

heavy oils of higher viscosity. A viscosity range of 35 to 40 (Saybolt Universal at 100°F) is most satisfactory.

Ring the outlet tube of an ordinary 25 to 50 cc. pipette about 2 inches below the bulb with a piece of gummed paper. Prepare a mixture of 60 volumes glycerine (95% pure) and 40 volumes distilled water. Measure the glycerine and water separately and then combine; do not measure 60 volumes glycerine and then add enough water to make 100 volumes.) This mixture has a viscosity of 45\* Saybolt Universal at 100° F. Bring the mixture to 70° by cautiously warming over a small flame or cooling if necessary. Draw mixture into pipette, fix the pipette vertically in a clamp and take the time in seconds for the solution to flow from the graduation mark down to the gummed paper ring. Repeat the test and take the average time. If possible, use a pipette with outflow of 30-60 seconds. Clean out pipette, dry, and having brought larvicidal oil to 70° F. run it through in the same way. The time taken should not exceed that for the glycerine/water mixture.

\*Viscometer reading by William Spicer, Georgia Institute of Technology.

#### References

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2. Barber, M. A. Paris green (aceto arsenite of copper) and other stomach poisons as larvicides against mosquito larvae. (in) *A symposium on Human Malaria* (Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci. Pub. 15). 1941.
3. Freeborn, S. B. and R. F. Atsatt. The effects of petroleum oils on mosquito larvae. *Jour. Econ. Entom.*, 11, 299-307. 1918.
4. Herms, W. B., and H. F. Gray. *Mosquito Control*. Commonwealth Fund, 1940.
5. David, W. A. L. Simple tests for estimating the suitability of mineral oils as mosquito larvicides. *Bul. Entom. Research*, 33, 195-203. 1942.

## MALARIA IN EGYPT

Time (March 13, 1944, p. 28), commenting on the introduction of *Anopheles gambiae* into upper Egypt from the Sudan, reports that the malaria death rate in Qena and Aswan provinces has been unusually high. There is a "prospect that *A. gambiae* may continue its progress north and breed in the myriad ponds and pools of Northern Egypt . . ."