

2. THE AMERICAN LACKEY WORMS (*Clisiocampa Americana* and *C. sylvatica*).

These worms as usual were amongst us in considerable numbers this spring, and began to work very early, but their ravages were of a decidedly mild type and were not to be dreaded as in former years. A singular mortality possessed them, for while just at their work upon the leaves many of them were seized with death and speedily changed to corruption; many others fell a prey to the larvæ of *Ichnumon* flies, so that really but few got through. These followed the instincts of their being, and commenced to form egg clusters on the young apple twigs as early as the 10th of July, but they are not numerous.

3. THE CURRANT WORM (*Nematus ventricosus*). *Pteronidea ribesii* (Scopoli)

This insect proves itself to be a real pest, most persistent and destructive, and, as far as we can discern, without any redeeming qualities. They appeared and began to work unusually early (April 27th) this year, and kept up vigorously until every currant and gooseberry bush was completely stripped. Our remedy, White Hellebore, would have helped us over the difficulty nicely; but when just at the point of conquest a second brood appeared in multitudes and baffled our efforts. This is the worst insect of the season, and our three or four hundred bushes only lasted them a few days.

4. THE GOOSEBERRY FRUIT WORM (*Pempelia grossularia*).

This insect is akin to the currant worm, also a real foe, and a most insidious enemy. They appeared on the field of action quite early in the season, and in great numbers, and succeeded in filching from our grasp fully two-thirds of our promising crop. These two insects have reduced gooseberry and currant growing in this country to a very arduous and unsatisfactory experiment. We like the fruits of these familiar shrubs and would prefer to grow them, but we felt this summer almost on the verge of despair. However, we still hope that some friendly parasite will yet come to the rescue and assist in our dilemma.

5. THE POTATO BEETLE (*Doryphora decemlineata*).

These beetles appeared a little earlier than usual, but on account of the extreme earliness of the season were just in time. Although they came in great numbers they were not to say troublesome, for careful and constant hand picking was all that was necessary to keep them in check, so they did not do us any appreciable harm. We noticed that their work was feeble and their movements slow and dull while in the perfect state. The scare caused by their appearance is pretty well subsided at present.

6. THE PLUM CURCULIO OR WEEVIL (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).

This old and familiar depredator is really a bad case, full of mischief and decidedly of a business turn. In locations where the soil was light he had a good chance, and the whole crop of plums were taken, notwithstanding our efforts at jarring, smoking, &c.; but on heavy and cold clay soils the plums came off victoriously, producing a beautiful crop of clean, handsome fruit. Plums this year were very plentiful and very cheap. We think we are on the whole gaining a little on this enemy of a very popular and good fruit.

7. THE APPLE FRUIT WORM (*Carpocapsa pomonella*).

No very new developments have been made during the season respecting this insect or its work. It is evident, however, that this insect has come among us to stay, and that it means to prosper to the damage of the apple crops of this country. Although the product of fruit in many places was small, very small, yet the work of this insect was plainly discernible. We attempted to capture the worms in old cloths laid in the main crotches of the trees, but succeeded only to a very limited extent. I have noticed two insects, new to me, of gregarious habit, feeding in great numbers on the leaves of the apple trees, viz.:

These insects on a selected branch operation on and character of their work removing them become very troublesome however.

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This old beetle situations is plentiful roots of plants, &c. unsightly holes in effectual remedy in

This inconspicuous and, if neglected, is but little how fair if only neglected a part of the green men of what was be Soap suds or dressing moving them, and i

13. WOOLLY A have been remarkable the case of the cherry this cause. A dense young growth, and to curl up in unnatural and, in short, wither budded stocks; but complain of feeds more remedies we know is