

During the course of an arbovirus surveillance project in Macon County, Alabama, conducted by the authors, 72 females of *Ae. trivittatus* were initially collected on October 10, 1979 at the edge of a wooded area near the Tuskegee Institute campus. These specimens were collected in a miniature CDC light trap baited with CO₂. A second collection of 47 female *Ae. trivittatus* was recorded from the same location on October 12, 1979 using the same collection method. An intense search of the area was conducted in an attempt to collect larvae, however, none was collected. Rainfall records indicated that the last significant rainfall was 3 weeks prior to these collections.

The authors' identification of the species was verified by Dr. K. L. Knight of the Entomology Department, North Carolina State University and Mr. E. L. Peyton, Research Entomologist, Medical Entomology Project-NHB-15, to whom we are deeply grateful. Six specimens have been deposited with the Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum.

King et al. (1960) listed a total of 51 species of mosquitoes in the State of Alabama. O'Meara and Craig (1970) added *Aedes atropalpus* to the list. This initial collection of *Ae. trivittatus* brings the total known species of mosquitoes for the State of Alabama to 53.

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A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF HYDRODROMID MITES ON THE MOSQUITO POPULATION OF SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.

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Over a 4-month period, May 1, to August 30, 1979 adult mosquitoes were collected in Saratoga County, N.Y. The collections were carried out, in part, as a yearly survey for assessing arboviral populations, and subsequent control efforts.

Most of the mosquitoes collected in 1979 were identified to species and pooled for virus isolation. From the 9,551 mosquitoes pooled (199 pools), roughly 1.08% of the specimens were found to host parasitic mites of the family Hydrodromidae. All of the mites that were observed and recorded were found only on those mosquitoes which were collected and pooled (168 pools) in June and July of 1979.

The total number of mites found on any one mosquito were from 1 (on all species) to 26 mites found on *Aedes canadensis*. Positioning of mites on mosquitoes was generally restricted to the thorax, abdomen and head regions respectively, although one mite (probably due to crowding) was found attached to the femur of an *Ae. canadensis* specimen.

Although more specimens of *Ae. canadensis* (27.19% of the total mosquitoes with mites) were found to host hydrodromids, specimens

Table 1. The frequency distribution of adult mosquitoes hosting a given number of hydrodromid mites, Saratoga County, N.Y., 1979.

Mosquitoes	Number of Mites Attached						Total Mi	% of Total Mi
	1	2	3	4	5 or more but < 10	> 10	Total Mo	% of Total Mo
<i>Aedes canadensis</i>	12	8	3		3	2	<u>95</u> 28	<u>28.70</u> 27.19
<i>Aedes stimulans</i>	9	6	5	1	2	1	<u>65</u> 24	<u>19.64</u> 23.30
<i>Aedes communis</i>	6	3	2		1		<u>23</u> 12	<u>6.95</u> 11.65
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	4	4	2	1			<u>22</u> 11	<u>6.65</u> 10.68
<i>Aedes trivittatus</i>	1						<u>1</u> 1	<u>.30</u> .97
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	6	7	4	4	1	4	<u>124</u> 26	<u>37.46</u> 25.24
<i>Culiseta</i> sp.	1						<u>1</u> 1	<u>.30</u> .97
Total Mi	39	56	48	24	46	118	331	
Total Mo	39	28	16	6	7	7	103	
% of Total Mi	11.78	16.92	14.50	7.25	13.90	35.65		
% of Total Mo	37.86	27.18	15.53	5.83	6.80	6.80		

Mi=Mites.

Mo=Mosquitoes.

of *Coquillettidia perturbans* contained the greatest percentage (37.46%) of mites per population of those mosquitoes with mites (Table 1). The overall mite infested mosquito population of 103 specimens may be compared (Table 1) with the total mite population (331) distribution and their occurrence on individual specimens in each population.

At the present time, little is known of

mosquito-hydrodromid, host-parasite relationships or the microecology of hydrodromid populations.

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FEEDING BY THE ADULT MIDGE
CHIRONOMUS THUMMI ON DRY SUGAR
SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES MEDIAN
LONGEVITY IN BOTH SEXES

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It was shown by Goff (1972) that adults of *Chironomus riparius* will feed on sucrose-water

syrup in captivity. After adding food coloring to the syrup, he could demonstrate feeding in