piration pendant le vol chez les Lépidoptères, Recent advances in applied entomology in Canada, Sur les populations hybridiées des Lépidodtéres dan la zone de contact entre races genéiques, Les Larves primaires des Méloïdes, Erlauterungen zu meinem System der Lepidoptera, Notice entomologique sur le Var et quelques points de la Côte d’Azur, Sense ecology and numbers of insects, Un Tréchus cavernicole du Maroc, The axillary venation of the Insects, Organs odoriferants chez les Insectes, Sur les aîlles d’insectes, Some fundamental aspects of parasitism in Insects, Aporçu sur la biologie de l’Urania repaclus, Les Insectes parasites des plantes cultivées en Nouvelle-Calédonie, Notes sur la Mouche des fruits, Sur une invasion de la cochenille, Das Auftreten der San José Laus in Europe, Natural control of some tropical insects, and many others, a complete list of which may be had at a later date.

To completely cover this Congress would be to write a book and as the space is limited I close with the wish that you may be able to attend the next Congress and to assure you that if there is anything of particular interest on which you wish more information to assure you of my willingness to cooperate.

THE BEAN LEAFHOPPER SITUATION

The bean leafhopper situation in Florida at this time is just the reverse of that of a year ago. In the fall of 1931 Empoasca fabae (Harris) was less abundant than usual in the northern and central portions of the state. Some growers found it necessary to employ control measures but many fields of beans produced good crops without any control measures being used. In the Everglades, on the other hand, the leafhoppers were extremely abundant and it was practically impossible to produce a crop of beans even with frequent spraying with contact insecticides. The infestation continued throughout the mild winter and large acreages of the early spring crop were completely destroyed. The insects were found everywhere in the region and the young beans became infested almost as soon as they came through the ground. Professor R. N. Lobdell of the Everglades Experiment Station reported that in one instance young beans having only the first two leaves and located in the middle of a forty acre field had an average infestation of seven adult leafhoppers per plant.

The writer has recently investigated the leafhopper situation
in the region surrounding the southern end of Lake Okeechobee where thousands of acres of beans are now growing. The leafhoppers were present in all fields visited but in every case they occurred in relatively small numbers. In no instance was the infestation sufficiently severe to cause any appreciable damage and artificial control measures seemed entirely unnecessary at that time.

A very different condition exists in the central portion of the state in the region extending southward from Gainesville for a distance of one hundred-fifty miles. Here practically every field shows injury resulting from the feeding of the leafhoppers. In some fields where no control measures were used the plants are almost all dead. In others the plants have not been killed but are so severely injured that they will yield little or no fruit. In a few isolated fields and in others where the land was prepared well in advance of planting time the injury from leafhoppers is much less severe though even here the yield will doubtless be affected.

The bean leafhopper is known to be practically free from predaceous and parasitic enemies and it seems probable that its abundance or scarcity in a region may largely be determined by weather conditions. There are not sufficient weather data from the two regions of Florida above discussed to enable one to deduce just what factors may have been responsible for the abundance of leafhoppers in one region and the comparative scarcity of the insects in the other.

A. N. Tissot.