

between 1966 and 1969 by the Louisville-Jefferson County Board of Health. Collections were made on a regular basis as part of the larval and adult surveying of the Jefferson County area. Details of the operation of the Board of Health in mosquito control have been reported by Covell (1968).

Of the mosquitoes in Jefferson County, *Culex pipiens* uses the widest variety of potential sites open to the ovipositing female. This species is followed by *Culex restuans* and *Aedes vexans* in a diversity of habitats. The potential for habitat diversity of these three species appears to be related to population size, for *C. pipiens*, *C. restuans*, and *A. vexans* are the most abundant species in collections of larvae and adults.

Sewage treatment plant lagoons are of particular interest as mosquito breeding sites. Because they offer excellent breeding sites, these man-made lagoons often become a nuisance and public health hazard. Over 4,600 larvae were collected from the facilities within sewage treatment plants in Jefferson County between 1966 and 1969. The most abundant species was *C. pipiens*. *C. restuans* was relatively common. Larvae of *Anopheles punctipennis*, *Orthopodomyia signifera* and *Psorophora confinnis* made rare appearances.

In addition to the habitats listed in Table 1, several species of mosquitoes were found breeding in other situations. Collections from discarded tires contained specimens of *A. triseriatus*, *A. vexans*, *C. pipiens*, *C. restuans*, and *C. territans*. An abandoned automobile served as a breeding site for *C. pipiens* and *C. restuans*. Larvae of *C. pipiens* were also found in discarded refrigerators, bath tubs, and wash racks. In an uncovered rowboat, *C. pipiens*, *C. restuans*, and *C. territans* were collected. Larvae of *A. punctipennis* were found in a variety of open container-type areas such as tin cans and cardboard boxes. Few of these breeding sites produced great numbers of mosquito larvae. This was similar to the findings of Young and Christopher (1944); as in their study, the results emphasize the difference between habitat preference and habitat tolerance.

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A NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORD FOR THE MOSQUITO IRIDESCENT VIRUS (MIV)¹ D. W. HALL² AND R. E. LOWE³

The first report of an iridescent virus being pathogenic to mosquitoes was made by Clark *et al.* (1965). They observed larvae of the black salt-marsh mosquito, *Aedes taeniorhynchus* (Wied.) collected near Vero Beach, Florida, to exhibit an iridescent orange color and to be infected with a cytoplasmic, noninclusion virus which they designated as mosquito iridescent virus (MIV). Shortly thereafter, Weiser (1965) reported a similar virus that produced a greenish opalescence in larvae of *Aedes annulipes* (Meigen) and *Aedes cantans* (Meigen) collected in southwestern Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Chapman *et al.* (1966) found MIV-infected *A. taeniorhynchus* on the coast of Louisiana and reported color variation of the diseased larvae from brownish orange to blue-green. It has since been shown that this variation is due to two different isolates of the virus, and they have been designated as the R (regular) MIV and the T (turquoise) MIV respectively (Matta and Lowe, 1970).

A. taeniorhynchus larvae collected June 17, 1969, from North Key, an island off the west coast of Florida, near Cedar Key, were examined and two were found to be infected with RMIV. Three additional collections were made from North Key and one from a second island, Atsena Otie Key, during the summer to determine the incidence of infection. The number of patently infected larvae in these collections is shown in Table I, and these results are comparable to

TABLE I.—Incidence of RMIV in *Aedes taeniorhynchus* larvae

Collection site	Date	No. Examined	No. Infected
North Key	7/12	4439	5
North Key	7/17	1338	2
North Key	8/8	3551	1
Atsena Otie Key	8/8	3500	4
Totals		12,828	12

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²Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601.

³Entomology Research Division, Agr. Res. Serv., USDA, Gainesville, Florida 32601.

those reported by Chapman *et al.* (1966) from Louisiana.

The location of these collections, in addition to those reported previously, suggests that RMIV is present throughout the distribution range of *A. taeniorhynchus*. It is of interest that TMIV has been reported only from Louisiana and was not observed in any of our collections from the west coast of Florida. These results indicate that this isolate may not be as prevalent as RMIV, although this may simply reflect the lack of a concentrated search for mosquito viruses in this area.

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