# NEWS AND NOTES

AUSTIN W. MORRILL, Jr.

OUR WELL-KNOWN EASTERN CORRESPONDENT WHO INSISTS THAT HE SHALL REMAIN NAMELESS REPORTS that the 23rd annual meeting of the Northeastern Mosquito Control Association, was held in Danvers, Massachusetts, October 12–14, 1977. President JOHN J. MCCOLGAN called the meeting to order and presented Mr. Richard Kendall of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management who welcomed those present by recalling some of the interesting and amusing happenings in conservation circles. DR. ERNEST RUBER of Northeastern University had some interesting things to say about protecting wetlands. The general public is vague when it comes to discriminating between ecology and environmentalism. DR. IVAN MCDANIEL of the University of Maine said that protectionism has stymied organized mosquito control in Maine. The Penobscot River produces many more black flies (an undescribed species) now that it is cleaner than it used to be. According to HAROLD ROSE, Massachusetts had 10 organized projects in 1977. DAVID BOYES, PAUL CAPOTOSTO and a colleague deserve the Triple E Award—Excellence, Enthusiasm, and Energy—for hand-ditching a 500-acre marsh in Barrington, RI, in the *winter* of 1976–77. Chain saws were used to cut through the ice. DR. LOUIS MAGNARELLI reported on his research on the feeding habits of *Aedes cantator*, suggesting that this species has a high vector potential. DR. JOHN ANDERSON spoke about a gregarine (protozoan) parasite of the larvae of a tabanid, *Chrysops fuliginosus*. DR. TOM BAST and DR. CHARLES MORRIS mentioned 8 cases of dengue in Jamaican farm workers in New York State. In New Hampshire ARTHUR MASON is making great progress in mosquito surveys with the help of Federal funds. Individual towns carry out control work. *Coquillettidia perturbans* is the major problem in some areas. In Cape May County, NJ, according to JUDY HANSEN, the cold winter of 1976–77 and drought in spring and early summer of 1977 caused a great reduction in the fish population in salt marshes, with the result that *Aedes sollicitans* populations exploded later in the summer. BOB LAKE reported that in Delaware methoprene "briquettes" were used successfully against *Ae. sollicitans* larvae in salt-marsh pools. In Dutchess County, NY, KEVIN GORMLEY is studying how diflubenzuron (Dimilin®) affects a nematode parasite of mosquito larvae as well as the larvae. Many words were spoken pro and con about changing the name of *Mosquito News*. The Essex County, Mass., field men put on an excellent show of various activities in their county. Your reporter neglected to record their names, but they were supported and encouraged by BOB SPENCER. CHARLIE MCCOTTER of the Mid-Atlantic Association brought greetings from North Carolina, an invitation to Wrightsville Beach, March 22–24, 1978, and an invitation to the *big* meeting at the Capital Hilton, Washington, April 8–11, 1979. The highlight of the meeting was the dinner honoring BOB ARMSTRONG. He and JOE PANNONE were both awarded honorary membership in the AMCA. Mrs. Armstrong was given a beautiful orchid corsage and Bob was given a book of letters from his many friends. Tributes were expressed by M/C BOB SPENCER, TOMMY MULHERN and others. It was a pleasant occasion, not funereal at all. NORM DOBSON, who is an accomplished musician as well as an accomplished mosquito worker, is the new president of the Northeastern Association. This is undoubtedly the longest paragraph in the history of *Mosquito News*." And it came the way we like best . . . pre-Edited!

TOMMY MULHERN, ALSO, SENT US WORD OF THE ABOVE-NOTED PRESENTATIONS OF LIFE MEMBERSHIPS (A FIRST, WE THINK) and said he thought it was a mighty fine precedent that other Associations might want to follow! Tommy, not at all incidentally, was given an official Monmouth County (N.J.) Mosquito Extermination Commission tee-shirt by BOB OSTERGAARD, with the Commission logo and all. Tommy started there in 1925, was among the founders of AMCA's parent Eastern Association of Mosquito Control Workers in 1935 (and hasn't missed a meeting since!) and you better believe Tommy's going to wear that shirt with PRIDE!

