tioning equipment); Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester 2, N. Y. (Optical products); Spray Engineering Company, 111 Central Street, Somerville 45, Mass. (Spraco nozzles); Essick Manufacturing Company, 1950 Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. (Air cooling equipment, weed and pest control, and construction equipment); Chipman Chemical Company, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J. (Insecticides, fungicides, weed killers); E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del. (Insecticides, fungicides, weed killers, and auxiliary products); Monsanto Chemical Company, St.

Louis 4, Mo. (Organic chemicals); Ethyl Corporation, 100 Park Avenue Building, New York 17, N. Y. (Lindane, technical BHC (12 per cent-16 per cent gamma) and hi-gamma BHC (70 per cent-80 per cent gamma)).

ERNESTINE B. THURMAN
MYRTLE E. RUEGER
EMMA M. VICKERS
HELEN LOUISE TREMBLEY
HELEN SOLLERS
DOROTHY McCullough Lee
HARRY H. STAGE, Chairman,
Good Neighbor Club

Another Snipe Fly Pest in Alaska. The importance of the biting snipe fly Symphoromyia atripes Bigot as a pest is recognized in many parts of subarctic Alaska. It is now necessary to point out that S. kincaidi Aldrich is equally important locally in Southeastern Alaska. Kincaidi appeared on the wing in one such area, Juneau, on June 22, 1952, a month before the first atripes were collected. Like atripes, this snipe fly not only bites man readily but repeatedly, since blood is engorged for about 10 per cent of human bites. It enters buildings to bite until blooded; those collected at windows are usually engorged. Attempts to hold these engorged females for oviposition in mosquito cages (foot-square) failed; few flies survived more than a day even when kept in the dark, covered with wet towels and given sugar sops.

Some intensive collecting by sweeping on the run was done in the Sheep Creek area near Juneau in the hope of settling the status of a form of kincaidi "with yellow pile all over," thought by Dr. Aldrich to be distinct. None of the yellow form was taken. However, 30 male kincaidi were collected, confirming Dr. Aldrich's association of the male which he, with reservations, assigned to kincaidi. Strangely enough, no male atripes has yet been taken, so far as known, in Alaska. W. C. Frohne, P.H.S.,

Anchorage, Alaska.