

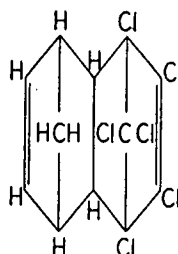
Aldrin^{1a} ($C_{12}H_8Cl_6$) (compound 118)

Fig. 2.—Formula of aldrin.

Empirical formula: 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4,5,8-dimethanonaphthalene.

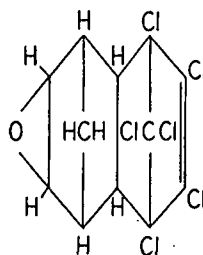
Dieldrin^{1b} ($C_{12}H_8OCl_6$) (compound 497)

Fig. 3.—Formula of dieldrin.

Empirical formula: 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4,5,8-dimethanonaphthalene.

The available information concerning the toxic effects of these substances is not extensive. Stohlman and co-workers² reported that repeated oral administration of chlordan produced in rabbits focal necrosis of the liver, degenerative changes in the proximal convoluted tubules of the kidney and pulmonary exudates in the alveoli and bronchioles of the lungs. Bushland and his associates³ applied chlordan as 1.5 per cent sprays to cattle and hogs and as dips to sheep and goats. The material was also sponged onto horses. The treatments were applied eight times at four day intervals, and observations were continued for at least 30 days after the last treatment. Their findings showed that the principal signs of toxicity of chlordan poisoning were of neurological

1. (a) Announcement, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Dec. 12, 1949. (b) Announcement, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Dec. 12 and 13, 1949.

2. Stohlman, E. F.; Thorp, W. T. S., and Smith, M. I.: Studies in the Pharmacologic Action of Chlordane, Federation Proc. 8 (pt. 1):134, 1949.

3. Bushland, R. C.; Wells, R. W., and Radeleff, R. D.: Effect on Livestock of Sprays and Dips Containing New Chlorinated Insecticides, J. Econ. Entomol. 41:642, 1949.