TOM BAST SENT US THE PROGRAM OF THE ARBOVIRUS SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL PROGRAM ANNUAL MEETING WHICH, WE GATHER, WAS ALSO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE MOSQUITO CONTROL ASSOCIATION. It was held 19–21 October at the State University of New

York (SUNY) campus at Stony Brook, Long Island, and the first paper by Dr. Bast, who was moderator of the session, was entitled, "Mosquito Control—Fact or Fiction?"! (We hardly know how to interpret that, not having heard the paper, but we shall take the charitable view.) The two and a half days were packed with meaty papers of which, of especial interest to mosquito-controllers, were several on ULV, on the role of avians in EEE transmission, on plant-derived mosquito larvicides and on new industrial and technical developments. The last half-day was a field demonstration of salt-marsh mosquito control equipment and techniques.

TWO DAYS BEFORE, on 17 OCTOBER, THE FLORIDA ANTI-MOSQUITO ASSOCIATION OPENED ITS FALL CONFERENCE WITH A DAY OF TRAINING FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL WORKERS, a day packed with laboratory work, lectures and all that. The succeeding day, "all that" included a Public Health Pest Control Exam, a field trip and a gala Attitude Adjustment Period (at 6 pm) and Fish Fry. Wednesday, it was back to academe and presented papers.

GEORGE CRAIG WAS BUSY ABOUT THE SAME TIME HELPING TO FOUND THE INDIANA VECTOR CONTROL ASSOCIATION WHICH CAME INTO BEING ON 31 October, 1977, in a meeting held at Purdue University and with Drs. RAYMOND RUSSO as Editor of the Proceedings and RALPH WILLIAMS as Chairman of the Program Committee. Dr. Craig writes enthusiastically that there were 108 registrants, representing at least 23 counties, and that he foresees active days ahead. The group elected JAY HUNDLEY as President, LOREN ROBERTSON as VP and MICHAEL SINSKO as Secretary-Treasurer. Besides adopting a constitution and other organizing bits of business, the meeting encompassed a symposium on encephalitis, a symposium on vector control organization . . . including use of CETA and the education of the public . . . and a panel discussion, with audience participation, on public relations in vector control. Welcome, IVCA!

IN CHARLESTON (SOUTH CAROLINA) THE S. C. MOSQUITO CONTROL ASSOCIATION HELD ITS FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING AT THE CITADEL ON 3 AND 4 NOVEMBER 1977 with an attendance of over 100 including such out-of-state notables as BEVERLY NORMENT, HARRY PRATT and JOE COONEY; Dr. Norment gave the keynote address, on *Loxoceles reclusa*, and Drs. Pratt and Cooney spoke on vector borne diseases and the TVA mosquito control program respectively. CHARLES MCCOTTER brought greetings from the Mid-Atlantic Mosquito Control Association, and the program included a field trip to Charleston's MAD. BRUCE EZELL passed the torch on to MIKE LOVING as new Prexy, with PATRICIA WRIGHT as VP, MARVEY MCCONNELL, Secy-Treas., RAE WOLFENSBERGER, LEONARD RICE and JOE WELLS as Directors of the Lower, Middle and Upper Regions, respectively, and LAWRENCE KASE as Director at Large. Next meeting will be in Greenville, (UPPER) S.C.

ALL THESE THINGS HAPPENED AFTER OUR DEADLINE (SOB!) OR WE WOULD HAVE REPORTED THEM IN DECEMBER, RIGHT AFTER THEY HAPPENED. In the good old days, when our deadline was only ONE month ahead, we'd have been able to do it, but then, what would we have done to squeeze them into place with all those things we DID report? (And it 25% over normal size for an issue already!) Maybe with printing costs going up 10% . . . though Boyds has loyally held them down so far. . . . and that good ole computer printing, we can hope to get back to one-month deadlines some day. Meanwhile, send in notes as soon as you can, fellers, eh? (These good guys above did.)

