have equal waxy endosperm contributions. Differences among genotype with 0, 1, 2, and 3 doses of the waxy gene were not significant. Even though there appeared to be a slight trend for genotypes with waxy genes to be more susceptible to weevil feeding (non-waxy genotypes had 19.5% sample weight loss and waxy genotypes lost 20.9% of their sample weight), a high level of confidence cannot be attached to it. A significant interaction occurred between inbred groups and dosage effect of the waxy gene, supporting the idea that important reversals of the trend for waxy genotypes to be susceptible do occur. Such was the case for the inbred F6 in which the waxy inbred and the waxy x non-waxy hybrid sustained only an 8.0% combined sample weight loss, whereas the non-waxy inbred and the non-waxy x waxy hybrid sustained a combined sample weight loss of 21.1%.

We conclude that, overall, the waxy endosperm character is not an important factor in determining the resistance of corn to maize weevil feeding, but that other factors such as pericarp and other genetic determinants contribute substantially more to resistance than the waxy character. However, the resistance of certain inbreds may be substantially influenced by the waxy character for reasons which are not presently understood.—N. W. Winstrom, W. W. McMillian, and R. R. Wiseman, Agricultural Research, Sci. and Educ. Admin., USDA, Tifton, GA 31793.

SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE OUTBREAKS IN FLORIDA SINCE 1974—(Note). When we discussed the reported infrequency of outbreaks of Dendroctonus frontalis Zimm. (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) in Florida (Fla. Ent. 58: 22), an outbreak in the Alaqua Creek drainage on Eglin Air Force Base Forest (Walton Co.) covered 250 acres. This unusually persistent outbreak spread to almost 1,400 A by September 1975; some 250,000 trees were salvaged from 1,200 A by December 1975.

Additional infestations in west Florida have included (year-location and size): (1975—Leon Co., 13 spots of from 1-20 trees each), (1976—Leon Co., 3 spots totaling over 115 trees plus 1 spot of over 300 trees; Liberty Co., 33 spots of from 2-400 trees each; Walton Co., 2 spots of over 35 trees each), (1977—Leon Co., 1 spot of over 10,000 trees), (1979—Calhoun Co., 1 spot of over 600 trees). These data indicate that considerable timber losses can occur in Florida when conditions are favorable for beetle development and that infestations probably occur much more frequently than previously indicated.—C. W. Chellman, Fla. Div. of Forestry, Tallahassee, and R. C. Wilkinson, Dept. Entomology & Nematology, 3103 McCarty Hall, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.