

"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

Technologists, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. If the qualifications are approved by the Red Cross the applicants are automatically assigned to the Medical Department and subsequently they may be drawn from replacement centers for duty in fields relating to medicine, including entomology.

PUBLISHED ARTICLES OF INTEREST

Circular #421 of the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. entitled "New Jersey Mechanical Trap for Mosquitoes" by Thomas D. Mulhern, is now in circulation. The bulletin contains 8 pages and covers construction, location, method of operation and suggestions for Service. Copies of the above circular may be obtained by writing to the author.

Science News Letter for April 25, 1942 records on page 265 that sodium pentachlorophenate, now known under the trade name of "Santobrite", has been shown to have the power of killing the water hyacinth. The discoverer is listed as Dr. A. A. Hirsch of the Louisiana State Department of Education. The work was done by means of controlled experiments with plants growing in a series of tubs. Dr. Hirsch found that a solution of as little as 5 parts of the chemical per million of water would sharply retard hyacinth growth while 80 parts per million kills it outright. The weaker concentration is suggested where control rather than elimination is desired without damage to other aquatic life.

The Experiment Station Record, Volume 86, No. 1 records the fact that H. S. Telford and C. Wester discovered Anopheles maculipennis and Anopheles punctipennis in eastern North Dakota during the fall of 1941.