

A letter from K. D. Arbuthnot, entomologist of the bureau, written June 5, 1951, states that 4.1 per cent of the larvae in the collection were parasitized with *Horogenes punctorius*. No other species was recovered. He states, "We were pleasantly surprised that this species was taken since very few adults were released."

It is particularly encouraging that *H. punctorius* has been established in this Richland county location. Further efforts directed towards widening its range of activity in North Dakota will be continued. Regarding the importance of this species in control of the European corn borer, Baker, Bradley and Clark<sup>3</sup> state "*Horogenes punctorius* is one of the most valuable of the introduced parasites."

It is planned to release further shipments of parasites until such parasitism becomes a more important part of nature's control of the European corn borer in this area. The same program also holds for introduction of parasites of the sweet clover weevil.

Special appreciation is expressed to Curtis P. Clausen and William G. Bradley of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, USDA, for furnishing the insect parasites; and to R. L. Post, associate entomologist, Robert D. Aanestad, Gordon W. Badger, Normal F. McCalley and Donald B. Nelson, North Dakota Agricultural College students who assisted in the work.

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### FEDERAL SEED ACT

The Federal Seed Act makes it unlawful for anyone to sell, offer for sale, or ship in interstate commerce any imported seed stained under the act, when mixed with seed of the same kind produced in the U. S., or to ship falsely labeled seed in interstate commerce. It was announced May 22 that during this season eight shipments of alfalfa seed had been seized under the act and action taken under Federal court decrees because of false representation as to origin. In most instances the presence of weed and crop seeds not ordinarily found in alfalfa seed grown in the Northern States indicated that the shipments consisted wholly or in part of seed from the southwestern U. S., though not so represented.

In two cases seed represented to be of Canadian origin and found to be mixed with domestic seed was ordered exported with as nearly correct labeling as to origin as possible. In two cases seed falsely represented to be of Canadian origin was ordered correctly labeled and also to be stained 10 per cent red to indicate it was unadapted to general agricultural use. Such staining would have been required had it been imported as of mixed Canadian and domestic origin. In other cases still seed falsely represented to be of domestic origin was ordered to be correctly labeled to comply with the Federal Seed Act. The Production and Marketing Administration enforces the Federal Seed Act, which became law August 9, 1939. This law also requires that imported seed meet certain quality standards and that seed in interstate commerce be completely and truthfully labeled, while it prohibits all false advertising of seed in interstate commerce.—USDA.

<sup>3</sup> Baker, W. A., W. G. Bradley and C. A. Clark. Biological Control of the European Corn Borer in the United States. USDA Tech. Bull. 983. 1949.