

However, taking quinine in advance means it is less effective in treating the disease when it strikes in full force.

Four of the American military personnel have died of malaria in this area after crossing Africa. A war correspondent, Leslie Percy of the United Press, also died of it.

In most cases patients recover after a week or two of chills and fevers. Sometimes the malaria then recurs with clocklike regularity.

One British officer here gets it every Tuesday. He makes no social engagements for that day.

Another has a three-day spell four times a year. He knows just when it will come and has the period marked off on his calendar.

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### SUBMARINE MOSQUITO BOTHERS THE WAR EFFORT IN FLORIDA

By Science Service

Palm Beach, Fla., June 12--

Because one pesky mosquito species has adopted U-boat tactics during its larval or "wiggler" stage of existence thousands of acres of water hyacinth that float on Florida rivers and lakes will have to be destroyed regardless of difficulty or expense.

The mosquito in question is a night-biting pest, that disturbs slumbers of aviation cadets, soldiers, sailors and war workers in scores of military centers in this state. Entomologists know her as *Mansonia pertur-*

ans; she has no common English name.

Edwin Seabrook, Entomologist and Technical Adviser on mosquito control for Palm Beach and Martin counties, has found that *Mansonia* larvae, unlike those of most other mosquitoes, do not come to the surface to breathe. Instead, they bore into the hollow, air-filled bulbs that serve as floats for the water hyacinth and get their air in that way. They also drill into the hollow stems of cattails and water lettuce.

This trick keeps them safely beneath the level of suffocating oil spread on the surface, which dooms top-breathing mosquito "wigglers". The only way to abate these pests is to destroy their semi-submerged air reservoirs in the stems of aquatic plants.

Use of the hollow floats of the water hyacinth by this mosquito species is interesting, for it represents an adaptation to a relatively new element in the environment. Water hyacinth is not a native plant; it was introduced from abroad many years ago because of its beautiful violet flowers, and has now spread until it clogs navigation on many Southern streams and lakes.

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In the American Journal of Hygiene, Vol. 34, No. 2, pp. 86-94, 1941, R. B. Watson and H. C. Maher record data on the effect of mosquito-proofing houses against Anopheles quadrimaculatus. In this study 98 houses were proofed and 45 were non-proofed. The findings indicate that mosquito-proofing gives considerable protection against malaria. It was concluded that while