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(54) Title: A METHOD FOR THE CONTROL OF INSECTS

(57) Abstract

A method has been discovered for the control of arthropod pests which comprises treating the pest with an effective amount of selected fluorocarbons.

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A METHOD FOR THE CONTROL OF INSECTS

PRIOR ART

Discovering pesticides that are effective against a broad range of insect pests and that also can be used safely on crop lands and pastures has long been a problem. One such problem area has been in the control of ants and related insects. Particularly destructive are fire ants (such as Solenopsis invicta) which sting humans and livestock, feed on crop seedlings and germinating seeds thereby reducing yields, and damaging equipment which strike their mounds. Requirements for an effective pesticide formulation for the control of fire ants has been characterized as being (1) not repellent to the ants, (2) readily transferrable from one ant to another, and (3) exhibiting delayed toxicity. Repellency can reduce or negate the effectiveness of a toxicant because the ants The treated bait must be will avoid the treated bait. transferable either by carrying it back to the nest or by trophallaxis, and the toxicity must be delayed because foraging ants constitute only a small percentage of the total colony and must survive long enough to pass the toxicant onto the main colony population, especially the queen. It is preferable that the formulations exhibit delayed toxicity over a wide range of pesticide concentration because the active ingredient becomes diluted during trophallaxis (Banks et al, ARS-S-169, Oct. 1977). Presently only one commercially available pesticide (Amdro U.S. Patent No. 4,152,436) is registered as a bait for outdoor control of fire ants such as Solenopsis invicta, S. xyloni, S. richteri, and other ants including Pheidole megacephala and Iridomyrmex humilis. also effective against Lepidopterous larvae. However, it cannot be applied to edible crops. The insecticide



Mirex (U.S. Patent No. 3,220,921) is also known to be effective against fire ants, but is no longer registered for use.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

We have discovered a method and a composition for the control of a population of arthropods including ants, cockroaches, flies, mosquitoes, and termites. The method comprises treating the pests with an effective amount of a toxicant substance or mixture of substances of the formula

R_fSO₂A

wherein $R_{\rm f}$ is a fluoroaliphatic radical containing up to 20 carbon atoms and A is a structurally compatible residue, or agriculturally acceptable salts of the toxicant substance or substances. The compositions in accordance with the invention comprise the above toxicant substance or mixture of substances and a bait component.

The fluoroaliphatic radical, $R_{\rm f}$, is a fluorinated, monovalent moiety which is straight chain, branched chain, and if sufficiently large, cyclic, or combinations thereof, such as alkylcycloaliphatic radicals. The skeletal chain can include catenary oxygen and/or trivalent nitrogen hetero atoms bonded only to carbon atoms, such hetero atoms providing stable linkages between fluorocarbon groups and not interferring with the chemically inert character of the $R_{\rm f}$ radical. While $R_{\rm f}$ can have a large number of carbon atoms, compounds where $R_{\rm f}$ is not more than 20 carbon atoms will be adequate and preferred since large radicals usually represent a less efficient utilization of fluorine than is possible with smaller $R_{\rm f}$ radicals. Generally, $R_{\rm f}$ will have up to 20 carbon atoms, preferably 5 to about 12. The terminal



portion of the R $_{\rm f}$ group has preferably at least three fully fluorinated carbon atoms, <u>e.g.</u>, ${\rm CF}_3{\rm CF}_2{\rm CF}_2$ -, and the preferred compounds are those in which the R $_{\rm f}$ group is fully or substantially completely fluorinated, as in the case where R $_{\rm f}$ is perfluoroalkyl, ${\rm C}_{\rm n}{\rm F}_{2\rm n+1}$.

In the above formula A is a structurally compatible residue (i.e., capable of being linked to the SO_2 radical) which includes the radicals $\operatorname{NR}_1\operatorname{R}_2$ and OR_4 wherein R_1 and R, are selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, aroyl, acyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, a heterocyclic ring containing atoms selected from the group consisting of C, N, S or O, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, aminoalkyl, carboxyalkyl salts, esters and amides, or a group of the structure $-(C_x^H_{2x}^O)_n(C_y^H_{2y}^O)mR_3$ wherein n+m=1-20, x and y are 1-4 and R_3 is selected from the same group as R_1 and R_2 ; and wherein R_{Δ} is H, aryl, a heterocyclic ring or an alkaline earth, alkali metal, organic amine or ammonium The formula NR₁R₂ also includes radicals in which N, R₁ and R₂ are taken together to form a ring the atoms of which are selected from the group consisting of C, N, S or O.

The salts of the invention are generally metal, ammonium or organic amine and quaternary amine salts and can be prepared by treating the acid-form compound with an appropriate base under mild conditions. Among the metal salts of the invention are alkali metal (e.g., lithium, sodium and potassium), alkaline earth metal (e.g., barium, calcium and magnesium) and heavy metal (e.g., zinc and iron) salts as well as other metal salts such as aluminum. Appropriate bases for use in preparing the metal salts include metal oxides, hydroxides, carbonates, bicarbonates and alkoxides. Some salts are also prepared by cation exchange reaction (by reacting a salt of the invention



with an organic or inorganic salt in a cation exchange reaction). The organic amine salts include the salts of aliphatic (e.g., alkyl), aromatic and heterocyclic amines, as well as those having a mixture of these types of structures. The amines useful in preparing the salts of the invention can be primary, secondary or tertiary and preferably contain not more than 20 carbon atoms. amines include, for example, morpholine, methyl cyclohexylamine, glucosamine, amines derived from fatty acids, etc. The amine and ammonium salts can be prepared by reacting the acid form with the appropriate organic base or ammonium hydroxide. Any of the salts of the types set out above are agriculturally acceptable, the one chosen depending upon the particular use and upon the economics of the situation. Of particular utility are the alkali metal, alkaline earth, ammonium and amines salts.

The salts of the invention are frequently formed by reacting the precursors in aqueous solution. This solution can be evaporated to obtain the salt of the compound, usually as a dry powder. In some cases, it may be more convenient to use a non-aqueous solvent such as alcohols, acetones, etc. The resulting solution is then utilized in formulations which are treated to remove the solvent, for example, by evaporation under reduced pressure.

