

sufficiently to inhibit gland infection. Density reduction was much less than where DDT was used. Pyrethrum spraying twice a week was ineffective in reducing density and infectivity.

It was found that the cost of the DDT treatment, figuring the DDT at \$1.00 per pound, was 20 to 25 times cheaper per capita per week than pyrethrum. This was during December to February, a period of heavy though not maximal transmission.—Fred C. Bishopp, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

DETAILS OF THE PROCEDURE ADOPTED IN MAINTAINING A LABORATORY COLONY OF FLUVIATILIS. By Badri Nath Mohan. *Journal Malaria Institute of India*, Vol. VI, No. 1, June, 1945, pages 75-76.

A vigorous colony of *Anopheles fluviatilis* has been maintained for more than a year and the author previously kept a colony for twenty-one months and then allowed it to die. Start was made with wild-caught females confined individually in 4 x 2 cm. tubes plugged with moist cotton covered with filter paper and inserted in a petri dish. The eggs were laid on the filter paper.

The eggs were floated in cork rings in enamel basins. Hay infusion and small quantities of

litmus milk, two parts, and dehydrated blood serum, one part, or dried brewer's yeast were used as food. The water was aerated daily with a rubber syringe. Lining the basins with mud, dried in the sun reduced mortality.

The pupae were put in a bowl of clear water and kept in the colony stage. This cage was 2 x 2 x 2 feet with a bottom of sheet tin and sides and top of fiber-board except for a sleeve and a 2 x 2 inch screened hole in the top. This was kept in a larger wooden cage and high humidity maintained. Ten per cent glucose water was supplied, and a rabbit with shaved back was introduced nightly into the colony cage. Females took blood reluctantly from rabbits, guinea pigs and fowls but more freely from monkeys. They fed on rabbits more readily after their first oviposition. Bowls of water were supplied for egg laying. The females preferred earth lined vessels for oviposition.

Mating took place only in the presence of blue light. It was felt necessary to have a large number of females in the colony to insure the presence of multiparous individuals and therefore satisfactory feeding and oviposition.—Fred C. Bishopp, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.