

As a result of antimalaria engineering efforts in Venezuela, against *Anopheles darlingi*, the number of malaria cases in Cabudare dropped from 835 in 1939 to 5 in 1941; in Acarigua from 288 in 1940 to 5 in 1944; and in Maturin from 536 in 1940 to 23 in 1944. These cases are well summarized in a series of graphs at the end of the paper.

Antimalarial engineering methods were carried out also against *Anopheles albimanus* and in Maracay, prior to the control project, the cases of malaria numbered 930 a year. By 1940, however, this number was reduced to 0.—Helen Sollers, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LABORATORY REARING OF *Aedes atropalpus*. By Helen Louise Trembley, *Journal of Economic Entomology*, Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 408-409, June, 1945. Larvae of this species were collected from pot holes in rocks at Washington, D. C. and have been reared continuously since October, 1944. Standard rearing techniques previously described by the author for use with *Aedes aegypti* were generally followed in rearing *Aedes atropalpus*.

It was found that high humidity favors the longevity of adult *Aedes atropalpus*. Emergence, mating, feeding, and oviposition was accomplished in cages varying in size from 10 x 10 x 10 inches to 2 x 2 x 2 feet. Foods used with success were, ground dog food, powdered dog food, and whole oats cut in half for larvae. Tap water was used for the larval rearing. Adults were fed on sliced apple or dextrose solution. Oviposition was observed as early as two days after a blood meal, and approximately 100 eggs were deposited by each female. Eggs hatch in about 24 hours, pupation occurs at from 9 days to 2 weeks, and adults begin to emerge in about 30 hours. Man, chick and white rat are all about equally acceptable for a blood meal. These were the only hosts tried.

—C. A. Wilson,
Malaria Control in War
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QUIETING MOSQUITO LARVAE. By John B. Gerberich, *Journal of Economic Entomology*, Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 393-394, June, 1945. Good results in quieting mosquito larvae for study was obtained by the use of a 10 per cent solution of methylcellulose ("Methocel", trade name, made by Dow Chemical Company). Experiments for its use on mosquito larvae were suggested by reports of its quieting effects on *Paramoecium*. *Aedes aegypti* larvae were reared and used in all the tests. The larvae in the test groups were placed in dishes containing "Methocel" for 3 hours each day during their development. All the larvae survived the treatment, pupated, and produced normal adults. From the results of his work, the author concludes that "Methocel" is non-toxic and has no effect on the normal development, and that it is recommended as a suitable agent for use in quieting mosquito larvae.

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OCCURRENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF MOSQUITOES IN MISSISSIPPI. By A. G. Peterson and W. W. Smith, *Journal of Economic Entomology*, Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 378-383, June, 1945. The authors report the results of 3 years of intensive mosquito collecting at 22 war areas comprising 67 war establishments throughout the state. The collecting was done as an adjunct to U. S. Public Health Service, Malaria Control in War Areas activities. Mosquitoes were collected by the use of standard procedures including larval, light trap, biting and natural and artificial resting place collections. The paper reports that a total of 52 species are now known from the state, and one new record, *Aedes cinereus* Meig., was included. Notes are given on the larval habitats, abundance and distribution of each species.

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