These pesticides which are suitable for use in the invention fulfill the above mentioned requirements for fire ant control and in addition, possess very little mammalian toxicity. They are also effective against other arthropods.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Arthropod pests are suitably treated in accordance with the invention in any manner known to the prior art



which is compatible with the above described toxicant compounds and mixtures. Suitable treatments include applying the toxicants as sprays in solutions, emulsions and dispersions; in traps with or without pheromone attractants and the like; and in bait formulations scattered in the vicinity of nests or in crop lands.

Substances suitable for use in this invention must be effective for at least one species of arthropod. However, there are several factors which may affect the effectiveness of specific substances with specific insects and with specific treatment techniques. These factors include:

- 1. Odor repellency.
- 2. Taste repellency.
- Solubility in carriers such as solvents and baits.
- 4. Enzymatic effects.
- 5. Degradation by atmospheric oxygen, UV radiation and the like.

Using the invention for control of ants, in particular imported fire ants, it is preferable to prepare bait formulations into which the toxicants can be incorporated. The term "bait" is understood by those skilled in the art to be any substance that will entice the insect to ingest the toxicant. Suitable baits include edible oils and fats, vegetable seed meals, meat by-products such as blood, fish meal, syrups, honey, sucrose and other sugars, peanut butter, cereals and the like (see U.S. Patent No. 3,220,921). Preferred baits for fire ants are mixtures of edible oils (as solvents for the toxicant compounds) with granular carriers such as corncob grits, pregel defatted corn grits and the like. These impregnated granular bait formulations readily fall to the ground when dispersed by areal or ground applicator where the ants forage. When



found by the ants they are carried into the nest where the toxicants are ingested and distributed to workers and queen.

These compounds of the invention are known; but they are not known to be useful in pesticide formulations. Disclosures relevant to their preparation are found in the following U.S. patents:

2,003,615

2,346,612

2,732,378

2,759,019

2,803,656

2,915,554

3,398,182

3,787,351 and

4,424,178

The tests in the following examples indicate the effectiveness of the invention but are not intended to limit the invention's scope which is defined by the claims. All percentages and parts are by weight unless otherwise specified.

For fire ants any compound showing % mortality which is significantly greater than the bait without the toxicant is considered to be effective for the purposes of this invention. The use of preferred toxicants should result in less than 15% mortality at 24 hours and more than 50% and most preferably more than 85% mortality by the end of the test. The preferred compounds also should have at least a 10-fold difference between maximum and minimum dosages exhibiting delayed toxicity.



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EXAMPLE 1

Each compound to be screened for fire ant toxicity was tested in 3 replications of 20 worker ants (Solenopsis invicta) which were placed in 30 ml cups for 14 days.

Cotton swabs saturated with soybean oil containing 1.0% of a test compound were offered to the ants in the cups for a 24 hour period. The swabs were removed and the ants remained without food for 24 hours. Cotton swabs saturated with SBO only were then placed in the cups and left there for the remainder of the testing period. Mortality counts were recorded for the test compounds and for a standard fire ant toxicant, Table 1.

EXAMPLE 2

Some of the compounds tested in Example 1 were retested as in Example 1 at concentrations of 0.01%, 0.10% and 1.0%, Table 2.

EXAMPLE 3

Some of the compounds listed in Table 1, which were not readily soluble in SBO were retested in the same manner as in Example 1 with the exception that SBO was replaced with a 1:1 v/v mixture of honey and water, Table 3.

EXAMPLE 4

Some of the preferred compounds from Example 2 were tested against duplicate laboratory colonies of fire ants.



The colonies consisted of a queen, eggs, larvae, pupae and greater than 40,000 workers. The test compounds were dissolved in SBO at 1.0% concentration and impregnated on pregel defatted corn grits so that the corn grits contained 30% SBO mixture. The test compound, therefore, was 0.30% of the total bait weight.

Five grams of the bait was made available to each colony for 4 days. The bait was removed and the colonies fed a standard diet for the remainder of the test which consisted of 1:1 honey-water mixture, boiled eggs and frozen fly pupae and cockroaches. Two colonies were treated with bait without toxicant as a control. Observation on the status of the queen and workers are recorded in Table 4. The ultimate fate of the colony is indicated as QD (queen dead) or CN (colony normal), Table 4.

EXAMPLE 5

Mixed sexes of adult house flies (Musca domestica) from an insecticide-resistant laboratory strain were fed after emergence exclusively on a fly food bait (6 parts sugar, 6 parts powdered nonfat dry milk, and 1 part powdered egg yolk) containing 1% of the test compounds. The bait was prepared by adding 10 ml of a solution or suspension of the test compound in a volatile solvent to 10 g of fly food in a small container. The solvent was allowed to evaporate for 4 to 6 hours, then the treated fly food was repulverized. The container of treated fly food and a container of water was placed in a cage with 100 newly emerged adult flies. Percent mortality for two replicate tests was determined after 3 days and compared to the results of feeding untreated fly food, Table 5.



Some of the above compounds may be more effective than the data indicates. If solubilities were poor in the SBO or honey-water formulation, concentrations of toxicants may not have reached the desired level. Many of these compounds showing poor effectiveness may be highly effective in other formulations.

EXAMPLE 6

Compounds 29757, 29758 and 29759 (see Table 1 for structures) were each dissolved in SBO at 1% concentration. Bait was prepared by impregnating the SBO mixture on pregel defatted corn grits so that the corn grit mixture contained 30% SBO mixture and 0.3% test compound. Compound 29759 was also used at 2.5% concentration so that it was 0.75% of the total bait weight.

Treated baits were scattered by tractor on field plots containing a number of active fire ant mounds at a concentration of one pound per acre. Other plots containing fire ant mounds were treated in the same manner with untreated pregel defatted corn grits and with grits treated with a standard fire ant toxicant as control. Results were evaluated as described by D. P. Harlan, W. H. Banks and C. E. Stringer, Sothwest Entomologist, Vol. 6, pp. 150-157, 1981, Table 6.

EXAMPLE 7

Compounds 29756, 29757, 29759 and 29778 were used to treat Orlando normal colonies of American cockroaches (Periplaneta americana) each containing 10 adults of mixed sexes as described by G. S. Burden, Pest Control Vol. 48, pp. 22-24, 1980. A bait was formulated which consisted of a 3:1 mixture of cornmeal and powdered sugar containing



2.0% of the above compounds or a standard cockroach toxicant (trichlorfon). Untreated 3:1 mixture of cornmeal and powdered sugar was used as a control. A container with 2 grams of candidate or standard bait and a container with 2 grams of normal diet (Purina Lab Chow 5001) were placed in each arena with the cockroaches and left until the test was ended. Percent mortality is shown in Table 7.

