

being energetic, persevering, thorough and possessed of no small amount of initiative and originality.

The result of the two years' study of these pests has, it is believed, given a fairly full and reliable knowledge of the life histories of both insects and proven beyond question that they can be controlled easily and with very little expense.

PROPOSED POPULAR NAMES FOR THE FLIES.

In Bulletin 325 of Cornell University the proposal was made that the names of these two flies should be respectively "The Common Cherry Fruit-fly" and "The



FIG. 1.—A female Black-bodied Cherry Fruit-fly, *Rhagoletis fausta*. Note the arrangement of the dark markings on the wings, and also the black abdomen without white crossbands.

Northern Cherry Fruit-fly." The authors of the present bulletin, while reluctant to suggest different names, believe that the above would have no significance to fruit growers, and therefore propose that for the first fly discovered (*Rhagoletis cingulata*), the name should be "The White-banded Cherry Fruit-fly," because of the white bands across its abdomen, and for the other (*Rhagoletis fausta*) "The Black-bodied Cherry Fruit-fly," because the black abdomen without any white crossbands is the most striking characteristic of this species.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLIES.

The White-banded Cherry Fruit-fly is scarcely two-thirds the size of a House-fly. The general color is black, but the abdomen, as mentioned above, is crossed by conspicuous white crossbands, females having four of these, males three. On



FIG. 2.—A female White-banded Cherry Fruit-fly, *Rhagoletis cingulata*. Note the arrangement of dark markings on the wings, and the presence of white crossbands on the abdomen.

the hinder part of the back of the thorax is a little pale yellowish spot, and along each side from the base of the wing to the head is a yellowish stripe. The head is yellow with beautiful glistening gold-green eyes. The legs are also yellow, though in some specimens the upper parts are blackish. The wings are very conspicuous because of four dark-brown crossbands. These can be clearly seen in Fig. 2. It will be observed that at the tip of each wing is a little black spot not found in the