

TABLE 2.—Mortality of mosquito larvae after 72 hours in plots sprayed from the air with different formulations of DDT

DDT formulation	Dosage per acre		Average number of larvae per dip	Percent control
	Solution (ml.)	DDT (lb.)		
20% solution	78	0.03	33.3	97
	123	.05	14.4	98
20% solution + 1% B-1956	25 ¹	.01	19.1	46
	75 ²	.03	14.4	96
	123	.05	15.3	93
20% emulsifiable concentrate	25	.01	14.9	58
	123	.05	15.3	92

¹ 1 plot.² 2 plots.

lations were highly effective at dosages of 0.03 and 0.05 pound of DDT per acre, larval reductions ranging from 92 to 98 percent. At a dosage of 0.01 pound neither the 20-percent spray with 1 percent of B-1956 nor the emulsifiable concentrate was very effective, but the latter gave slightly higher kills. The results of these tests do not permit a conclusion as to the most effective of the three formulations. They suggest, however, that future evaluation should be made on the basis of somewhat lower dosages than were planned in 1950.

SUMMARY

Observations in large areas treated for mosquito control in Alaska in 1948 and 1949 with accumulative totals of 0.3 and 0.7 pound of DDT per acre showed 99 percent less larvae in 1950 than in adjacent untreated marshes. On the basis of pre-

treatment counts, a plot treated with 0.3 pound of DDT per acre in 1949 showed a larval reduction of 95 percent in 1950. Similarly, a plot treated with 0.3 pound in 1948 had showed a reduction of 86 percent in 1949, and after additional treatment of 0.4 pound per acre in 1949 showed a further reduction in 1950 of 89 percent, or 98.5 percent from the original population in 1948.

Tests with several 20-percent DDT formulations gave 92 to 98 percent control of larvae with dosages of 0.05 pound of DDT per acre, 96 to 97 percent with 0.03, and 46 to 58 percent with 0.01 pound of DDT per acre.

Literature Cited

- TRAVIS, B. V., K. H. APPLEWHITE, and NELSON SMITH. 1950. Control of mosquito larvae in Alaska with DDT. *Jour. Econ. Ent.* 43(3):350-3.

CHERCHEZ L'HOMME

"While I was working in Nebraska I found a specimen of *Culiseta* that keyed out to *morsitans* on first sight. Later it proved to be something else—the abdominal bands are apical rather than basal and there are other differences. Dr. Harry Pratt and CDC Atlanta checked it and then sent it to Dr. Alan Stone. Dr. Stone believes that it is a new species—on checking the USNM collection he found three more similar specimens from Boston vicinity collected about 1915. All specimens are females and Dr. Stone opposes a description based on females alone. (I agree with him.) I am interested to know if your collection holds any of this species. If I could find a male I would like to co-author on the work."—George A. Thompson, Communicable Disease Center Activities, State Health Dept., Austin 1, Texas.