 1953. New mosquito distribution records for New Jersey. N. J. Mosq. Exterm. Assn. Proc. 40:152-155.

WILLS, W. and V. McELHATTAN. 1968. Additions to the list of *Aedes* sp. in Pennsylvania. Mosq. News. 28(1):1968.

THE PRESENCE OF *Aedes fitchii* (FELT & YOUNG) IN NEW MEXICO

THEODORE A. WOLFF¹

This note reports the collection of a mosquito species believed not reported previously from New Mexico.

On May 19, 1970 the author, accompanied by Sandoval County Sanitarian, Daniel Reed, visited the Rancho de Chaparral Girl Scout Camp in

the Jemez Mountains in order to investigate breeding at the camp.

The camp is located in the Jemez Mountains in the Cañon of the Rio de Las Vacas in northern Sandoval County. A shallow, grassy pond along the entrance to the camp was checked and fully developed *Aedes fitchii* larvae and pupae were collected at about 2/dip. The elevation at the place where the larvae were collected is approximately 7,800 feet. The camp is located in a ponderosa pine forest.

Because of New Mexico's highly diversified ecology it can be expected that additional distribution records will be reported from time to time, particularly in areas where limited collecting has been carried out, such as mountain habitats and tree holes.

The author wishes to thank Mr. Fred Harmston, USPHS, Greeley Field Station, Greeley, Colorado, for confirmation of identification.

References

CARPENTER, STANLEY J. and LACASSE, WALTER J. 1955. Mosquitoes of North America. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press. Pp. 181-183.

HILL, SAMUEL O., SMITTLE, BURRELL J. and PHILIPS, FLOUROY M. 1958. Distribution of mosquitoes in the Fourth U. S. Army Area. Fourth U. S. Army Medical Laboratory. Fort Sam Houston, Texas. 155 Pp.

FERGUSON, F. F. and McNEEL, T. E. 1954. The mosquitoes of New Mexico. Mosquito News 14(1):30-31.

A CANOPY TRAP FOR COLLECTING TABANIDAE¹

E. P. CATTS

The trap described here is an attempt to combine features of the Malaise trap (Townes, 1962), the DeFoliart-Morris trap (1967) and the Manitoba trap (Thornsteinson, 1958) into an inexpensive portable device used primarily for collecting tabanids. These features include the attractiveness to tabanids of a dark shiny target, an open canopy and the trapping principle of a window. In addition, portability, ease of installation and low cost of manufacture were sought.

¹ Published as Miscellaneous Paper No. 624 with the approval of the Director of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station. Publication No. 400 of the Department of Entomology and Applied Ecology.

¹ New Mexico Health and Social Services Department.