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF VECTOR ECOLOGISTS was held on January 5 and 6 at Morro Bay (Calif.) and concerned plague control, something mosquito control districts aren't plagued with (yet). On the business side, constitutional revision to make Executive Board powers more flexible, as suggested by TOMMY MULHERN, professional job descriptions in line with State certification requirements brought in by the committee President DICK HUSBANDS had set up and a thoroughgoing review of the present status of research and development in vector control by LARRY LEWALLEN's committee, were presented for action.

STILL CASTING OUR EYES BACKWARD, DR. VAUGHN E. WAGNER OF THE SAGINAW BAY MOSQUITO CONTROL COMMISSION WILL BE GLAD TO SEND YOU DETAILS OF THE SYMPOSIUM ON Arthropod-Borne Disease Surveillance and Control, which was held on 6–8 October, 1977, at Bay City, Michigan, under the sponsorship of his Commission and the CDC, Region V. The program dealt chiefly with surveillance, research and control of arthropod-borne diseases in the North Central United States, but participants from Canada added information on dis-

ease vector problems in that country. Dr. Wagner's address is 1416 S. River Road, Bay City, Michigan 48706.

DR. DOUG GOULD WAS THE SPEAKER AT THE MEETING OF THE TROPICAL MEDICINE ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON D.C., held on the evening of 6 December 1977 at NIH. His subject was Japanese encephalitis in S. E. Asia, a subject he has had long experience with, in Japan and during his many years in Bangkok. . . . or, rather, OUT of Bangkok.

PETE GALINDO RECEIVED A WELL-MERITED RECOGNITION FOR HIS LONG YEARS IN TROPICAL MEDICINE AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARBOVIROLOGY, when he was presented with the Richard Moreland Taylor award at the annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, held 8–11 November 1977 in Denver, Colorado. The award was presented by Dr. BILL REEVES, who recalled Pete's early start in the pursuit of WEE in California in 1943, his subsequent work in Panama, particularly during the yellow fever outbreak of the 50's, when Pete, HAROLD TRAPIDO and JORGE BOSHELL pursued *Haemagogus* all the way to the "mesquite flats of the Lower Rio Grande" in Texas. Bill pointed out that the fact that the Inter-American Highway was more real on the maps than on the terrain, did not prevent their energetic pursuit of the quarry. Bill also pointed out that, as we all know, Pete's efforts did not END there and in fact, Bill averred, his work on VEE and St. Louis and the role of the rapid buildup of *Pistia* and the *Culex aikenii* it promotes, predicted by Pete, will rank equally with the earlier yellow fever successes.

YE OLDE HARRY STAGE IS IN AND OUT OF THESE PAGES RIGHT OFTEN (THAT'S BECAUSE HE'S IN AND OUT OF SO MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD SO OFTEN) and about the time you were reading our report that he was "safely" in Canada shooting rapids in a raft, he was actually orchiding and otherwise wildlifing in Africa, from whence his postcards bore the most EXOTIC and beautiful stamps from Malagasy Repoblika (U.S. Postal Service please copy). Well, that wasn't all. To begin with, after two bouts in the hospital, one from a mugging and a "mild heart attack" and one from a cataract removal operation, he dashed off to So. Calif. TWICE after more orchids, THEN he shot the rapids, then he went to Africa and Madagascar, then to South Carolina to visit his son, THEN on 8 Jan to an orchid conference in Bangkok and home via Borneo, Singapore, Australia and new Zealand and other old haunts.

NOT QUITE AS FAR-RANGING BUT EQUALLY PERIPATHETIC ARE ART AND NITA LINDQUIST who greeted us from Hemvist, Little Sweden, USA, (North), after being at the Meetings in New Orleans (South), going on to Florida (Souther), up to Washington DC (East . . . and *pace*, Rebels), where they visited the KNIPLINGS among others, and DOYLE REED, and on to Oregon (West!). And still going strong.

