

very greatly. In this series all materials except mineral oil + 0.2 percent pyrethrins were applied four times at three-day intervals as soon as silks appeared.

Three percent methoxychlor dust applied directly in the leaf whorl was the only satisfactory budworm control in this test. The budworms were mostly fall armyworms. DDT applied as a dust or as a spray was ineffective against the later instars of these worms.

TABLE 2.—THE CONTROL OF EARWORM* IN CORN.

Treatment	Percent with Less than 1 Inch of Tip Damaged	Percent Worm-Free Ears	Percent of Ears Damaged by Sideworms
1. Check	13.9	10.7	32.2
2. Mineral oil + 0.2% pyrethrins	52.1	43.4	20.6
3. Syndeet 1-400 spray	44.0	11.9	13.0
4. Chlordane 2 Lbs.-100 spray	28.3	9.4	25.4
5. DDT 50% W - 3Lbs-100 spray	43.0	20.4	15.0
6. Piperonyl butoxide 1-800 spray	19.7	4.1	25.0
7. Piperonyl cyclohexenone 1-800 spray	11.8	2.1	32.2
8. DDT 3% dust	65.6	38.5	6.2
9. Chlordane 5% dust	34.4	10.0	11.8
10. Methoxychlor 3% dust	66.3	40.2	5.4
11. Methoxychlor 2 Lbs-100 spray	27.1	8.6	25.9
12. Toxaphene 10% dust	47.3	25.2	3.1
Difference necessary for significance	13.7	12.9	12.4

**Heliothis armigera* (Hbn.).

Central Florida Experiment Station, Sanford

During the spring of 1948 three series of experiments were conducted at the Central Florida Experiment Station. Two of these series of plots, one of which was used for dust materials and the other for spray materials, were planted to Ioana sweet corn March 16. The third series of plots, used for dust materials, was planted to Ioana sweet corn March 31. These dates of planting are given here because it will be noted from Table 3 that there is a considerable difference in the percent marketable ears harvested from the two series of dust-treated plots. These differences are attributed to the higher population of corn earworms occurring in the planting of March 16.