

nosis was thrown in doubt and the true cause discovered. Though this type of injury is very common in British Columbia and appears to have been noticed quite widely in the United States and Canada, the amount of actual harm which the mites accomplish in this way is questionable, and is probably of little importance in most cases. Parrott (1 and 2) who appears to have been the first to have recorded this species in America, says that this species is very common on apple foliage in the United States, that it is more common in the United States than on the continent, and that it seems to have possibilities of developing to greater economic importance. P. J. O'Gara (3) who records this mite from Southern Oregon, noticed its work on the apple foliage, which, however, he did not regard as serious. He states that the mite is chiefly important as a pest of pears, the foliage, terminals of twigs and even the fruit being injuriously affected. He describes the injured foliage as presenting a peculiar russet appearance on the underside, and as being somewhat curled, as though with drought. The terminal shoots and the fruit is also attacked, being russeted and cracked as a result of the punctures of the mite. With serious attacks, the whole tree is said to have a brownish appearance, giving the trouble the name "Rusty Leaf," by which it is known in the Rogue River Valley, Oregon. We have never noticed such severe attacks to the pear in British Columbia, but it would not be surprising to find that such existed, so prevalent is the mite throughout the fruit-growing sections. It would appear from the foregoing that, though this pest is known to be prevalent throughout the United States and Canada, it has never been regarded as a serious enemy of apple foliage, and only locally as a serious pest of pears.

Through the summer of 1912 numerous specimens of apple twigs were sent to the office of the Provincial Entomologist at Vernon, disfigured in a curious way by brownish incrustations on the bark of one and two-year-old wood. These injured areas were generally more or less circular in form, though sometimes of an irregular shape. A crack usually separated the healthy from the diseased wood, and the epidermis was frequently ruptured. This injury appeared to be most pronounced on wood of the Northern Spy, though other varieties suffered to some extent. A careful