JACK KIMBALL AND HIS WIFE TURNED THEIR HOUSE OVER TO TOMMY MULHERN AND HIS WIFE while they took off for a 3-week idyl in Hawaii. A 40th wedding anniversary present from their sons. Aloha, brah! Me ka hauoli makahiki hao. Envy you dah.

ROY RINGS FINALLY "HUNG UP HIS HAND LENS AND MICROSCOPE BUT NOT HIS DIPPER" he says, when he retired on 30 September, 1977, after more than 30 years at the Ohio Research and Development Center in Wooster, Ohio. He will stay on as consultant with the Toledo Area Sanitary District, where BRUCE BROCKWAY and before him GEORGE HUTTON once held sway. Like many of us, Roy was wrenched away from his first entomological field and flung headlong into mosquito control by World War II, and he continued to have a small lepidopteran leaning which led him to investigate the light trap "trash insects," much to his confreres' amusement, he says. He'll keep at it, though, for he figures there are about 1,000 owlet moths in Ohio (species, not individuals!), of which he has annotated 570. The Toledo District is expanding to cover twice its present area and he doesn't plan to stop his other scientific associations, so "retirement" for Roy, as for so many of Ours, is merely shifting emphasis. Mosquitoes got him interested in bromeliads, but he grew to love them, and not just pineapple, either. He has more than 100 species. AND he paints in acrylics and water color. Nothing like taking up the hardest media. Happy retirement, Roy, if that's what it is.

DON PLETSCH, ANOTHER ADVANCED CASE OF NON-RETIREMENT RETIREMENT, WRITES FROM PALEMBANG (INDONESIA): "Just got back to this metropolitan haven after 2 weeks of intensive field training in the 'interior' of the province,

where the Government is opening up forests, building houses and schools, etc., for the 'transmigrants' from Java." (Palembang is on Sumatra.) You will remember that we told you his program was the training of "assistant entomologists." He has trainees from each of the 8 provinces of Sumatra and "some *very* solid future entomologists." We know they'll have a grounding any "future entomologist" might well wish for.

ON THE OTHER HAND, LES TELLER WRITES FROM CLAY COUNTY, FLORIDA, THAT HE HAS LITTLE STIMULUS TO MOSQUITO CONTROL unless he gives up both air conditioning and screens (!). He says he rarely sees a mosquito, though, but despite the cold winter last year, is seeing, and catching, plenty of both brown and white shrimp. Les wrote to remember the Sinai War aftermath period of 1961 when the Navy team in Ethiopia had vaccinated over 100,000 people, with bare cooperation from the Ethiopian Institute, and the late FRED SOPER stepped in to set matters right, as he so often did elsewhere.

IF YOU THOUGHT OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS DOESN'T DO ANY DIRECTING EXCEPT AT MEETING TIME, YOU JUST AREN'T UP ON THINGS. THEY HAD A MEETING IN SEPTEMBER AT PROVO, UTAH, AND ALL THE OFFICERS AND ALL BUT THREE REGIONAL DIRECTORS WERE THERE. They worked so hard, says Prexy LEW NIELSEN that their wives sent emissaries in to demand time out for dinner. And we know you'll be interested and, we're sure, *delighted* to know that Lew urged and got approval for a cumulative INDEX to *Mosquito News*, from its beginning, under Dr. Glasgow, until now. Dr. HENRY RUPP did such a bang-up job of indexing New Jersey's *Proceedings* that he was a shoo-in to do this. (Moral: Never do bang-up jobs if you don't want to keep on getting assignments.) He plans to do it by decades and soon you won't have to wonder WHAT year something or other was published under what name? Title? About *Aedes aegypti*. . . . or was it *sollicitans*?

