

nary experiments resulting in marked feces on papers in resting stations up to 75 yards distant. Chickens dyed with oxy-pyren and rhodamine by feeding and injection did not retain the dye in the blood for sufficient time (or in a sufficient amount) for adult mosquitoes to pick up the dye by feeding. Dried raisins punctured and soaked in the dyes provide a useful method of marking mosquitoes. Slight modifications of previously used CO₂ traps are described. These dry ice traps caught a surprisingly large number of *Anopheles freeborni*. Baffles inserted in the red boxes (A.R.U.) did not increase the catch.

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FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

"It was not pleasant to hear that once again suggestions were being made to change the name of *Mosquito News*. Here's a vote against it. The name is unique and fail to see why it's not sufficiently dignified. True, it's a narrow and limited moniker—nevertheless universally satisfactory and good. I'm certainly not adverse to including articles on related vectors but for a long time to come, mosquito control activities will need a periodical of their very own. That we now have and, I hope, will keep. 'What change the name of Mosquito News? Hell's fire, no, never!'"—H. H. STAGE.

"I think the name 'Journal of the American Mosquito Control Association' is pomposity compounded. Let's keep the simple, catchy name: MOSQUITO NEWS."—J. A. KERR.