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EXTRACTION OF LOVEBUG EGGS FROM SOIL.—(Note) The following procedure used to extract eggs of *Plecia nearctica* Hardy (Diptera: Bibionidae), the lovebug, from soil was developed by modifying nematode extraction techniques (F. E. Cavenes and H. J. Jenson. 1955. Proc. Helminthol. Soc. Wash. 22: 87-89; P. M. Miller. 1957. The Plant Disease Reporter. 41:194). Soil core samples were taken with a 4 1/4 inch diam golf hole former. A garden sprayer was used to wash the soil from the top 1 in. of each core into a bucket. After settling momentarily, the water and humus were decanted (leaving the sand) into a #10 sieve suspended over a #200 sieve (U.S.S.-A.S.I.M. designations). The sieves were mounted in a homemade apparatus (modified from D. E. Lawson and G. T. Weekman. 1966. J. Econ. Ent. 59:657-659) which rotated them slowly (40rpm) and directed a fine spray on each sieve. This facilitated the flow of water through the residue accumulating on the sieves. Sugar water (1 lb sugar/gal) was used to wash the egg-containing residue on the lower screen into centrifuge tubes. This mixture was thoroughly stirred, then centrifuged for 1 min at 7,000 rpm to concentrate the eggs in the supernatant. The supernatant was then poured into a #325 sieve and washed with water. A small quantity of this washed material was mixed with water and poured onto filter paper in a 125 mm Buchner funnel. Even distribution of this material on the paper was obtained: 1.) by placing a circle of #18 gauge screen under the filter paper, and 2.) by vacuum filtration started after the water and residue were added to the funnel. The residue on the filter paper was examined with the aid of a binocular microscope for the jet-black, football-shaped lovebug eggs. A wire grid was used to expedite counting. In a preliminary experiment, by similar procedures, 331 eggs were recovered from 160 core samples (20.9 eggs/ft², s = 54.7) taken from a Bahiagrass (*Paspalum* sp.) pasture near Gainesville, Florida that had a large adult lovebug population. A few 1st instars were also recovered. Lawrent L. Buschman and Louis C. Kuitert, University of Florida, Department of Entomology and Nematology, Gainesville, Florida 32611.