

It therefore necessarily follows that the male of the plate, and its proper female, which is described, but not figured, is the true *Angulosa*, S. & A., of which *Georgica*, H.-S., is a synonym, and that what we have called *Angulosa* has never been properly described and named, but as these moths have been so long known under these names, it is probably best to allow them to stand as they are, as no injustice is thereby done, and the female of the species now known as *Angulosa* was figured by Smith and Abbot, though erroneously, under that name.

THE SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE CHERRY FRUIT-FLY.

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In September, 1899, I published an account of a new cherry pest, which I called the cherry fruit-fly (Bulletin 172, Cornell Experiment Station). As stated on pp. 31 and 32 of this bulletin, the identity of the adult insect had not then been established, although the evidence strongly indicated that it was the fly known as *Rhagoletis cingulata*, Loew. I kept my breeding cages containing the hibernating puparia of the insect in the warm greenhouse or insectary all winter, and on March 9th, 1900, the first cherry fruit-fly emerged. It did not disappoint my expectations, for it demonstrated beyond further doubt that this new cherry-fruit pest is *Rhagoletis cingulata*, Loew. By May 31st nine more of the flies had emerged, and then cherries near the insectary were nearly half grown. The flies continued to emerge until July 11th in my cages, and on June 30th I received word from Geneva that they were abundant about the trees where the fruit was ripening. This correspondent caught quite a number of the flies with sticky fly-paper hung on a shingle in a tree; he said they seemed to be attracted to any bright-coloured thing like a new straw hat.

Since the Bulletin was written, I have received evidence to indicate that the pest had been destructive during the preceding three to five years at Bonaparte, Iowa; Westboro, Mass.; State College, Pa.; Batavia, Syracuse, Portland, and Cataraugus, N. Y. Correspondents at Westboro, Mass., and Clifton Springs, N. Y., think that the same insect worked in their cherries at least thirty-five years ago.

Considerable damage was done by the insect in New York in 1900, but we heard little of it in 1901.

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