Mosquitoes of the Tewantin District. Qd. Nat. 15:43-45

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On her head was a Southwester, the smell of the paint kept the Blacks from taking it. Around her loins were part of the legs and waistband of a pair of Trowsers, which covered part of her thighs, wound round with Vines twenty fold as well for delicacy as the preservation of her marriage and Ear rings which she concealed under the Vines, and the only articles that were saved from those savage hands."

Lieut. Otter writes—"After walking about 25 miles [from Double Island Point] we found a mark in the sand, which had been previously agreed upon as a sign to halt. We had not been there more than half an hour when Graham appeared with four natives and gave us the gratifying intelligence that he succeeded, and that Mrs. Fraser was waiting close at hand for a cloak to cover her . . ."

Lieut. Otter was accompanied by the two corporals and the coxswain, all of whom were well armed for the purpose of rendering any assistance that might be required.

They travelled all night the twenty-five miles occasionally carrying Mrs. Fraser, and reached the boats at Double Island Point at about three o’clock the next morning.

The two men who were rescued near Laguna Bay were brought across Lake Fyans in canoes.

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MOSQUITOES OF THE TEWANTIN DISTRICT
E. N. Marks.

In a previous note (1947, Q’ld. Naturalist 13 (3) : 54-55) fourteen species of mosquitoes were recorded from the Noosa-Tewantin area. The list for the district has now been increased to thirty species, mainly as a result of collections made during the Easter camp at Boreen Point (15-19th April, 1954), when twenty-two species were taken.

The similarity in geology and botany between this area and the southern end of Moreton Bay has been remarked upon. Twenty of twenty-eight mosquito species recorded from Dunwich (1949, Q’ld. Naturalist 14 (1) : 9-12) are known from the Tewantin district and the remainder may be expected to occur there also.

Mosquitoes at Boreen Point, though never encountered in large numbers were remarkable for the variety of species and for the scarcity or absence of several usually
common in this type of country. Of the species previously recorded in the district, *Aedes alternans*, *A. rubrithorax*, *A. multiplex*, *A. lineatopennis*, *A. kochi* and *Culex* sp. near *cylindricus* were not taken. The outstanding find was the small non-biting *Uvarobium atra* adults of which were resting above a small brushy pool among the roots of a tea tree on the edge of the lake. This species was not previously known to occur south of Townsville. *U. pygmaea* larvae were found in a tea tree swamp nearby. *Aedes funerarius*, *A. vigilar*, *A. nactuscriptus*, *A. gahiensis*, *Taeniorynchus linealis*, *T. xanthogaster*, *T. uniformis*, *Culex annulirostris*, *C. sitiens* and *Aedes quinipipes* were taken biting by day in bush and the last five were also taken biting at night outside the huts. Of these only *A. funerarius*, *C. annulirostris* and *C. sitiens* were at all common. Species of *Taeniorynchus* apparently are of seasonal occurrence in South Queensland. In summer *T. linealis* are often numerous in the coastal heath country, but only a single battered specimen was taken here, probably indicating that this species' period of emergence had ended. On the other hand, *T. xanthogaster* and *T. uniformis* were more numerous and in fresh condition suggesting that emergence was still in progress.

Another species biting by day in the bush was previously recorded from Noosa and Dunwich as *Aedes similis* but now is known to be a distinct unnamed species.

A specimen of *Culex pipiens australicus* was taken indoors at night. This species, which has only recently been distinguished from *C. latipennis*, usually bites birds and may have been attracted to the light.

Around the camp *Aedes tremaul* was biting, and the presence of males resting in the bathrooms suggests that it was breeding close at hand. Usually uncommon, this species occasionally finds a domestic situation ideally suited to it and breeds up in large numbers, becoming quite a serious household pest. It has a vicious bite and by reason of its small size can often enter mosquito nets; its high pitched note is quite distinctive. Its normal breeding places are tree holes, and larvae were found in one such cavity at Boreen Point, associated with those of *Aedes nactuscriptus*, *Tripteroides atripes*, and *Tripteroides* sp. near *callosci*.

In grassy pools near the lake, larvae were taken of *Culex (Lutzia) halifaxi*, *C. annulirostris* and a *Culex* sp. of the *fraudatriz* group. A second *Culex* of this group was breeding in a teatree swamp, associated with *C. postspiraculatus*. 
Two additional species collected at Tewantin in December are *Aedes aegypti* and *A. vittiger*. Collections in summer and including some of the patches of rain forest in the district should add considerably to the list of mosquito species known from this area.

**AN OCCURRENCE OF *ENDOGONE MACROCARPA* IN QUEENSLAND.**

Joan W. Cribb.

*Endogone macrocarpa* Tul. is probably the most frequently observed and most variable species of the genus. It has been recorded as occurring in Europe, North America and Tasmania (listed as *E. australis* in Cooke's *Handbook of Australian Fungi*), and is here recorded from Mt. Glorious (October) and Lamington National Park (March) in S.E. Queensland. This is the second record of the genus for the Australian mainland, the other being *E. tuberculosa* Lloyd, collected in New South Wales.

Each of the Queensland collections consists of one fructification only, and both were found by the writer in

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*Endogone macrocarpa* Tul.—1. Section of portion of gleba showing chlamydospores embedded in loose hyphal matrix, x 50; 2-4. Chlamydospores in section x 150.