

occurs in much fewer numbers than C. salinarius.

Literature Cited

Hinman, E. H. 1934. Preliminary observations on the "hibernation" of Anopheles quadrimaculatus in southern Louisiana. South. Med. Journal 27: 461-464.

Hinman, E. H. and H. S. Hurlbut. 1940. A study of winter activities and hibernation of Anopheles quadrimaculatus in the Tennessee Valley. Amer. Journal Trop. Med. 20: 431-446.

Mosquito Virus Causes Death

The Morristown (N.J.) Daily Record of March 24, 1942 carried the following article:

"More than 3,000 cases of human sleeping sickness with upward of 300 deaths in 1941 are reported by the United States Public Health Service. The particular species of mosquito that has just been convicted of transmitting the virus to humans is widespread in states west of the Mississippi. So, just as the southeastern states are battling mosquitoes to curb malaria, the West must fight them to prevent the further spread of sleeping sickness (encephalitis). A few cases have been reported in this area. In the Yakima valley of Washington 27 humans and 50 horses had sleeping sickness last year. Sleeping sickness usually is associated, for some unknown reason, with sporadic cases of infantile paralysis. And sleeping sickness, itself, frequently leaves its marks for life on the minds and bodies of its victims. The only sure way to avoid the disease is to keep from being bitten by mosquitoes.

"Proof that mosquitoes, under natural conditions, transmit the disease, has been provided by University of California scientists. Over 10,000 mosquitoes were frozen and shipped in dry ice from the Yakima Valley to the University's San Francisco laboratories. Sleeping sickness vaccination for humans is not yet practical."

Taken from a:

Letter For Entomology And Plant Quarantine dated
April 21, 1942

From the Bureau of Entomology and Plant
Quarantine, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

ENTOMOLOGISTS IN MILITARY SERVICE: A number of entomologists have received commissions in the Sanitary Corps of the Army and the Hospital Corps Volunteer Service of the Navy. Some of these men were reserve officers in the Army and, upon being called for duty, were assigned to entomological work in the Sanitary Corps. Some entomologists who have been drafted have also been assigned to entomological duties.

The Army and Navy have set up certain requirements for a commission in entomological work: (1) A Bachelor's Degree in entomology; (2) four years of actual experience in the field of medical entomology; (3) an M. S. in medical entomology may be substituted for 1½ years of the above experience; (4) a Doctorate in medical entomology may be substituted for three of the four years of experience; (5) no military experience is required.

Those about to be inducted into the service by draft or through volunteering, who wish to get assignments in the biological field, may request a classification card from the Director of Enrollment, Medical