AND HEY! WHILE YOU'RE REJOICING OVER THE FORTHCOMING INDEX, YOU GUYS, HOW ABOUT HAVING COMPASSION ON THE PORE INDEXERS when you think up your TITLES? O.K.? You know . . . A *three* line title is a mite hard to index.

LEW AND GLEN COLLETT ATTENDED THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTHWEST MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL ASSOCIATION, 11–13 October, in Calgary, which we should have listed way back there. The Canadian hospitality was naturally super, as usual, and they enjoyed seeing old friends, like REINY BRUST and ROY ELLIS. Also as usual, they came away full of admiration for the quality of the mosquito control and research being done by our Northern Neighbors.

SPEAKING OF INDEXES BRINGS US TO THE MAGNIFICENT "INDEX TO MOSQUITO REFERENCES IN FMEL PUBLICATIONS," which was completed by Dr. MAURICE PROVOST shortly before his untimely and, especially for our profession, tragic death. Under his leadership, as we all know, the Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory issued almost 500 papers covering their intensely productive research. These are indexed so that every imaginable cross-reference is covered and also a full listing by species. The Index is available, writes GEORGE O'MEARA, from Librarian, FMEL, P. O. Box 520, Vero Beach, Florida 32960. George also wanted special thanks to go to BETH BECK who arranged the training course for the Florida Anti-Mosquito Association's fall conference, to HERB FRIEDMAN, who did the same for the rest of the conference, and to WAYNE MILLER who "made sure all the special events were superb." Which George doesn't have to convince us *of*.

THERE IS A PRE-DOCTORAL TRAINEESHIP IN VECTOR BIOLOGY BEING OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS IN AMHERST. Graduate research support is available for individuals with or anticipating their M.S. degree and wishing to pursue a PhD in entomology with emphasis on Vector Biology and Parasitology, according to Dr. JOHN EDMAN. It is under the general directorship of Dr. Bronislaw Honigsberg, of the Department of Zoology. Annual support includes a $3,900 stipend and about $2,100 in emoluments and expenses. Training is available starting in January of this year and in the summer or fall. Details may be obtained from Dr. Edman or Dr. Honigsberg at the University, Amherst 01003. The University, once Massachusetts Agricultural College (as distinguished from Amherst College . . . and we do mean Distinguished) was one of the earliest in America to offer a doctoral in Entomology, in 1900. (It was on whiteflies, but then we can't talk about mosquitoes ALL the time, can we?)

KEN KNIGHT'S *MOSQUITO SYSTEMATICS* WHICH IS ALSO OURS TOO, OF COURSE, THANKS TO

KEN, will be only $10.00 in 1978, a modest amount when you read the Business Pages; order blanks are available now, from Tommy Mulhern. This is something no Dipterist or Culicidologist should be without. . . . and every library ought to have one, too, for reference by us non-systematists who strive to keep our *fatigans* straight from our *quinquefasciatus*. Lift your horizons.

ANOTHER TRAINING PROGRAM OF GREAT INTEREST TO MOSQUITO WORKERS IS THAT OFFERED BY WHO, concerning which Dr. Adetokunbo O. Lucas, Director of Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, sent information late last year. Shortly after WWII, there was a vast amount of interest in tropical medicine and particularly in the prevention of tropical diseases, especially by vector control. Of late, along with the virtual cessation in teaching foreign languages in our universities, there has been a turning away from disease problems and an emphasis given more to bio-medicine in the sense of such things as cancer and heart disease. Progress against these has been slow, just as with arthritis (ow!) and the common cold, and progress in the area of tropical medicine, where we *were* and are making great strides will slow down, too, if more emphasis isn't put on training people in our field. Accordingly, WHO has instituted this special programme for research in malaria, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis, and others, in the areas of epidemiology, biological control of vectors, etc. Scientists from any country are welcome to submit proposals for research grants within the specific fields. Enquiries should be addressed to: The Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

