595.14A Varroa — a new entity in bee diseases in Israel. Israel Journal of Veterinary Medicine (1986) 42 (1) 42 [En, Ba] Identified in Israel in October 1984, thought to have spread from Syria.

638.121.1; 638.121.2; 638.121.3; 591.141.G; 591.144A


The tarsal gland has not yet been isolated by dissection of honeybees, but substances called tarsal secretion were collected from surfaces on which queens, workers or drones had walked (or rested). The following rates of secretion were calculated (mg/h): 6-month old queens, 1.005; 2-yr-old queens, 0.64; workers, 0.0718; drones, 0.063. Worker tarsal secretion was found to have no effect on: orientation of workers to the hive entrance, attraction of workers to a food source, survival of isolated workers. Worker or queen or drone tarsal secretion had no adverse effects on bees, even when the dose of Mavrik was doubled.

638.132.2; 638.122; 582.737.A


The introduction into new habitats of species such as Prosopis juliflora [see previous abstract] is discussed, and attention is drawn to some potential hazards of this practice. The introduced species may achieve such rapid growth and dispersal that it attains pest status. Introduced species may also attract native pollinators away from the native flora. It is suggested that local plants (e.g. in Kenya, Acacia and Euphorbia species) would serve most purposes equally well, but that if it is necessary to use introduced species then these must be checked for growth characteristics, genetic relationships with native species, toxicity to man and animals, and host-disease relationships.

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