Miss S. R. Curtis, specially made in the Pandanus grove. The species may by chance have reached only one island, or it may have reached both and found suitable conditions for establishment of a permanent colony among the dense Pandanus of Wilson I., but not among the smaller and more open and exposed groves on Heron I.

In the general area of Heron I., there was a change in wind direction on 24.viii.1965, with north to north-west winds blowing at about 15 knots, which may have brought A. vigilax, A. procax and C. annulirostris taken biting that day. In the same area there was a sharp change of wind direction on the evening of 20.xii.67, bringing strong south to south-east winds, and perhaps also A. vigilax taken biting next evening; it is even possible these came not from the mainland but from colonies on the Bunker Group.

There is opportunity here for a resident of a cay to collect specimens and keep careful records of time and date whenever there is a sudden influx of mosquitoes. These, correlated with meteorological data, could provide valuable information concerning mosquito movements which is not at present available for Australian species, and which cannot readily be obtained from mainland collections.

Summary

Three trechole and container species, two Aedes and one Tripterocoles, and one plant-axil Aedes have established apparently permanent colonies on coral cays. Larvae of two facultatively container-breeding Culex have been found in trecholes and larvae of a ground-pool Aedes in brackish pools in man-made excavations in coral; possibly these also are permanently established. Two Culex and one Aedes species, all ground-pool breeders, are considered casual invaders only, probably wind borne.

REFERENCES


TICKS AT LADY MUSGRAVE ISLAND

In May 1969 at Lady Musgrave I., Dr. A. B. Cribb collected two ticks, one attached to and one crawling on himself, and on return to Brisbane found a third, which had induced a slight redness, swelling and soreness at its site of attachment. He thought it likely that they had come from Noddes (Anous minutus Boie) which were numerous on the island. The first two specimens were identified by Dr P. H. N. Roberts as nymphs of Amblyomma loculosum Neumann, a parasite of Noddes. It is known from an island in mid Indian Ocean and from the Coral Sea area (where both adults and nymphs have been taken attacking man.). Hitherto the southernmost Queensland record was Lindeman I., but this tick can be expected to occur in other localities where noddes are plentiful.

—E. N. MARKS

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