EXAMPLE 8

Orlando normal colonies of German cockroaches (Blattella germanica) containing 25 adults were treated in the same manner as in Example 7. Results are shown in Table 8.

EXAMPLE 9

Twenty-five late 3rd- and early 4th-stage larvae of Anopheles quadrimaculatus were placed in a 500 ml glass jar (9 x 8.5 cm diam) containing 100 ml of well water, 0.05 g ground hog supplement for larval food, and a known amount of the candidate compound in not more than 1.0 ml acetone. The jars were covered with cloth netting and held in constant temperature incubators at 26.7-28.9°C (80-84°F) and 65-75% RH; a low level of illumination (ca. 0.5 footcandles inside the incubators) was maintained during nonworking hours. Seven days after set up, the jars were examined for the number of dead pupae, the number of adults that were dead or unable to complete eclosion, and the number of exuviae. The live adults were observed for gross abnormalities. Tests were replicated for at



at least 1 concn. and a standard larvicide, methoprene, was used as a control with each test series.

Several concns. of each compound were tested so that a dose-response relationship could be established. Using the Statistical Analysis System supported by NERDC, the resulting data were corrected for control mortality (Abbott's formula) and a probit analysis was made using log transformed mortality data. This analysis provided estimates for the LC-50 and LC-90, in ppm, for the compound.

EXAMPLE 10

Compounds were screened as mosquito larvicides (Insect Growth Regulators, IGR) by exposing early 4th-instar larvae of Anopheles quadrimaculatus to solutions or suspensions of the compounds in water (duplicate tests). The compounds were dissolved in acetone and added to water; water-soluble compounds remained in solution and the others became finely divided suspensions. Mosquito larvae were added to the treated water and mortality was determined after 24 hours of exposure. The compounds were initially tested at concns. of 10 and 1 parts per million. If 50% mortality occurred at 1 ppm, additional tests were conducted with lower concns. A standard larvicide, temephos (Abate), was tested as a control concurrently.

Results are shown in Table 10.

The following indicates the criteria for compounds tested against mosquitoes:



Classification of IGR's Against Mosquitoes

Class	Criteria	LC-90 (ppm)
1	Ineffective at screening dose	>1.000
2	Partially effective but not promising	0.101-1.000
3	Effective enough to justify full investi-gation	0.021-0.100
4	Exceptional	≤ 0.020

Results are shown in Table 9.



Number	Structure	<u>Ta</u>	BLE Mo		lit	y at		ecif	ied Da	ays
			ŀ	2	3	6	% 8	10	14	
29752	C ₂ H ₅ O II C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₂ H ₄ OP(OH) ₂		. 2	3	3	3	3	3	10	
29753	С ₂ н ₅ С ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N(С ₂ н ₄ O) ₃ н		0	0	0	8	65	87	93	
29754	C ₄ H ₉ C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₂ H ₄ OH		0	0	0	3	32	. 72	93	
29755	C ₂ H ₅ † C ₆ F ₁₃ SO ₂ NC ₂ H ₄ OH		0	0	0	17	38	87	97	
29756	СН3 ! С8F17SO2NC4H8OH		3	3	13	73	90	97	98	
29757	H C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₂ H ₅		33	88	100					
29758	H I C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NCH ₃		18	88	100					
29759	С ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₂		18	63	85	88	97	100		
29760	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₃ -		0	0	0	0	0	3	70	
29761	H C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₂ H ₄ NH ₂		2	2	2	2	2	2	10	



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29769	C ₂ H ₅ /C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N(C ₂ H ₄ O) ₁₇ CH ₃	0	0	13	70	90	95	. 98
29770	H I C ₆ F ₁₃ SO ₂ NC ₂ H ₅	68	100					
29771	C ₂ H ₅ O	0	2	2	48	90	100	
29772	C ₄ H ₉ C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₂ H ₄ O(C ₃ H ₆ O) ₈ H	0	0	0	2	5	17	62
29773	C ₂ H ₅ C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₂ H ₄ O(C ₃ H ₆ O) ₈ H	0	2	2	2.	2	12	43
29774	H C4F9SO2NC12H25	0	0	0		2	3	7
29775	H 	0	0	3	3	3	5	13
29776	H C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₃ H ₆ N(CH ₃) ₂	0	0	0	0	0	3	23
29777 '	H (C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₁₂ H ₂₅	0	0	5 4	17 8	12	98	100
29778	C8F17SO2N	0	0	70	93	98	98	100
29779	C ₂ F ₅ C ₆ F ₁₀ SO ₃ K	0	2	2	7	7	10	15



	C7F15CO2NH4	0	0	2	2	3	3	5
29781	CgF ₁₇ SO ₂ NCH ₂ SO ₃ Na	0	0	0	18	40	80	97
29782	С ₂ H ₅ { С ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₂ H ₄ OH	0	0	5	15	53	83	100
50950	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₃ K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10700	H i C8F17SO2NNa	0	3	7	58	70	80	87
10701	CH ₃ C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NNa	0	15	80	97	98	98	100
10702	C ₆ F ₁₃ SO ₂ NH ₂	3	8	40	80	83	85	92
10703	CF ₃ SO ₂ NH ₂	3	13	25	58	70	72	72
10704	H C ₄ F ₉ SO ₂ NCH ₃	68	97	100				
10705	CH3 O 	2	2	2	3	8	15	30
10706	CH3 0 1 II C8F17SO2N-C2H4CNH2	0	0	0	0	3	5	10



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10707	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	17 100	
10708	CH ₃ CH ₃ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 2 2 7 7 7	7
10709	C ₂ H ₅ I C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NCH ₂ C≘CH	0 2 2 48 53 72	85
10710	H n-C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NCH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2 25 55 90 95 98	98
10711	H C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NCH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0 12 40 93 97 98	98
10712	H C ₈ F ₁₇ SC ₂ NCH(CH ₃) ₂	8 88 100	
10713	H C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC(CH ₃) ₃	. 0 0 0 0 0	5
10714	H C8F17SO2NC6H5 (mixed isomers)	75 82 82 90 9 0 92 9	93
10715	H n-CgF ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₆ H ₅ (recrystalized linear isomers)	68 82 85 92 92 92 1	.00
10716	H C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₆ H ₅ (branched isomers)	52 63 63 77 83 88	90
10717	CH ₃ C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NCH=CH ₂	23 87 98 100	-





