line, has received the most extensive exploration, both in civilian and military establishments. This compound is an effective suppressive, when administered no more frequently than once weekly in a well-tolerated dose. It will also cause an abrupt termination of the clinical attack of *vivax* malaria and will cure *falciparum* malaria when administered for only one or two days. In addition, it does not discolor the skin as does quinacrine, nor does it give the disagreeable gastrointestinal symptoms which are sometimes seen with the administration of quinacrine. Several other compounds in this same chemical series would also appear to be superior to quinacrine. Promising compounds in other chemical groups are under study. However, investigations with compounds of the latter types have not reached the stage of field trial. It is therefore not possible to make any statement concerning their practical usefulness at this time.

(3) *The exploration of the 8-aminoquinolines.* During the past year the exploration of promising leads to suppressive drugs has been extended; however, the major emphasis has been focused upon the study of the 8-aminoquinolines with the hope of uncovering a nontoxic curative agent. This line of investigation received impetus from published reports of British investigators in the early 1930's on the prophylactic and curative actions of pamaquin (plasmochin) in *vivax* malaria. Clinical investigators under OSRD contracts reappraised these actions. They have now demonstrated a curative action of pamaquin in *vivax* malaria due to both domestic and Southwest Pacific strains of *P. vivax.* However, there would not appear to be a sufficient "spread" between the minimal effective and the maximal tolerated doses to warrant recommendation of its use at this time. Other 8-aminoquinolines are being explored with the hope of developing a compound with the curative action of pamaquin but without its concomitant toxicity.

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