CHEMICAL NAMES OF MATERIALS IDENTIFIED BY CODE OR COMMON NAME

Bayer 29493	O,O-dimethyl O-[4(methylthio)-*m*-tolyl] phosphorothioate
Parathion	O,O-diethyl O-*p*-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate
Hercules AC5727	*m*-isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate
Hercules 7522H	2-chloro-5-isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate
Trithion ®	O,O-diethyl S(*p*-chlorophenylthiomethyl) phosphorodithioate
Dimethrin	2,4-dimethyl benzyl ester of chrysanthemum monocarboxylic acid
Cynem ®	O,O-diethyl O-(2-pyrazinyl) phosphorothioate
Malathion	S-[1,2-bis(ethoxycarbonly)-ethy]O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate

quefasciatus Say were used. Results of the tests are presented in Table 1.

Bayer 29493, parathion and Hercules AC5727 appeared to have the least deleterious effect on hydrophilid larvae under conditions of the test. Hercules 7522H, and Trithion were moderately toxic. Malathion, Cynem, and dimethrin were the most toxic to hydrophylid larvae.

The results of these tests indicate that certain mosquito larvicides can be utilized in control programs without undue harm to invertebrate predators such as hydrophylids.

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The Proceedings papers included in this issue of *Mosquito News* comprise all of the papers that had been received in final form for publication on the date of going to press, May 14, 1962. It had been planned to group the contributions to the three symposiums together under the subject matter headings, with introductory remarks by the moderators. However, since all the papers were not available in time, owing to delays in clearance and revision for publication, this proposal could not be carried out. It is expected that approved Proceedings papers that were not available for the June number will be published in September.

It is further noted here, as a kind of an Editorial," that the June issue each year may contain papers of a more general and less technical nature, frequently by members who do not contribute at other times, as well as invitational papers by non-members. These papers are welcomed at this time not only because they are a part of the Proceedings, but because often they serve the useful purposes (1) of being educational to the lay public who support mosquito control and form an important part of the membership of the Commission; and (2) they recall to the technically trained workers and to the operators in old, well organized Districts the fact that in many areas mosquito control is still a novelty and a mystery, where the elementary facts of mosquito control, including how to obtain it and how to enlist public support for it, may well be repeated. One of the stated purposes of the AMCA is to provide just such information.