conditions were not especially conducive to laboratory infection. In recent years, however, an increasing number of investigators have turned to the study of the human disease and of the behavior of virus of recent human origin in chimpanzees and monkeys of species other than rhesus. It was during the course of work on cynomolgus monkeys which had developed poliomyelitis following the oral feeding of a strain of virus isolated from a child in 1940, that our associate, B. J., contracted poliomyelitis. We have discovered in recent weeks that in these monkeys readily demonstrable virus was present in the buccal, lingual, pharyngeal and intestinal tissues and contents, and B. J.'s duties included the washing and grinding of these tissues in preparation for inoculation into other monkeys.

The circumstances of the illness are as follows: B. J. was working with these infected tissues until June 14, when she left the laboratory to go on her vacation. On June 25, she first felt indisposed with slight headache and nausea. On June 27 and 28 she went to bed because of general malaise and severe backache. On June 29, partial paralysis of the right leg appeared. In the next few days the temperature varied between 102 and 104 degrees Fahrenheit, and there was extension of paralysis involving the entire right lower and upper extremities, the urinary bladder, part of the left lower extremity and partial ptosis and small pupil on the right side with transitory diplopia. Spinal puncture revealed 192 cells per cu mm of cerebrospinal fluid. On July 3, the temperature returned to normal and no further progression of paralysis occurred. Virulent poliomyelitis virus was isolated from her on two occasions; first from a stool specimen obtained 24 hours after the onset of paralysis and the second time from the rectal and colonic washings, containing almost no solid matter, 3 days after the onset of paralysis. Extensive flaccid paralysis with typical histological changes in the spinal cord was produced in both cynomolgus monkeys and positive passage was obtained in each instance. The virus was not pathogenic for mice or guinea-pigs. It may be added that no outbreaks of poliomyelitis had been reported either in Cincinnati or the other places visited by her.

While other studies are still in progress, we believe that the balance of probability in this case is that the infection was contracted in the laboratory. Therefore, we wish to caution other investigators to observe the greatest care not only in handling tissues or excreta of human beings with poliomyelitis but also in working with monkeys (especially cynomolgi or related species) infected with virus of human or recent human origin. This may particularly apply when such virus is given by mouth or reaches the alimentary tract following nasal instillation, which is part of the method now commonly used in testing for the virus in human stools.

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## ANOPHELES (KERTESZIA) BELLATOR D. & K., FOUND NATURALLY INFECTED WITH PLASMODIUM

IN the cocoa-raising districts of Trinidad, *Anopheles bellator* is the most abundant *Anopheles* mosquito; it breeds in the epiphytic Bromeliads which grow in great numbers on the lofty immortelle trees that shade the cocoa trees. The malaria rates in these areas are often high, and this mosquito has been suspected of being the vector. It is active during the twilight hours, and at that time attacks man in houses as well as out of doors. Unlike many other anthropophilous Anophelines, *A. bellator,* although it will enter houses and even bed-nets to feed on man, does not remain in houses after it has fed, but returns immediately to its resting places in the forests. Because of this habit, it is impossible to obtain freshly engorged specimens for determining the natural malarial infection rates among these insects; the females must be caught while they attack either the collector or another person being used as bait. Almost all the specimens captured by the authors appeared to be young females taking their first blood meals, but the 398th specimen dissected was infected with a single large oocyst, which ruptured as a result of slight pressure upon the coverslip, and liberated large numbers of motile sporozoites. The mosquito had been collected while it was attacking a native boy, near the Canadian Mission School on the St. Marie Immanuel Road, on July 11, 1941.

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## THE PLACE OF MICROFILM COPYING IN LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

THE recently perfected process of making photographic copies of printed pages upon moving picture film is the most economical method so far devised for rendering available to larger numbers of research workers the collections of source material contained in scientific periodicals. It is evident that microfilm copying constitutes a very real improvement and extension of library service and is destined to become an ever-increasing activity in the larger reference libraries. It is fitting, therefore, to discuss the basis upon which it should be undertaken in order to pro-