NEWS AND NOTES

KOICHI ONISHI. Koichi Onishi died on October 27, 1952, at the age of 30, as a result of a coronary occlusion. Born in Garfield, Utah, he attended public school there, and later the University of Utah, before entering the U.S.A. 442nd Inf. Reg., where he saw service in Italy. Prior to coming to California in 1950, he studied under Prof. Don M. Rees and received the M.S. degree for his research on the mating habits of *Culiseta inornata*. He was a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of California. His interest included membership in the A.M.C.A. and he was active in the C.M.C.A. As Assistant Entomologist during the past three summers to the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District, he participated in salt marsh mosquito biology and toxicity studies. He was well known and admired by his associates in the vector control field and especially by the workers in the San Francisco Bay area.

Surviving him are his wife, Nobie I. Onishi, and young son Erick Ko. His passing is a great personal loss, and is a loss of a scientific heritage, in that much of the best in teaching and association was characteristic of his professional and individual make-up. Theodore Aarons

THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY'S TELEVISION PROGRAM, All Star Review, on December 7 featured a report on some of the new antimalarial drugs. A motion picture, which was made in the Tropical Diseases Laboratory of the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, showed how mosquitoes are used in the experimental transmission of malaria. Miss Helen Louise Trembley and Miss Dinniemaud Jensen were shown in their laboratory allowing mosquitoes to feed and engorge and making dissections of salivary glands. This was probably the debut of sporozoites on television. The program was narrated by Martin Agronsky.

JOHN M. HENDERSON, until recently Professor of Sanitary Science in the Columbia University School of Public Health, has been appointed a Consultant to the Vector Control and Investigations Branch of the Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency. Since 1946 Mr. Henderson has been Professor of Sanitary Science in the Columbia School of Public Health, New York City. Concurrently, numerous special assignments in sanitation, irrigation, malaria control and other public health problems have taken him overseas. He served with an oil company in London and the Persian Gulf, with the World Health Organization and the Governments of India and Thailand, and as a visiting lecturer in schools of public health in Argentina, Brazil and Chile. In 1951–52 he was a member of a mission to the Venezuelan Government on the development of a public health program.

Mr. Henderson, who holds the rank of Sanitary Engineer Director (Colonel) in the commissioned reserve corps of the Public Health Service, is a Fellow of the American Public Health Assn., and a member of the American Mosquito Control Assn., the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and the Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering.

DR. F. EARLE LYMAN, a U. S. Public Health Service scientist who was with the Communicable Disease Center for several years, recently left the Service to accept an appointment as Associate Professor of Zoology at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois.

A. RALPH BARR, who recently received the degree of Doctor of Science from the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, is now on the staff of the Division of Entomology and Economic Zoology of the University of Minnesota.

L. A. JACHOWSKI, JR., Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md., was the recipient of the Bailey K. Ashford Award for his work on the epidemiology of filariasis. The presentation was made at the first annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene at Galveston, Texas, on November 14, 1952. There were many AMCA members participating in the meeting. Dr. Martin D. Young selected as the title of his presidential address, "Malaria During the Last Decade."

A FEATURE OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Eastern Branch of the American Association of Economic Entomologists at Baltimore in November was a symposium on Insect Resistance to Chemicals. Dr. F. C. Bishopp served as moderator. It was brought out that the question of resistance is extremely complex. It is the opinion of those who have done a great deal of fundamental work that greater emphasis must be placed on physical and naturalistic methods of control.

At the same meeting D. M. Jobbins reported on some experimental work in the use of granular dust formulations as mosquito larvicides. Indications are that some of these formulations have a promising future.

THE VIRGINIA MOSQUITO CONTROL ASSOCIATION held its sixth annual meeting in Portsmouth, Va., on January 16, 1953. The program at the morning session was in the form of a "Stump-the-Experts" quiz during which questions on a wide variety of subjects were answered.

THE FIRST "CONFERENCE ON RELATIONSHIP OF AGRICULTURE AND MOSQUITO ABATEMENT" was held at the Davis Campus of the University of California, October 29 and 30. About 85 agricultural experts and mosquito abatement workers representing 30 MAD's signed the official register. Principal topics discussed were irrigation, drainage and problems connected with pastures, rice and cotton. A big step was taken toward better understanding of mutual problems. It is hoped that future meetings may even lead to joint efforts for solving these problems. *Mosquito Buzz*

MANY AMCA MEMBERS attended the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the American Association of Economic Entomologists at Philadelphia in December. Dr. Edward F. Knipling gave the presidential address, entitled "The Greater Hazard—Insects or Insecticides." Ten papers dealing with mosquitoes were presented before the Section on Medical Entomology which was presided over by Dr. A. W. A. Brown.

The Entomological Society of America met jointly with the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and arrangements for the consolidation of the two organizations were perfected. Several papers relating to mosquito physiology and taxonomy were presented at meetings of the Society. Among the authors were: Paul A. Woke, Dinniemaud V. Jensen, Jack Colvard Jones, Richard M. Bohart, and Osmond P. Breland.

THE YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1952 is entitled "Insects." There are over 800 pages of text material with many illustrations including 72 beautifully executed colored plates. The book is not available from the Department of Agriculture but is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. Senators and congressmen are allotted copies for free distribution to their constituents.

To Dr. F. C. Bishopp, chairman of the Yearbook Committee, much credit is due for the organization of the material and the wise selection of articles by outstanding workers. Most of the authors are employed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, but there are many contributors of national prominence from other government agencies and from outside the federal service. Dr. Bishopp himself is the author of one article and the co-author of two more. As might be expected, each article is an accurate, up-to-date synthesis of scientific information on a given subject, but one is equally impressed with the high degree of readability which has been attained. People will enjoy reading this book. Insects and those whose business it is to combat insects will be more highly respected.

The fact that there are almost a hundred entries in the index under mosquitoes indicates the amount of attention they have received. Human diseases transmitted by mosquitoes are discussed briefly by Dr. Bishopp and Dr. C. B. Philip. Harry Stage in eight pages reviews taxonomy, biology, disease transmission and control. Of particular interest are the historical facts which have been recorded. Another worthwhile feature is the emphasis placed on the importance of bionomics in relation to control.

Over 130 pages are devoted to insecticides—their nature, methods of application, warnings as to their use, and resistance. Dr. W. V. King summarizes information on mosquitoes' resistance to DDT. Up to the present time the resistance problem with *Anopheles* is not severe.

Helen Sollers has an interesting article entitled "Entomologists in Washington" in which she mentions the importance of the work of Dr. L. O. Howard in the advancement of entomology, especially its medical aspects.

According to Frank H. Babers and John J. Pratt, Jr., in their chapter on Life Processes of Insects, the nature of the salivary gland secretions of mosquitoes is a mystery. In other words we do not know what makes mosquito bites itch.

PERRY W. RUTH. Word reached the NEWS just after it had gone to press that Perry W. Ruth had died of a heart attack in Norfolk, Virginia, on December 9, at the age of 76.

Perry, as he preferred to be called by all of his hundreds of friends in the AMCA, was a founder and past president of the Association. An appreciative account of his contributions to mosquito control work and of his unfailing zeal in promoting activities and organizations related to mosquito control is being prepared for the next number of MOSQUITO NEWS.

The 21st annual conference of the California Mosquito Control Association will be held on February 11, 12 and 13, 1953, at Sacramento, California.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association will be held on March 4, 5, and 6, 1953, at the Hotel Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.