10726	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₃ H C ₂ H C ₁ NC-C ₁ C ₁ C ₁	(0	0	0		0	0
10727	С ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₃ н	0	3	3	12	12	22	22
10728	С ₆ F ₁₃ SO ₃ H	0	0	0	3	7	7	8
10729	C ₂ H ₅ C ₈ F ₁ 7SO ₂ NCH ₂ CO ₂ CH ₃	0	0	0	7	13	25	50
10730	С ₃ H ₇ С ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NС ₂ H ₄ OH	0	2	2	3	20	30	62
10731	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N(C ₂ H ₄ OH) ₂	0	0	0	2	5	10	35
10732	CH ₃ 	0	0	0	2	2	2	5
10733	C ₂ H ₅ C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₂ H ₄ C1	5	50 ·	70 <u>9</u>	93 !	97	98	100
10734	CH3 C8F17SO2NC4H8SH	2	3	5	5	8	20 ,	57
10735	C8F17C2H4SH	3	3 3	3	: 3		5	5



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10736	[CF2CF2SO2NH2]2	0	.	. 2	3	3	3	5
10737	o 11 <u>n</u> -c ₃ f ₇ cnh ₂		3	3	10	10	10	25
10738	o C ₅ F ₁₁ CNH ₂	3	3	3	5	5	5	5
10739	o II C ₇ F ₁₅ CNH ₂	0	o	0	2	2	2	2
10740	H 	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
10741	CF ₃ so ₂ N CH ₃	3	3	3	32	35	38	48
10742	CF3SO2N(CH3)2	82	82	.82	82	82	82	90
10743	CF ₃ SO ₂ NH ₂ HN 0	0	0	0	12	13	15	20
10744	C ₂ F ₅ SO ₂ NH ₂	3	17	22	35	40	4 5	50
10745	C4F9SO2NH2	0	0	0	3	3	3	5
10746	H 0 1 CF3\$2N-C	0	5	8	13	15	17	23
10747	H O H C4F9SO2N-C	0	0	0	32	48	53	73



10748	H O ii C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N-C-	3	13	17	37	42	47	85
10749	C ₂ H ₅ C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N-(C ₂ H ₄ O) ₇ CH ₃	2	5	5	38	57	80	88
10750	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₃ € G _N (C ₂ H ₅) 4	0	0	0	3	3	3	7
10751	C ₆ F ₁₀ (CH ₂ OH) ₂ (Cyclic)	2	5	5	23	28	32	58
10752	FCH ₂ SO ₂ NH ₂	0	0	2	30	33	43	53
10753	HCF ₂ SO ₂ NH ₂	0	2	. 2	13	18	20	30
10754	CF3CH2SO2NH2	0	0	0	2	3	5	13
	Standard	Ô	12	97	100			
	SBO	0	0	0	5	8	9	13



				EI.	TABLE	~ !					-
Number	Structure	Conc.	P.	ercen 2	t Mort	Percent Mortality	at S	pecific 10	at Specified Days	17	21
29753	C8F17SO2N(C2H40)3H	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	000	700	0 0 52	3 0 87	7 0 98	7 3 99	13 7 100	20
29754	C8F17SO2NC2H4OH	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	070	0 7 0	0 # 0	0 8 0	0 3 40	0 25 92	0 48 98	2 78 100
29755	Ç2H5 С 6 F135О2МС2H4ОН	0.01 0.1 1.0	000		000	5 2 12	7 2 45	12 7 80	10 95	22 23 98	28 40 98
29756	$^{CH_3}_{CBF_1750_2}$ NС $_4$ нвон	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	000	2 0 10	5 2 83	8 5 85	8 30 95	8 75 100	10 85	13 92
29757	G8F17 ^{SO} 2 ^{NC} 2 ^H 5	0.01 0.1 1.0	0 0 25	001	0 7	0 80	2 97	97	10 98	22 98	50 100
29758	н Св ^F 17 ^{SO} 2 ^{NCH} 3	0.01	0 0 71	000	2 7	3	7	7	100	23	40

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29759	C8F17 ^{SO2NH} 2	0.01 0.1 1.0	0 0 43	0 0 85	0 0 86	3 2 100	33	7	10 92	20 95	23 98
29765	Ç12H25 C8F17SO2NC2H4OH	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	000	000	000	0 0 5	0 0 32	0 277	0 3 88	0 15 100
29767	$C_8F_17^{SO_2NCH_2}$	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	000	000	0 10 0	0 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	83 33	3 8 100	3	3 42
29769	C2H5 C8F17SO2N(C2H4O)17CH3	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	000	0 0 32	3 2 100	3	7 5	10	13	17
29770	H C6F13SO2\C2H5	0.01 0.1 1.0	2 0 47	2 98	8 5 B	5 5 100	7	8 17	10	13	15
29771	Ç2H5 () C8F17 ^{SO} 2N ^C 2H4 ^{OCC} 17H35	0.01 0.1 1.0	0 7 0	0 7 0	220	0 7 87	0 10 98	8 17 98	10 20 98	13 32 98	18 58 98
29772	С _в F ₁₇ SO ₂ NС ₂ H ₄ O(С ₃ H ₆ O)вн	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	0 0 7	7 0 7	2 0 2	707	2 3 40	2 3 87	2 15 97	2 45 100



29773	Ç2 ^{H5} С ₈ F17 ^{SO} 2 ^{NC} 2 ^{H4} O(С3 ^{H6} O) _в н	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	000	000	00%	0 0 2	0 0 23	0 0 37	0 3 45	0 17 60
29776	н Св ^F 17 ^{SO2^{AC}3H6N(СН3)2}	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	000	000	0 7 0	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 7 7	75	35
	H C8F17SO2 ^{NC} 12H25	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	000	3 0 0	5 0 78	5 2 97	5 2 100	7 20	13 50	17 80
29778	$C_8F_17SO_2N$ \leftarrow	0.01 0.1 1.0	0 0 0	m a a	3	8 10 92	8 10 100	8 52	13	15 80	18 88
29779	$c_2 F_5 C_6 F_1 0^{SO3} K$	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	000	000	000	222	222	0 m 50	2 m 5	732
29781	C8F175O2N2H2- 1-5O3Na	0.01 0.1 ·	000	000	000	2 77	93 3	95 5	5 8 100	7	23
29782	С2 ^{Н5} Св ^Р 17 ^{SO} 2 ^{NC} 2 ^{Н4} ОН	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	000	0 0 0	2 0 45	2 2 67	88	2 8 98	2 40 100	9