WHO AND UM AREN'T THE ONLY ONES HANDING OUT GRANTS, OF COURSE. THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (Hail, Alma Mommy!) handed out $353,537 for FY 1977–78, up from $200,000 in 1972 and, so far, un-lowered in expectations by Governor JERRY. There were 23 proposals from four campuses (you didn't KNOW California has 8 or 9 of them?) and the two Schools of Public Health. Well, it wasn't all roses, for the 23 proposed about $100,000 more than was available so the above amount *does* represent SOME lowered expectations. Of course, too, the overall research program makes ours seem like bush league, but the contributions from the MAD's were by no means second flight and collaboration between the University and the MAD's is clearly increasing. Hooray! As it all went to AMCA'ers, we won't give the whole listing. . . . we think you know them.

YOU MAY REMEMBER THAT IN SEPTEMBER WE TOLD YOU ABOUT SALT-MARSH MOSQUITOES IN CHANCE, MARYLAND? THAT'S BEEN TOPPED. *Skeeter*, VMCA's lively two-pager, reports that a town called Saltville, located in the Virginia mountains, was the site for many years of an Olin Mathieson plant, which recently moved out. There are salt wells, said to be artesian, and a series of lagoons which were once part of OM's operations. When the town was plagued by mosquitoes, unusual for that part of Virginia, a survey showed that the culprit was *Aedes sollicitans*, present in great numbers and biting in the bright sunlight! Realigning the shore to make it steeper and filling puddles with the spoil will eliminate the marshes.

AND THE BAY AREA IN CALIFORNIA HAD A JOLT IN ITS WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT-MOSQUITO ABATEMENT PLEXUS when surveys showed *their* salt marsh mosquito, *Aedes dorsalis*, breeding in the Wildlife Refuge in the South Bay. (THE Bay is San Francisco Bay, in California.) So it was back to the conference board for FRED ROBERTS, as he discussed channel opening with the friendly wildlife types. Meanwhile, *fresh* water wildlife areas and marshes, so desirable from all but mosquito-control angles, are being designed in cooperation with other Bay Area MAD's, like San Mateo.

GENE GERBERG RECEIVED A HIGH ACCOLADE RECENTLY ACCORDING TO OUR OWN *MOSQUITO SYSTEMATICS* when JOHN BELKIN dedicated a new species of mosquito to him. Well, we should say GENE and JO, for the dedication was "to my very good friends and colleagues Dr. Eugene Jordan Gerberg and Ms. Jo Betty Vick Gerberg. It is particularly appropriate that this species should be in the genus *Toxorhynchites*. In addition to other numerous important contributions to the biology of mosquitoes, the Gerbergs have recently pioneered the biological control of mosquitoes breeding in treeholes and artificial containers by a novel and promising method of utilizing species of *Toxorhynchites*." Ladies and Gentlemen, the Mosquito: *Toxorhynchites* (Lyn.) *gerbergi* Belkin.

IN OTHER PUBLICATIONS, MIKE LOVING IN *The Landing Rate Count* OF SCMCA, AFTER TELLING

FOLKS HOW TO GET TO THE CITADEL FOR THEIR MEETINGS and suggesting (what else) the nearest Holiday Inn ("within sight of the Citadel") went on to describe South Carolina's "Holy City" in a way we liked. He said, "where the Ashley and the Cooper Rivers meet to form the Atlantic Ocean."

IN VMCA'S *Skeeter,* WE LEARNED WITH SADNESS THAT JIM KEEBLE AND ROLLIE DORER WERE BOTH DONE IN RECENTLY (THAT IS, DECEMBER) but it was good to read that both were then well on the road to recovery and we hope they're entirely well-er now. *Skeeter* also reported that *Loxoceles reclusa* has shown up in Virginia. Virginia Beach saw a severe case of bite by this brown, reclusive spider last summer and in Blacksburg, in the basement of Agnew Hall at VPI several males, females and immatures were uncovered. One wonders how these secretive arachnids are getting about so widely, but getting about they are and vector control units need to keep them well in mind, alas, even where they haven't yet been spotted.

