

one end was attached to the protruding loop of the wire frame and passed through a nearly closed side vent window. The operator of the moving vehicle could pull the cord while driving. The result was that the serration on the block moved and tore open the bottom of the bag thereby releasing the insects. There was little opportunity for the released flies to enter the vehicle. We are presently releasing an average of 140,000 sterile stable flies daily over an 84 square mile area in 3 man-hours. This container could easily be used for other insects such as mosquitoes with satisfactory results.

A NEW NORTHERN LIMIT FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF *ORTHOPODOMYIA SIGNIFERA*

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Orthopodomyia signifera (Coquillett) has been reported from Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and in 36 states and the District of Columbia in the United States (Zavortink 1968). It has also been recorded from Point Pelee National Park, Ontario (41 56'N, 82 31'W) (Smith and Trimble 1973). The finding at Point Pelee was the first record of the species in Canada.

From May to October, 1975-76, tree holes containing water suitable for mosquito larvae were checked in southwestern Ontario. Two larvae of *Or. signifera* were collected September 26, 1975 at Guelph, Ontario (43 34'N, 80 16'W). The larvae were reared to adults and identified according to Carpenter and La Casse (1955). The specimens were verified by the Biosystematics Research Institute, Ottawa. The record at Guelph represents the northern limit for the distribution of *Or. signifera*. The larvae were collected from a cavity 18 cm. in diameter and 10 cm. deep located 0.7 m. above ground, in the side of the trunk of a silver maple (*Acer saccharium* L.). During 1975-76, the tree hole always contained water. The water had suspended particles of organic mat-

ter and periodically the surface was covered with a scum. The water in the tree hole froze completely to the bottom of the cavity during the winter. Other mosquito larvae, found in association with the *Or. signifera*, were *Aedes triseriatus* (Say) and *Culex restuans* Theob.

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THE OCCURRENCE OF *AEDES PROVOCANS* IN PENNSYLVANIA

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On April 21, 1975, a single fourth instar larva of *Aedes* (*Ochlerotatus*) *provocans* (Walker) was collected from a shallow woodland pool near Ridge Road, Point Township, Northumberland County. For the past 74 years, *Ae. provocans* has been known as *Ae. (Och.) trichurus* (Dyar). In 1977, Wood synonymized *trichurus* with *Ae. (Och.) provocans* (Walker); the latter name has priority over *trichurus*. The temporary pooling where the larva was found is caused by wet weather spring water being trapped in depressions along a mountain bench that parallels the Susquehanna River's North Branch. The specimen was preserved and mounted, and presented for verification to the Medical Entomology Laboratory of the Department of Environmental Resources in Harrisburg.

Other mosquito species occupying the same pools were *Ae. (Och.) abserratus* (Felt and

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