10700	H CgF17SO2 ^{NNa}	0.01 0.1 1.0	000	m m N	3	7 8 75	7 12 88	7 40 93	8 70 98	12 82 100	15 95	
10701	CBF17SO ₂ NNa	0.01 0.1 1.0	0 0 23	0 0 87	001	0	0	0	95	2 97	7 98	
10702	C6F13SO2NH2	0.01 0.1 1.0	0 % 0	3 7	0 7 30	2 7	2 7 75	2 17 87	2 63 95	5 77 98	12 92 100	
10703	CF3SO2NH2	0.01 0.1 1.0	530	0 m 8	0 3 18	335	3 42	50.	7 17 67	8 27 73	17 58 82	
10704	C4F9SO2NCH3	0.01 0.1 1.0	0 2 87	2 2 98	3 98	7 3 98	7 3 98	8 3 100	യന	15	27 10	
10707	CgF17SO2N(C2H5)2	0.01 0.1 1.0	30	0 7 100	13	78	92	10	20	20	09	
10709	С2Н5 СвF175О2ÅСН2С≅СН	0.01 0.1 1.0	0 7 0	0 7 2	2 0 0	222	5 45	5 50	15 43 90	15 73 93	30 87 100	



10710	н п-св ^F 17 ^{SO2^{NC}H2^{CH=CH}2}	0.01 0.1 1.0	13 3	23 3	3 3 80	2 48 100	60	2 78	12 93	37 98	75 100
10711	н Св ^F 17 ^{SO} 2 ^{NC} H2 ^{CH=CH} 2	0.01 0.1 1.0	2332	3 57	2 3 72	3 18 88	42 100	5 85	5 97	98	28 100
10712	С8F17SO2ACH(СН3)2	0.01 0.1 1.0	2 0 83	2 0 97	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\10\\100\end{array}$	2 75	2 93	98	5	27	92
10714	H CgF17SO2NC6H5 (mixed isomers)	0.01 0.1 1.0	0 0 83	0 2 87	0 2 88	. 5. 8 R	3 53 97	3 70 97	7 93 100	17 95	27 98
10715	H n-C8F17SO2NC6H5 (recrystalized linear isomer)	0.01 0.1 1.0	8 8 8	92	.2 0 93	2 18 97	63 98	. 2 87 98	3 90 98	12 95 98	27 93 100
10716	H CgF17SO2NC ₆ H5 (branched isomer)	0.01 0.1 1.0	2 0 78	8335	5 3 87	8 12 100	8	8 70	93	13	27 97
10717	ÇН3 СВF17502NCH=СН2	0.01 0.1 1.0	001	0	33	8 77	90	13	25 100	37	57



10733	C8F17SO2NC2H4C1	0.01 0.1 1.0	0 0 57	0 0 87	0 2 98	0 22 100	3	3	5 97	23	47
10742	CF3SO2N(CH3)2	0.01 0.1 1.0	0 0 88	0 0 0	0 3 90	0 3 97	0 5 98	3 8 98	12 17 98	13 35 98	30 53 100
10749	Ç2H5 C8F17SO2N(C2H4O)7CH3	0.01 0.1 1.0	7 2 2	សសភ	2 8 3	3 15 38	3 20 57	5 23 80	8 88		
	Copolymer of C4H9 30% C8F17SO2NC2H4- 0 H 0 C-C=CH2	0.01 0.1 1.0	108	. 1 & M	10	- 118 113	_ 18 15	20 22	52 47	1 1 1	87
	(C3H6O)22(C2H4O)10 [·] Q C-CH=CH ₂										•

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			TABLE 3	Е 3						
. Numbers	Structure	Conc.	Perc 1	ent Mor 2	rtality 3	at Spe 6	Percent Mortality at Specified Days	ays 10	74	
		90					,	2	r 1	
50950	$C_8F_175O_3K$	1.0	7	7	23	87	100			
10700	CgF175O2NNa	1.0	7	37	73	86	100			
10/01	CH3 C8F17SO ₂ ANAa	1.0	62	97	100					
10705	C8F175O2NCH2CH-CH2	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	89	42	
10706	$^{\mathrm{CH}_3}_{\mathrm{C8F17SO_2NC_2H_4CNH_2}}$	1.0	0	0	2	7	7	7	62	
10708	C8F17SO2N(CH2)10NSO2C8F17 1.0	1.0	0		0	0	. 0	0	. 35	
10710	н л-Св ^F 17 ^{5О2МСн₂Сн=Сн₂}	1.0	0	12	55	97	97	98	100	
10712	н С8F17 ^{SO2NCH(СН3)} 2	1.0	23	100						
10719	C2H5 0 CBF17502NC2H40CNH-	1.0	0	0	·m	10	33	55		
	N=C=N CH ₂ -Ch ₂								,	



10720	$ \begin{array}{c} $	1.0	10	22	33	33	Ж 	35	43
10722	н Свн17 ^{SO} 2 ^{NC} 12H25	1.0	0	0	0	0	7	m	ហ
10723	C17H35C H	1.0	0	0	0	0		0	0
10724	C8F17SO2NCH2CO2H	1.0	0	0	7	,	7	10	12
10725	$c_8F_17503-\langle \frac{DH}{2} \rangle - co_2H$	1.0	0	0	~	2	м	ß	80
10726	$C_0F_17SO_3 \stackrel{\frown}{\frown} H \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ N \stackrel{\bigcirc}{\frown} C_1 \\ \hline \\ OO2H C1 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ C1 \\ \hline \\ C2 \\ \hline \\ C2 \\ \hline \\ C2 \\ \hline \\ C3 \\ \hline \\ C4 \\ \hline \\ C4 \\ \hline \\ C5 \\ \hline \\ C6 \\ \hline \\ C7 \\ C7$	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	8	လ
	C1 C1								
10727	$C_8F_17^{SO_3H}$	1.0	0	37	62	95	100		
10728	c_{6} F $_{13}$ S $_{03}$ H	1.0	15	11	95	100			
10729	C2H5 C8F17SO2ACH2CO2CH3	1.0	0	0	0	22	40	58	90



