

tation areas, malaria is general, with *Plasmodium falciparum*, *P. vivax*, and *P. malariae* present throughout. There are about thirty species of *Anopheles*, all but ten of which are common and suspect as vectors.

"The Investigations" is a chapter of 29 pages, including one section on experimental methods, but devoted primarily to a discussion of each of sixteen areas investigated. The survey of each area included studies on malaria in humans and in the mosquitoes collected, the season for transmission in the area, and the periodicity of the vectors.

"Vector Status of the Malayan *Anopheles*," is a 12-page chapter opening with a discussion of the prerequisites for an efficient vector of malaria. This is followed by detailed observations on each of the vector and "non-vector" species. *A. maculatus*, both through epidemiological investigations and mosquito gut and gland dissections, appears to be the principal vector in the hill plantations and in the rice-growing valleys. *A. umbrosus*, *A. letifer*, and *A. barbirostris* are the principal vectors on the coastal plains with fresh water. When *A. sundaicus* attacks man in large numbers it is an efficient vector in the brackish water fringe area. In the same area

A. baezai exhibits a high infection rate, but is not regarded definitely as a vector because of the absence of epidemiological evidence and of the possibility that the infections were not of human origin. *A. barbirostris* and *A. "hyrcanus"* (*nigerrimus* and *sinensis*) have been associated with outbreaks of malaria in the lowlands. The species which probably do not transmit malaria are: *A. aitkeni*, *aconitus*, *karwari*, *kochi*, "*leucosphyrus*" (a complex), *philippinensis*, *roperi*, *separatus*, and *vagus*.

"The Topography of Transmission," is a 7-page review of transmission in the mountains, the jungle covered hills, the plantation cultivation in the hills, narrow valleys with rice fields, broad valleys with urban areas, the coastal plain with fresh water, and the brackish water fringe.

A one-page summary is followed by a two-page bibliography, and the 51 tables which conclude the report present the results of mosquito collecting, parasite and spleen examinations in man, and gland and gut dissections in mosquitoes.

This is a good-looking book, well bound, with durable, well-printed pages, and conveniently arranged information. I enjoyed reading it.—H. L. Trembley Durkee.

TOP THIS ONE!*

Early in January 1958 personnel of the East Boston Post Office sent out an SOS because mosquitoes were numerous and thirsty in that building. I visited at noon on that cold windy day when outside temperatures ranged from the teens to low twenties. In the warm basement furnace room a couple of Post Office employees were eating lunch—and also providing lunch for at least a score of hungry *Culex pipiens* (?). There were many more mosquitoes in other parts of the basement.

The source of these mosquitoes was a large sump beneath the furnace room floor where storm and wash drain water collected and was intermittently pumped up into the city storm drains at higher elevation. The only apparent cold weather exit for mosquitoes coming from this source was a very small opening around the edge of the manhole cover above the pump.

* From Bob Armstrong, who hopes the publication of this incident will stimulate a flow of anecdotes and incidental bits of interesting information that can be classified under this heading. Perry Ruth reported some incidents of this type, and there must be many more. Send your contribution to the Editor.