

ratio of sterile to fertile eggs produced will approximate the ratio of sterile to fertile males if both types have equal opportunity for being the first to contact virgin females. As the males in the field emerge in the proximity of wild females they are likely to have an advantage over released males. Though these results show that once females of *A. aegypti* have mated with normal males their egg-hatch cannot be reduced by subsequent mating with irradiated males, it is also fortunately true that the egg-hatch from females recently mated with irradiated males is not increased by subsequent mating with normal males.

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THE PESTICIDE PROGRAM OF THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA announces a five day course entitled "Pesticides and Public Health" to take place May 15 through 19 at the National Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

This course is specifically designed to present an overall view of the health aspects of pesticides. The course will consist of lectures and specialized topics that relate to problems encountered with the use of pesticides. The course is tailored for personnel employed by federal agencies, local and state health departments, arthropod control districts, pest control operators, conservation groups, biologists, ecologists, and other individuals whose employment includes the responsibility for performing or supervising pest control activities.

There is no tuition for this course. However, attendees will be expected to pay their own rooming and boarding expenses. For further information, please contact Chief, Pesticide Program, Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.