10730	C8F17SO2NC2H4OH	1.0	0	0	0	0	7	12	11
10731	CgF17SO2N(C2H4OH)2	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	25	57
10732	Св ^F 17 ^{SO2^{NCH2CH-CH2} Он 'Он}	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~
10734	Св F17 SO ₂ NС4HgSH	1.0	0	0	0	7	7	2	S
10738	G5F11CNH2	1.0	0	0	8	8	7	7	10
10739	C7F15CNH2	1.0	0	, 0	0	7	æ	17	35
10740	C7F15CNCH2C6H5	1.0	0	0	0	0	7	8	7
10743	CF3SO2NH2·HN 0	1.0	0	7	2	15	27	42	57
10748	င ္မပ	1.0	o ·	0	0	7	m	13	63
10750	⊖ ⊕ C8F17 ^{SO3} N(C2H5) 4	4 1.0	10	47	95	100			
10752	FCH2SO2NH2	1.0	0	0	0	7	ស	17	45



CF3CH2SO2NH2	#2	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	
1.0	1.0		0	2	12	20	20	25	52	62
70% CH ₂ =CHCO(C ₂ H ₄ O) ₁₀ - (C ₃ H ₆ O) ₂₂ (C ₂ H ₄ O) ₁₀ - R H C-C=CH ₂	0			÷						
50% of Copolymer C2H5 30% C8F17SO2NC2H4- 1.0 0 Q CH3 OC-C=CH2	0.	9		8	8	10	E	18	40	73
70% CH3O(C2H40)16 ^C −C+CH2 50% C2H4OCCH3	GH 22		•							



Standard Honey:Water

0

0

100



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TABLE 4

Number	Structure			mortali itial ex				
		2	10	14	16	23	26	
29757	н С ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NC ₂ H ₅	40	87	95 QD				
29757		. 10	50	75	92 QI	0		
29758	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NCH ₃	10	30	50	75	90	92 QD	
29758		5	28	35 QD				
29759	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₂	15	50	65 QD				
29759		8	25	30	30	50 QD		
29778	C8F17SO2N	0	10	35	50 Q			
29778		0	15 Q	D				
Control		0	1	2	2 .	2 -	2 (2)(
Control		0	2	3	3	5	5 CN	



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TABLE 5

Number	Structure	% Mortality After 3 Days
29756	СН3 С8F17SO2NC4H8OH	O
29757	ң С ₈ ғ ₁₇ ѕо ₂ №с ₂ н ₅	0
29758	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NCH ₃	0 .
29759	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ NH ₂	80
29778	C ₈ F ₁₇ SO ₂ N	60
Untreated	Fly Food	0



TABLE 6
Population Index

Treatment	Conc.	Pre-creatment	6 weeks	% Reduction
Untreated				·
OUCLEAGE		305	305	0
		130	155	Ō
		105	185	Ö
Standard	1	• • •		
	1	120	19	84
		140	0	100
	•	255	15	94
20750	_			3.
29758	1	170	0	100
		190	7	96
		170	ó	100
			J	100
29757	1.	150	0	100
		160	48	100
		160		70
		100	32	80
29759	2.5	195	2	•
		180	2	99
		175	0	100
		175	25	86
29759	1	165	0	• • •
	_	195	0	100
			25	87
		180	81	55



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TABLE 7

	Percent	Mortality	After	Indicated	
Treatment	1	2	3	7	10
29756	0 0	0	0 20	60 100	100
29757	0 0	10 40	30 40	90 100	100
29758	0 0	30 20	40 30	80 90	100 100
29759	20 30	50 80	90 90	100 100	
29778	0	20 50	40 80	100 100	
Standard	100 100				
Cornmeal-Powdered Sugar Mixture	0 0	0	0. 0	0 0	0



TABLE 8

	Percent	Mortality	After	Indicated	Days
Treatment	1	2	3	7	10
29756 `	44 56 68 68	88 100 88 88	96 100	100	
29757	88 92 92 88	100 96 92 96	100 100 96	100	
29758	84	84	92	100	
	80 76 88	92 88 92	100 96 96	100 100	
29759	84 96 100 96	92 96 100	100		
29778	100 92 96 96	96 96 100	100 100		
Standard	100 92 . 100 100	96	96	96	100
Cornmeal-powdered Sugar Mixture	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0



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TABLE 9

Chemical Code No.	Lethal Concentration LC-50	(ppm) LC-90
29756	0.0167	0.0486
29757	.0054	.0200
. 29758	.0067	.0274
29759	.0029	.0081
29778	.0209	.0374
Control	.0016	.0069



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TABLE 10

Chemical Code No.	% Mortalii 10	ty After	24 hrs 0.1	., Conc. 0.01	(ppm) 0.001
29756	100	96	0		
29757	100	96	34		
29758	100	82	78		
29759	100	16	0		
29778	44	22	0		
Control			•	98	38

OMPI WIFO NO _41_

CLAIMS

- 1. A composition for the control of a population of arthropods which comprises
- (1) An effective amount of a toxicant substance or mixture of substances of the formula

R_fSO₂A

wherein $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{f}}$ is a fluoroaliphatic radical containing up to 20 carbon atoms, A is a structurally compatible residue, or agriculturally acceptable salts of said substance or substances, and

- (2) A bait component or an agriculturally acceptable carrier.
- 2. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein $R_{\mbox{\scriptsize f}}$ contains from 5-12 carbon atoms.
- 3. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein A is NR_1R_2 and wherein R_1 and R_2 are selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, aroyl, acyl, cycloaklyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, a heterocyclic ring containing atoms selected from the group consisting of C, O, N and S, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, aminoalkyl, carboxyalkyl, carboxyalkyl salts, esters and amides or a group of the structure $-(C_xH_{2x}O)_n-(C_yH_{2y}O)_mR_3$ in which n + m are 1-20, x and y are 1-4 and R_3 is selected from the same group as R_1 and R_2 .
- 4. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein A is NR_1R_2 and N, R_1 and R_2 taken together form a ring from the atoms of which are selected from the group consisting of C, O, N and S.
- 5. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein A is OR_4 and R_4 is H, aryl, a heterocyclic ring, and alkaline earth, alkali metal, organic amine or ammonium cation.



