The gas chromatogram of intercaste B was almost identical to that of an alate female. The higher ratio of the *trans* C_{11} isomer probably reflects the biochemical contribution of the worker genome to an intercaste that otherwise most closely resembled an alate female.

Recent studies (Robeau and Vinson. 1976. J. Ga. Ent. Soc. 11: 198-203) have shown that juvenile hormone analogues stimulate the production of major workers, intercastes, and female alates in fire ant colonies. Our data suggest that the 2 aberrant individuals we found might have resulted from anomalous JH activity.—B. MICHAEL GLANCEY, R. K. VANDER MEER, A. GLOVER, AND C. S. LOFGREN, Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Laboratory, Agricultural Research, Science and Education Administration, USDA, P.O. Box 14565, Gainesville, FL 32604.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF INSECT PESTS WITII SEMIOCHEMICALS

Forty-one of the world's leading scientists in the use of insect semiochemicals—pheromones, kairomones, oviposition deterrents, and other behavior modifiers—convened in Gainesville, FL, on 23-28 March 1980. The purpose of the colloquium was to discuss current research in this field and to make recommendations for getting semiochemicals recognized as safe and environmentally acceptable supplements in existing insect pest control programs or as alternatives to conventional insecticides. The colloquium was sponsored jointly by the Insect Attractants, Behavior, and Basic Biology Research Laboratory, USDA and the Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida.

The week-long program held sessions discussing the use of insect attractants for monitoring pests in field and orchard crops, forests, and stored products and also discussed using traps to suppress insect pest populations in common ground and recreational areas of cities, in forests, in unseasoned lumber at sawmills, and in field crops like cotton. A third session discussed using semiochemicals to control crop pests via disruption of the mating process. Of particular interest in this session was that damage to cotton caused by the pink bollworm was reduced to subeconomic levels in fields treated with pheromone, although mating in the pheromone-treated areas was not totally eliminated. Similarly, economic control of the pink bollworm was achieved in a mass trapping experiment, although traps were less than 100% efficient in capturing males attracted to them. These results are encouraging and demonstrate the potential of semiochemicals in agricultural pest control, particularly when integrated with more conventional control methods involving insecticides, parasites and predators, pathogens, resistant varieties, and good cultural practices.

A fourth session dealt with formulation, toxicology, and registration of semiochemicals for insect control. Three of the principal hindrances to effective application and utilization of semiochemicals in the past have been the cost of semiochemicals themselves, the development of dependable, long-lasting formulations that can be easily and cheaply delivered to the crop, and governmental regulations concerning registration. Recent changes in the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's registration procedures and

policies indicate that the primary obstacles now facing the industry lie in the continued high cost of active ingredients, formulations technology, and the development of clearly defined marketing strategies. The latter requires that applied biologists, consultants, extension personnel, and others responsible for developing and implementing insect pest control strategies develop an awareness of the value of semiochemicals in their programs.

The final session of the colloquium discussed oviposition deterring pheromones in fruit flies and their possible uses for controlling these pests in addition to discussing employment of semiochemicals for manipulating entomophagous insects. Reported results indicated that both areas show considerable promise as components of future integrated control programs.

At the conclusion of the colloquium, the chairmen and participants from each session prepared a list of recommendations to further the development of semiochemicals as an entity in future insect pest control strategies. The colloquium was timely, and the participants were optimistic that semiochemicals can and should play a significant role in managing insect pest populations in a wide variety of situations around the world. Papers presented and recommendations made during the various sessions will be published in Spring 1981 by Plenum Press, New York, in a hardback volume entitled "Management of Insect Pests with Semiochemicals: Concepts and Practice." This publication should prove valuable to all those interested in the latest technology on the development and application of insect semiochemicals and to all policy makers involved in planning, developing and implementing insect pest control strategies for the 1980s and beyond.—EVERETT R. MITCHELL, R.P.E.; Chairman, Colloquium Committee; USDA, SEA/Agricultural Research; Insect Attractants Laboratory; P. O. Box 14565; Gainesville, FL 32601.

MESSAGE FROM THE BUSINESS MANAGER

Sufficient time has passed since I was elected Business Manager/Treasurer to become familiar with the job. I would like to bring several points to your attention.

Effective 1 June 1980, missing issues will be supplied free *only within 3 months of date of issue.*

The price of single issues will now be $5.00 per issue. This is a fairer price as it will help cover postage, handling, and the cost of printing. On some of the more recent issues, the former charge of $3.75 left us with 1 or 2 cents to cover postage and handling.

If you plan to move please send the Business Manager a change of address notice immediately, if not sooner. Depending on the weight of the issue, it costs 52¢ or more to have the journals returned. Then, depending on the weight, it costs 59¢ or more to mail it to your new address. Use Postal Service Form 3578 (a postcard available *free* at your local P.O.) or send a card or letter.

If you could make your mailing address your place of business rather than your home address, it would help in getting your mail forwarded when you move. Also, *particularly for students,* (who tend to move frequently) use of your Department address will insure uninterrupted receipt of your journals and other Society communications without having to send change