

opment of shock is given in the figure, which illustrates the averages of the six experiments which were carried out over a period of six hours or more.

From these results it is apparent that the low blood pressure initiated by muscle injury is not primarily due to a loss of vasomotor tone or to a dilation of the blood vessels. There is evidence⁵ that a continued low blood pressure may ultimately result in an injury or depression of the vasomotor and other nerve centers, and it is probable that this explains the dilation of the peripheral vessels occurring some hours after the development of shock.

McKEEN CATTELL

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

THE LOUISIANA ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THIS society has completed its second year. Starting early in 1920 with about 25 members, it now has 36 members. Including others who have indicated their desire for membership, it will have in 1922 at least 40 members. The membership is distributed as follows: New Orleans, 14; Baton Rouge, 11; Mound, La., 2; Tallulah, La., 1; and others outside Louisiana at various places from New York City to a point in Mexico.

Meetings have been held bi-monthly, except during the summer, throughout the year. The average attendance has been about 18. The following papers and talks have been given:

Work on malarial mosquitoes at Mound Laboratory, D. L. VAN DINE, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

Beekeeping in Louisiana, E. C. DAVIS, Louisiana Experiment Stations.

Present status of cattle tick control in Louisiana, W. H. DALRYMPLE, Louisiana State University.

The plant lice or aphids, THOS. H. JONES, Louisiana Experiment Stations.

The camphor scale, E. R. Barber, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

Plant quarantine at the port of New Orleans, EMILE KOSTAL, Federal Horticultural Board.

The European corn borer and the sugar cane

moth borer: A Comparison, T. E. HOLLOWAY, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

Entomological practice in Hawaii a dozen years ago, JACOB KOTINSKY, formerly of the Hawaiian Experiment Station.

The teaching of entomology, O. W. ROSEWALL, Louisiana State University.

Two moving picture films, "The Most Wonderful Insect in the World" and "Cotton's Worst Enemy—The Pink Boll Worm," were exhibited through courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The society is gradually acquiring an entomological library, which is housed at the Louisiana State Museum, Jackson Square, New Orleans. There are now about 40 books and about 500 pamphlets, largely the gift of Mr. D. L. Van Dine, of the U. S. Entomological Laboratory, Mound, La. Through the courtesy of Mr. Robert Glenk, curator, meetings are held at the museum and the moving picture projector is sometimes used. A very successful meeting was held at Baton Rouge in February, under the auspices of the members there.

Resolutions have been adopted during the year on the camphor scale in New Orleans, on financial assistance to the Division of Insects, U. S. National Museum, and on the campaign to control the Argentine ant in New Orleans.

At a recent annual business meeting the officers of 1921 were reelected for 1922. These are: *President*, Mr. Ed. Foster; *Vice-president*, Professor O. W. Rosewall; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Mr. T. E. Holloway; *Executive Committee*, the officers and Messrs. D. L. Van Dine, Chas. E. Smith and Thos. H. Jones.

The writer understands that certain members of the national societies look askance at the formation of local entomological societies, believing that these will draw members away from the larger organizations and result in a division of interest. This has not happened as a result of the organization of the Louisiana Entomological Society, and, on the contrary, the interest in entomology has been stimulated not only among entomologists but among other students of biology.

T. E. HOLLOWAY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

⁵ See Cannon and Cattell. *Arch. of Surg.*, 1922, IV: 321.