

Imperial Agricultural College,
Sapporo, Japan, Dec. 7, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—I have duly received your letter. Dr. J. Fletcher, of Ottawa, Canada, has already suggested to me that *Larverna herellera* might be identical with your British Columbian *Argyresthia conjugella*, Zell. I have received from him a report concerning it, and am convinced that it must be quite identical. The mode of affecting the plant differs from that of yours, as I have mentioned in a paper published by the U. S. Division of Entomology (Bull 10, U. S. Div. of Ent., 1898), but some larvæ in this country seem to attack the fleshy part of the apple just in the same way as the larvæ of *Trypeta* do, tunnelling in every direction, especially through the superficial part of fruits, and disfiguring them. When an apple is attacked by these larvæ, this fact is manifest on the outside of the fruit by a dusky green track, somewhat depressed, over the tunnels.

Owing to a very wet season this year the insects were scarce, so that I could not obtain many specimens to rear, but I send you a single specimen of the cocoon, which may be of use for identification. I do not think that this insect is indigenous in Japan, but has probably been introduced from some foreign country. Formerly I thought that it must have been introduced from your country, until I was informed by Messrs. Howard and Fletcher that this was very unlikely. *Carpocapsa pomonella*, *Schizoneura lanigera*, *Mytilaspis pomorum*, *Coleophora malivorella*, and *Cacæsia rosaceana*, etc, have all been introduced here from America, and are all of them doing much damage to our horticulturists. I am not yet positive where the eggs are laid, but the first trace of entrance is always on the side, so I naturally assume that the place where the eggs are laid must be on the side. In Sapporo the earliest varieties of apple, such as Fameuse, Red Astrachan, etc., are more liable to be attacked, and the late varieties are less injured. The season during which fruit is liable to injury continues from June to November. I have often found the insect in stored apples even as late as the end of November.

The spraying of trees against this insect is not practised, but in autumn the ground under the affected trees is scratched and raked, so as to expose the cocoons to thawing and freezing. The cocoons are not very deep in the ground, at most about two or three inches. Last year I sent Dr. Howard a single specimen of the imago, and regret that I have not any other good duplicates on hand, but I will send you some next spring if I am successful in rearing. Yours truly,

M. MATSUMURA, Asst. Prof. of Entomology.

To E. A. Carew-Gibson, Victoria, B. C.

Mailed May 3rd, 1899.