- 6. A composition according to Claim 3 wherein A is $-NH_2$.
- 7. A composition according to Claim 3 wherein R_1 is H or alkyl and R_2 is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl or aryl.
- 8. A composition according to Claim 3 wherein R_1 is H or alkyl, R_2 is $-(C_xH_{2x}O)_n(C_yH_{2y}O)_m$ R_3 , R_3 is H or alkyl, n+m=1-20, and x and y=1-4.
 - 9. A composition according to Claim 1 of the formula

$$(\texttt{C}_8\texttt{F}_{17}\texttt{SO}_2\texttt{NC}_2\texttt{H}_4\texttt{OCNH} - (\texttt{C}_4\texttt{H}_2\texttt{OCNH} - \texttt{C}_4\texttt{H}_2\texttt{OCNH})_2$$

10. A composition according to Claim 3 of the formula

$$c_{2} c_{17} c_{2} c_{17} c_{2} c_{17} c_{2} c_{17} c_{1$$

11. A composition according to Claim 4 of the formula



12. A composition according to Claim 5 of the formula

C6F13SO3H,

C8F17SO3H,

C8F17SO3K,

 $C_{8}F_{17}SO_{3}$ - + $N(C_{2}H_{5})_{4}$, or

 $C_2F_5C_6F_{10}SO_3K$.

13. A composition according to Claim 6 of the formula

CF3SO2NH2,

 $C_6F_{13}SO_2NH_2$,

C8F17SO2NH2, or

C8F17SO2NHNa.

14. A composition according to Claim 7 of the composition

H C8F₁₇SO₂NC₁₂H₂₅,

 $c_8 F_{17} So_2 NCH_3$,

 $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{CH}_3\\ \text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{NCH}=\text{CH}_2, \end{smallmatrix}$

C8F₁₇SO₂N-Na,

H C8F17SO2NC2H5,

 $C_8F_{17}SO_2N(C_2H_5)_2$,



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$$C_8F_{17}SO_2NCH_2CH=CH_2$$
, C_2H_5 $C_8F_{17}SO_2NCH_2C=CH$, or $C_8F_{17}SO_2NCH_2C=CH$.

15. A composition according to Claim 8 of the formula

$$\begin{array}{c} c_{2}H_{5} \\ c_{6}F_{13}SO_{2}Nc_{2}H_{4}OH, \\ c_{13} \\ c_{8}F_{17}SO_{2}Nc_{4}H_{8}OH, \\ c_{8}F_{17}SO_{2}Nc_{2}H_{4}OH, \\ c_{8}F_{17}SO_{2}Nc_{2}H_{4}OH, \\ c_{8}F_{17}SO_{2}N(c_{2}H_{4}O)_{3}H, \\ c_{2}H_{5} \\ c_{8}F_{17}SO_{2}N(c_{2}H_{4}O)_{7}CH_{3}, \\ c_{8}F_{17}SO_{2}N(c_{2}H_{4}O)_{12}.5^{CH_{3}}, \\ c_{8}F_{17}SO_{2}N(c_{2}H_{4}O)_{17}CH_{3}, \\ c_{4}H_{9} \\ c_{8}F_{17}SO_{2}Nc_{2}H_{4}OH, \text{ or } \\ c_{8}F_{17}SO_{2}Nc_{2}H_{4}OH, \text{ or } \\ c_{8}F_{17}SO_{2}Nc_{2}H_{4}OH, \text{ or } \\ c_{8}F_{17}SO_{2}Nc_{2}H_{4}O(c_{3}H_{6}O)_{8}H. \end{array}$$

16. A method for the control of a population of arthropods which comprises treating said arthropods with an effective amount of a toxicant substance or mixture of substances of the formula

 $R_{\text{f}}SO_{2}A$



wherein $R_{\hat{\mathbf{f}}}$ is a fluoroaliphatic radical containing up to 20 carbon atoms, and A is a structurally compatible residue, agriculturally acceptable salt thereof.

- 17. A method according to Claim 16 wherein $\mathbf{R}_{\underline{\mathbf{f}}}$ contains 5-12 carbon atoms.
- 18. A method according to Claim 16 wherein A is NR_1R_2 and wherein R_1 and R_2 are selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, aroyl, acyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, a heterocyclic ring containing atoms from the group consisting of C, O, N and S, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, aminoalkyl, carboxyalkyl, carboxyalkyl salts, esters, and amides, or a group of the structure $(C_xH_{2x}O)_n(C_yH_{2y}O)_mR_3$ in which n+m=1-20, x and y=1-4, and R_3 is selected from the same group as R_1 and R_2 .
- 19. A method according to Claim 16 wherein A is NR_1R_2 and N, R_1 and R_2 taken together form a ring the atoms of which are selected from the group consisting of C, O, N and S.
- 20. A method according to Claim 16 wherein A is OR_4 wherein R_4 is H, aryl, a heterocyclic ring, an alkaline earth, alkali metal, organic amine or ammonium cation.
 - 21. A method according to Claim 18 wherein A is NH_2 .
- 22. A method according to Claim 18 wherein \mathbf{R}_1 is H, or alkyl and \mathbf{R}_2 is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or aryl.
- 23. A method according to Claim 18 wherein R_1 is H, or alkyl, R_2 is $-(C_xH_{2x}O)_n(C_yH_{2y}O)_m-R_3$, R_3 is H, or alkyl, n+m=1-20, and x and y=1-4.
- 24. A method according to Claim 16 wherein the toxicant substance has the formula



25. A method according to Claim 18 wherein the toxicant substance or mixture of substances is selected from the group consisting of

$$\begin{array}{c} c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{H}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\stackrel{}{\sim}}}} c_6 H_5, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{H}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}}} c_6 H_5, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\stackrel{}{\sim}}}} c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}}} c_6 H_5, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}}} c_6 H_5, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}}} c_1 H_{35}, \text{ and } \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}}} c_1 H_{35}, \text{ and } \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}}} c_2 H_5, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}}} c_1 H_{35}, \text{ and } \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}}} c_2 H_5, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{O}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{O}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_8 F_{17} so_2 \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_1 H_{35} \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset{}{\sim}}} c_1 H_{35}, \\ c_1 H_{35} \overset{C_2 H_5}{\overset$$

26. A method according to Claim 19 wherein the toxicant substance has a formula

$$c_8 F_{17} so_2 N$$

27. A method according to Claim 20 wherein the toxicant substance or mixture of substances is selected from the group consisting of

$$C_8F_{17}SO_3H$$
,



C8F17SO3K,

 $C8F_{17}SO_3$ (-) (+) $N(C_2H_5)_4$, and

C₂F₅C₆F₁₀SO₃K.

