way to avoid a misunderstanding is to have a good understanding in the beginning. In the use of insecticides a good understanding is a recommendation which will give the grower or user enough information so that he can use the product he has on hand, or has obtained for the specific pest control he needs, in a way that will give satisfactory results. The amount of material, the concentration, the method of application, the time of day if that is important, the condition of the wind, the condition of the foliage, the condition of the crop as to maturity, and many other specific points should be mentioned.

Whether we realize the fact and admit it or not, the use of insecticidal chemicals alone or combined with fungicides or nutritional materials is one of the most complicated problems in agricultural production and should be handled as such. There is very little margin in many instances between the toxicity of insecticidal chemicals to insects and their toxicity to plants, but this is the margin in which all insecticides must be used. For this reason, any information or detail which can be given to users of insecticidal materials should be stated very plainly and specifically; and by so doing, growers can be helped to control pests economically instead of wasting insecticides extravagantly.

*Sarcophaga bullata* Parker AS A CAUSE OF INTESTINAL MYIASIS

J. R. WATSON

In January the writer received from Dr. H. D. Venters of the laboratory of the State Board of Health at Tampa three flies the larvae of which had been passed by a patient. These flies were identified by Mr. D. G. Hall, Bureau Entomology and Plant Quarantine U.S.D.A., as *Sarcophaga bullata* Parker. Mr. Hall indicated that this is the first instance that has come to his notice where *Sarcophaga bullata* has been involved in intestinal myiasis.

At the suggestion of Dr. C. F. W. Muesebeck the following clinical history was obtained from Dr. Richard Pierson of Tampa.

"Your letter to Dr. H. D. Venters in regard to larvae and flies has been handed to me. In the past six months, I have had four patients whose stools have produced these larvae.

"Patient No. 1. Woman, Age 37, Tourist Camp Operator, Complains that she is completely tired out. Is anemic. Hemoglobin 60%. Temp. 98.6, Pulse, 72, Blood Pressure 90, Appetite

“All of these patients improved promptly as soon as the stools were clear.”

INSECT ENEMIES OF CHUFAS

In the Entomological News for January and also February of this year, Mr. A. F. Satterthwait of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S.D.A., has a paper on the weevils affecting chufas, Cyperus esculentus, which will be of much interest to those having to do with the control of chufa insects in Florida. The work has mostly to do with the Mississippi Valley and some eastern states. One statement we would take exception to as applied to chufas in Florida. He states that these present studies indicate that the “tubers, which are the all important part of the crop, are not subject to insect attack.” That certainly is not true in Florida. The most common complaint we have from farmers about chufas is that of the attack of negro bugs on the tubers.—Ed.

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