PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
16th ANNUAL MEETING
of the
AMERICAN MOSQUITO CONTROL ASSOCIATION
Held Jointly with the Northeastern Mosquito Control Association
Boston, Massachusetts, March 27-30, 1960

Part I *

PANEL ON EASTERN ENCEPHALITIS

Synopsis by RICHARD O. HAYES (Moderator)
Taunton Field Station, Taunton, Mass.

The moderator introduced the panel members (see Program, Mosquito News 20:11) and presented a brief history of eastern encephalitis (EE). EE virus infection is one of three arthropod-borne encephalitides which affect man in the United States. The virus attacks the central nervous system and the resulting symptoms include fever, drowsiness, convulsions, and coma. Approximately 70 percent of the clinical cases are fatal. Eastern encephalitis is found in the United States mainly along the eastern seaboard from Massachusetts to Texas on the Gulf of Mexico. In 1959 EE was found in at least six eastern states. During 1959 the first outbreak among humans in New Jersey occurred, and the first record was made of the virus affecting ducklings on Long Island, New York.

VIRUS VECTOR RESEARCH
ROY W. CHAMBERLAIN

The speaker pointed out that EE is primarily a bird disease and that the enzootic (wild animal) vector must be a bird feeder, probably feeds at night, and must be susceptible to infection and capable of transmission. Aedes and Psorophora do not generally fit the requirements, and

* The Proceedings papers included in this issue of Mosquito News comprise all the papers that had been received in final form for publication on the date of going to press, May 13, 1960. It is planned to publish in the September number papers which have not yet been received and those which had to be held for revision, correction of illustrations, and similar reasons.