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Notes on the Occurrence of *Anopheles georgianus* King in Louisiana¹

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At the time this report was first prepared in December, 1942, a search of the published literature revealed that *Anopheles georgianus* King had been reported only from five counties in Georgia, its type locality (Bellamy, 1939; King, 1939; King, Bradley, and McNeel, 1942). Since that time a report has appeared (King, *et al.* 1943) listing this species from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and two localities—Camp Livingston and Camp Polk—in Louisiana. The scarcity of ecological data in all but the first records from the type locality prompt the submission of the following records with ecological notes at this time. Records are listed as follows:

La. #7. DeRidder, Louisiana, 11-III-42, W. W. Wirth. Breeding in hillside seepage puddles roughly 4 to 30 inches in diameter and up to 4 inches deep; full sun; water clear. Vegetation: filamentous yellow-green algae in the water; edges very grassy; area marked by growth of pitcher plants (*Sarracenia sledgii*), bog orchids, sundew (*Drosera* sp.), in cut-over pine land. Larval associates: *Aedes canadensis* (Theob.) (all stages, 1-10 per dip), *Corethrella brakeleyi* Coq. (scarce). Density: heavy breeding, 1-10 per dip, all stages.

La. #9. Camp Polk, Leesville, Louisiana, 12-III-42, W. W. Wirth. Breeding in very grassy hillside seep areas near the top of the hill. Puddles mostly 4 to 12 inches in diameter and up to 2 inches deep; water clear; in full sun. Vegetation: filamentous yellow-green algae in water; edges very grassy, grass hiding the smaller puddles; in cutover pine land. Larval associates: none. Density: heavy breeding, 1-9 per dip, all stages, larger stages predominating.

La. #54. Ruston, Louisiana, 17-V-42, W. W. Wirth. Breeding in a boggy hillside seep area in a pasture. Puddles small, 6 to 12 inches in diameter, up to 2 inches deep; water clear; in full sun. Vegetation: light growth of yellow-green algae in water; edges very grassy; entire area heavily overgrown with pitcher plants (*Sarracenia sledgii*). Larval associates: *Psorophora confinnis* (L.-Arr.) (less than

1 per dip, large), *Culex salinarius* Coq. (1-10 per dip, all stages). Density: 1-2 per dip, all stages.

La. #64. Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, 8-VIII-42, W. W. Wirth. Breeding in grassy seep areas at the bases of hills adjoining a heavily wooded swamp area. Hills with light stand of cutover pine. Puddles small, mostly 6 to 18 inches in diameter, up to 2 inches deep; water clear, cold, current apparent in larger spring heads; full sun to one-half shade. Edges of puddles grassy. Larval associates: *Theobaldia melanura* (Coq.) (very common, 2-8 per dip, all stages, tending to breed in the shadier places, leaving the *Anopheles* in the sunnier puddles). Density: scarce, less than 1 per dip, mostly first and second stages, with very few mature larvae.

DISCUSSION. Collections were made with a standard white enameled dipper and densities were reported as average number of larvae collected per dip. All identifications were made on fourth instar larvae using a compound microscope. Adults reared from collection La. #7 were identified as *Anopheles crucians* group. All larvae conformed well to the description of *georgianus* King (King 1939). In the field the identification of *A. georgianus* King larvae could be fairly accurately predicted by their very constant dark color (very dark greenish or brownish to black) and their occurrence in the small acid hillside seepage puddles. Larvae of this species were never collected in the large streams or ponds in the areas where they occurred, but were confined to the small hillside puddles about the size of hoofprints or slightly larger. These observations seem to point out a definite habitat in Louisiana similar to that reported by Bellamy (1939) and King (1939) as the typical habitat in Georgia.

SUMMARY. 1. The occurrence of *Anopheles georgianus* King is reported from four localities in Louisiana and ecological notes are given.

LITERATURE CITED

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