THOSE OF YOU WHO READ FRENCH—AND IT'S A WHOLE LOT EASIER THAN *SPEAKING* IT—will find a lot of fascinating data in the *Rapport Annuel d'Activite des Laboratoires 1976* par M. G. CHAUVET of the *Entente Interdépartementale pour la Demoustication du Littoral Mediterraneen* or L'E. I. D. for short. Published last April 1977, it contains a world of good graphs but even more importantly some very thought-provoking discussions of results and observations.

SWTICHING TO SPANISH . . . AND WE KNOW YOU DO THAT JUST AS EASILY AS WE DO . . . PABLO COVA GARCIA AND EZEQUIEL SUTIL O. HAVE BROUGHT OUT A HEFTY AND WELL-ORGANIZED HANDBOOK entitled, *"Claves gráficas para la clasificación de anofelinos de Venezuela."* This publication of the *Division de Endémias Rurales* of the *Ministerio de Sanidad y Asisténcia Sociál,* in Maracay, Aragua, Venezuela, shows diagrammatically the salient identifying characters for eggs, larvae and adults, including a section on male terminalia. Srs. Cova Garcia and Sutil have made a mighty useful contribution, and especially, as the *Presentacion* says, for the field worker; a worthy culmination of Sr. Cova Garcia's more than forty years of experience and research.

TWO STOP PRESS ITEMS JUST AS WE GET READY TO SIGN OFF, BOTH FROM TOMMY: A note from HARRY PRATT about attending the TEXAS MCA meeting in October in Austin. Harry spoke there and at the SCMCA at the Citadel in November on mosquito-borne diseases and then ("tired but happy" is the phrase but Harry's never tired) flew back to Atlanta to welcome 3 children and 2 grandchildren to a celebration of his 25th wedding anniversary, in December. Have another great year in 1978, Harry. SECOND ITEM: a photo from JOHN KUSCHKE of seven jovial outdoors types in New Jersey about 1934 or 1935, guys who meant a good deal to the earlier days of mosquito control and a lot to these latter ones, too. Left to right: TOMMY, Brooks, Eager and Hart, BOB VANNOTE, GEORGE BRADLEY and "TOM" MCNEEL. If you want to see what Tommy looked like young and relaxed, maybe YeEd will run it one of these days.

AND GENE GERBERG AND HENRY WILCOX III BROUGHT OUT IN AUGUST A MONUMENTAL STUDY ENTITLED *Environmental Assessment of Malaria Control Project-Sri Lanka,* which Gene foreshadowed in his travel notes to us some time back. Outside of knowing that Sri Lanka used to be called Ceylon (which we found easier) and grew lovely tea, we knew little about the place, so we found Gene's report equally fascinating as a study of the Island as of the mosquitoes.

Dr. M. W. SERVICE OF THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE IN NOVEMBER CONVENED A SYMPOSIUM TO COMMEMORATE THE DISCOVERY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO BY PATRICK MANSON IN CHINA THAT A MOSQUITO WAS THE VECTOR OF BANCROFTIAN FILARIASIS, which event was also the birth of medical entomology. The Symposium was announced in last June's *Mosquito News,* you may remember, and Dr. Service has kindly written to tell us how it went, which was very well, indeed. Some 200 people from England, the United States, Mexico, Kenya, Upper Volta, Nigeria, Egypt, India, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Denmark and other countries assembled in London to attend the meetings which were sponsored by the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Among the many notables were Drs. J. H. Hobbs, E. W. Cupp, Harry Hoogstraal, and R. Le Berre and Professors J. R. Busvine, J. D. Gillett and T. H. Odhiambo. In addition to all the fine papers presented were some 30 entomological demonstrations ranging from pathogens of blackflies, through genetics and cytogenetics to novel methods of catching tsetse flies. The proceedings are being published as of February of this year and may be had from the Royal Society

at 26 Portland Place, in London. The price is six pounds which was about ten bucks as we wrote this.

