

ceptibility; and attractants and repellents. As far as I know, this is the only annual review devoted exclusively to mosquitoes, and the price has been kept low so that most can afford it.

I have not mentioned computer searches avail-

able in some libraires, colleges and commercial companies because most of these are too costly for the average person even to think about. With the tools which I have mentioned, one should be able to obtain the publications one needs.

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NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR
LUTZOMYIA GOMEZI (NITZULESCU)
AND *L. CHIAPANENSIS* (DAMPF)
FROM HONDURAS

R. W. INTERMILL¹ AND W. B. MULLER²

The general distribution and identification of Phlebotomines in Central America is not well documented. However, exhaustive collections of sand flies from Panama have revealed some 67 species (Christensen 1972). Knowledge of sand flies occurring in Honduras, C.A. is provided from collections by Gorgas Memorial Laboratory personnel who identified 17 species in 1953-1954 (Fairchild and Hertig 1959). During a visit to Honduras in July of 1975, several species of sand flies were collected. Two of these species, *Lutzomyia gomezi* and *L. chiapanensis*, had not been previously recorded from Honduras and constitute new distribution records.

The first record of *L. gomezi* in Central America was from Panama (Fairchild and Hertig 1948), and this anthropophilic species is considered a potential vector of *Leishmania braziliensis* (Lainson and Shaw 1972). This species has also been reported from El Salvador (Rosabal and Trejos 1964), Nicaragua (Fairchild and Hertig 1959), and Costa Rica (Rosabal 1954). Therefore, this record from Honduras is not surprising. *Lutzomyia chiapanensis* was first described from Mexico by Dampf (1947). Fairchild and Hertig (1948) characterized this species from Panama one year later. Collections by Trapido and Galindo in 1953 from La Libertad, resulted in distribution records for this species from El Salvador (Fairchild and Hertig 1957). Rosabal (1954) reported *L. chiapanensis* from Barranca, Costa Rica from collections by H. W. Kumm. Although it is presumed to be an anthropophilic species (Dampf 1947), its importance as a vector of disease is unknown.

A single *L. gomezi* was aspirated from a burro in Yuscaran, a village of 1500 inhabitants, located approximately 60 kilometers east of the capital city, Tegucigalpa. Two specimens of *L. chiapanensis* were collected by CDC light trap in the small village of El Tenideros, located approximately 10 kilometers from Yuscaran. Identifica-

tions of both species were made by Mr. David G. Young, Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

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¹Present Address: US Army MEDDAC, CZ, Health and Environment Activity, APO 09827.

²Present Address: US Army MEDDAC, CZ, Clinical Laboratory APO 09827.