



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Number showing pest infection.....	0
Places lined and disinfected	227
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	17
Blocks covered with Danyz virus.....	10
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance.....	6
Abated	5
Undergoing abatement	3
Total number plumbing inspections.....	80

Anopheles mosquitoes found at Key West, Fla.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Gardiner reports, August 4, as follows:

I have to report the discovery of mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* in Key West, by Mr. George N. MacDonell.

The first were found on July 29, since which time Mr. MacDonell has seen 41 of the insects, of which number he has captured 36 and has kindly furnished all the physicians of the city with specimens, some of which I am sending under separate cover.

They have been identified by him as *Anopheles argyrotarsis* Desv., subspecies *albipes*, Theo., and all those taken were females and excepting two that were found in a stable in the suburbs of the city, where it seems they were attracted by the horses kept there, as several were filled with blood when found. He has not as yet located their breeding place, nor have they been seen elsewhere in the city, but he is still investigating the subject.

This discovery is an important one in view of the fact that for years Key West has enjoyed immunity from malarial fevers, and systematic search of the island has heretofore failed to demonstrate the presence of any of the genus *Anopheles*.

Also the species *Argyrotarsis*, a rare one in the United States, having been found in numbers in Veracruz by working party Number I of the Yellow Fever Institute, and the comparatively recent establishment of a line of fruit carriers from Mexico to Key West suggests their introduction to the island in that way; and in view of the prevalence of malignant quotidian malaria in Veracruz at the time of the flight of the *Argyrotarsis*, that measures of prophylaxis should be adopted here.

Sole credit for the discovery is due Mr. MacDonell, who is an undergraduate in medicine and a member of the fourth-year class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Atlanta, Ga.

REPLY.

AUGUST 11, 1904.

Passed Assistant Surg. C. H. GARDNER,
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Key West, Fla.

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of August 4, 1904, and the specimens of mosquitoes transmitted therewith, which latter have been referred to Prof. L. O. Howard, consulting entomologist of the Bureau. The mosquitoes are identified by him as the *Anopheles albipes*, Theobald.

By direction of the Surgeon-General.

Respectfully,

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Assistant Surgeon-General.