

NEWS AND VIEWS
AN AUTHENTIC CASE OF SCOLECTIASIS

A case of human infestation by a lepidopterous larva, which is probably unique and worthy of record, was brought to the attention of the Dominion Entomologist by a local doctor of medicine on August 25, 1936. He reported to Dr. Gibson on the matter as follows: "Woman, age 58. Complaint—pain and itching in the vaginal orifice. On examination, urethral orifice found oedematous; three fair sized blibs, and what looked like a small mucous plug in the centre. On removing this plug it was found to be a worm, which was apparently blocking the urethral passage, because the urine followed freely." The doctor stated that the larva was alive when he removed it with a pair of forceps. It measured about five-eighths of an inch in length, and was tentatively identified as the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn. This determination was later confirmed by G. M. Stirrett, officer in charge of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, at Chatham, Ont., to whom the specimen was sent.

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EUROPEAN CORN BORER PUSHES FARTHER SOUTH, AND COMES THROUGH DRY SEASON SUCCESSFULLY

A recent press release from Washington, D. C., informs us that the European corn borer appeared this year, for the first time, on the mainland of Virginia—the farthest south it has ever gone. It is not known to have spread west of its previous boundary, however. The 1936 survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture conducted solely to determine the economic status of the pest revealed that the corn borer has more than held its own throughout this territory as a whole, despite marked decreases from the drought in western New York and in large areas in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana.

The number of borers, the survey showed, increased significantly in the border States—a danger sign of possible spread beyond the present territory if next season is favorable for its development.

The fact that the corn borer, which demands plenty of moisture for best development, came through a dry season so successfully and is now concentrated along the outer edges of the infested area shows the need for control measures this fall says L. A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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