28. A method according to Claim 21 wherein the toxicant substance or mixture of substances is selected from the group consisting of

CF3SO2NH2,

 $C_6F_{13}SO_2NH_2$,

 $C_8F_{17}SO_2NH_2$, and

C8F17SO2NHNa.

29. A method according to Claim 22 wherein the toxicant substance or mixture of substances is selected from the group consisting of

C8F₁₇SO₂NC₁₂H₂₅,

C8F₁₇SO₂NCH₃,

C8F₁₇SO₂NCH=CH₂,

CH₃

C8F₁₇SO₂NCH=CH₂,

C8F₁₇SO₂NC₂NDA,

C8F₁₇SO₂NC₂H₅,

C8F₁₇SO₂NCH₂CH=CH₂.





$$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\\ \text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CH, and}\\ \text{H}\\ \text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{NCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2. \end{array}$$

30. A method according to Claim 23 wherein the toxicant substance or mixture of substances is selected from the group consisting of

$$\begin{array}{c} \varsigma_{2} H_{5} \\ \varsigma_{6} F_{13} SO_{2} NC_{2} H_{4} OH, \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} NC_{4} H_{8} OH, \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} NC_{2} H_{4} OH, \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} NC_{2} H_{4} OH, \\ \varsigma_{2} H_{5} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} O)_{7} CH_{3}, \\ \varsigma_{2} H_{5} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} O)_{12} .5 CH_{3}, \\ \varsigma_{2} H_{5} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} O)_{17} CH_{3}, \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{4} H_{9} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and} \\ \varsigma_{8} F_{17} SO_{2} N(\varsigma_{2} H_{4} OH, \text{ and})$$

- 31. The method of Claim 16 wherein said pests are fire ants.
- 32. The method of Claim 31 wherein said compound is formulated with a suitable bait.
- 33. The method of Claim 32 wherein said bait is selected from the group consisting of soybean oil, honey-water or other suitable food attractant.



- 34. The method of Claim 33 wherein said bait is impregnated onto a carrier.
- 35. The method of Claim 34 wherein said bait carrier is selected from the group consisting of corncob grits, pregel defatted corn grits or other granular materials that are compatible with the food attractant and readily fall to the ground surface where fire ants forage.
- 36. The method of Claim 16 wherein said compound or mixture of compounds is in a sprayable solution, emulsion, or dispersion.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application RCT/US 84/00028

1. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) 3						
According INT. C	1.3	rnatio A6	niai Patènt Classifica IK 31/74; Al	ition (IPC) or to both Nation (IPC) 37/00; 37/0	onal Classification and IPC 02; <u>CONT.</u>	
II. FIELD	S SEA	RCHE	ID			
				Minimum Documen		
Classificati US	on Syste	em	4/78: 211:		Classification Symbols 248.5; 249; 263;	
03		26	7: 269: 270:	272: 273R: 2	74; 278; 289; 295;	
		298	3; 300; 303	305; 307; 31	1; 312; 317; 318; and	321
	,		Docum to the Ext	entation Searched other to ent that such Documents	han Minimum Documentation are included in the Fields Searched 6	
DOC!	MENT	's c	NSIDERED TO	SE RELEVANT 14		
Category *	·	Citatio	on of Document. 16 v	vith indication, where app	ropriate, of the relevant passages 17	Relevant to Claim No. 18
Category	'			·		
Y	US,	Α,	4,176,176,	Published, 27 Cella et al	November, 1979,	1-3,5-8, 12-15
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Y	GB,	Α,	738,758,	Published 19 (Farbenfabriker Aktien-Gesell: LeverKusen-Bay	n Bayer,	1-3,7,16-18, 22, 31-36
*Special categories of cited documents: 15 "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filling date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed IV. CERTIFICATION Date of the Actual Completion of the international Search 2 International Searching Authority 1 ISA/US "I later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "4" document member of the same patent family Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 2 3 U A PR 1984 International Searching Authority 1 International Searching Authority 1 All en Jay Robinson						

III. DOCI			NSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEE	r)
Category *	C	itation	of Document, 16 with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 17	Relevant to Claim No 18
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Y	us,	Α,	3,398,182, Published, 20 August 1968 Guenthner et al.	1-3,15
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III. DOCU			SIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET	Relevant to Claim No 18
ategory *	Cit	ation (of Document, 16 with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 17	Relevant to Claim No 1-
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FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET	
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V. OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE 10	
This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for	the following reasons:
1. Claim numbers . because they relate to subject matter 12 not required to be searched by this Auth	ority, namely:
2. Claim numbers, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply wi	th the prescribed require-
ments to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out 13, specifically:	til ille proponed require
VI. X OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING 12	
VI.A. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING IT	
This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:	
SEE PCT/ISA/206 mailed 06 March 1984	
<u> </u>	
1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report con of the international application.	vers all searchable claims
2. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international a	search ronart covers ask.
those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:	edicit tehoir cosets only
2 No completed additional access force was standard to the sta	
3. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international sear the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:	cn report is restricted to
·	-
4. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Se invite payment of any additional fee.	arching Authority did not
Remark on Protest	
The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.	•
No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.	

PCT/ISA/210 SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR

1. Classification of Subject matter

PCT/US84/00028

1. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

37/06; 37/08; 41/02; 41/06; 43/00; 43/02; 43/36; 43/40; 43/48; 43/64; 43/72; 43/76; 43/78; 43/80; 43/84; 43/86; 43/88; 43/50; 43/56; 47/10; 55/02; and 57/00

US CL. 424/78; 211; 244; 245; 246; 248.5; 249; 263; 267; 269; 270; 272; 273R; 274; 278; 289; 295; 298; 300; 303; 305; 307; 311; 312; 317; 318; and 321