be worthy of further evaluation in humans (1,2). One of these was Tandearil (4-butyl-1-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-2-phenyl-3,5-pyrazolidinedione), a relative of phenylbutazone. It was completely effective against all motile stages of lice in dosages as low as 10 mg/kg, and, according to the manufacturer, J. R. Geigy A. G., Basel, Switzerland, has fewer side effects than phenylbutazone.

Three other materials were found that showed long residual effectiveness in rabbits: Shell 52-RL-71 (3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-2,7-epoxy-3,6-methanoxireno[bc]-naphthalene), 100 per cent for 42 days at 50 mg/kg; General Chemical GC-8266 (N-(1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5a,5b,6-decachloro-octahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]-pentalen-2-yl)ethyl N-carboxyglycinate), 100 per cent for 21 days at 100 mg/kg; and General Chemical GC-9160 (ethyl 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-2-hydroxy-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-levulinate), 100 per cent for 14 days at 100 mg/kg.

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REFERENCES


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