WE END ON A SAD NOTE, FOR WE'D LIKE TO QUOTE THE SHORT EULOGY OF BUDDY SIMS that *Skeeter* published in December 1977. "Mr. George L. Sims, Jr. (known to most of us as Buddy), died suddenly on Saturday morning, November 19, 1977. For many years he had been Special Assistant for Applied Biology, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Norfolk. Buddy served as a Medical Service (Entomologist) Officer during the Korean War prior to coming to work with the Navy in 1956. During his 21 years in Norfolk, Buddy worked very closely with the Virginia Mosquito Control Association. Buddy's technical expertise, management and guidance in all phases of mosquito control will be greatly missed. We have also lost a very fine personal friend." To which we can only add a choked, "Amen." We weren't ready to lose Buddy.

## BOOK REVIEWS

Virus-Insect Relationships. By Kenneth M. Smith FRS. Longman Group Limited London. 1977. 291 pp.

Dr. Kenneth M. Smith, author of numerous publications in the field of insect virology, in this volume has reorganized and updated his 1967 book, "Insect Virology" published by Academic Press. Our knowledge of insect viruses and virus—insect relationships has grown enormously in the last ten years; yet the author who devoted 256 pages to this subject in 1967, has added only 35 pages to this new book. As a result the book suffers, seriously in some sections, from brevity.

This attractively produced volume, in spite of any weaknesses, should be a welcome addition to the book shelves. It is written in a very readable style, is clearly printed, and is very well illustrated. Unfortunately, many of the numerous electron micrographs have suffered a loss of contrast in the printing process.

The book is divided into 2 parts, the first treating the different types of viruses and virus diseases and the second covering other aspects of virus-insect relationships.

Each chapter in Part I, with the exception of Chapter 7, begins with a general description of virus group, which is followed by descriptions of specific viruses and virus diseases. The specific viruses are grouped according to the insect orders in which they occur. Virus descriptions are based primarily on morphology; the more recent biophysical and biochemical information that is becoming increasingly important in distinguishing the large and rapidly growing number of isolates of insect viruses is largely lacking. The reader is forewarned of this deficiency since the author states in his preface that "detailed accounts of the chemical nature of the viruses and their molecular biology have been omitted."

Sections of the book that deal with the mosquito viruses and virus transmission by mosquitoes are scattered throughout the book, but there are some errors and omissions. For example, the author's placement of the tetragonal inclusion disease of *Culex tarsalis* among the Baculovirus makes it quite evident that the author did not know of 1969 and 1974 papers that elucidate the nature of the inclusion bodies. Also, in the section dealing with cytoplasmic polyhedroses of mosquitoes, he again refers to a nuclear polyhedrosis of *Cx. tarsalis* and also to one of *Aedes triseriatus*, but no naturally occurring nuclear polyhedroses have been recorded from either of these hosts. The *Cx. tarsalis* virus has been found to be a non-occluded isometric virus that forms crystalline arrays, and *Ae. triseriatus* has served only as an experimental host for the nuclear polyhedrosis virus that was originally found in *Ae. sollicitans*. In fact, references to the *Ae. sollicitans* virus as an *Ae. triseriatus* nuclear polyhedrosis virus are probably ill advised because it is quite possible that this mosquito has its own nuclear polyhedrosis. Moreover, the original description of a cytoplasmic polyhedrosis in mosquitoes was reported in *Mosquito News* in 1969 from *Cx. salinarius* rather than from *Ae. taeniorhynchus* in 1973.

Chapter 18, which deals with insects and other arthropods as vectors of animal viruses, and Chapter 19, which deals with the use of viruses in biological control of insect pests, should be of considerable interest to many readers of *Mosquito News*. Unfortunately, both are too brief to be of much value to specialists in these areas.