

Entomologist of New York, specimens of parasitized eggs of the Gooseberry Sawfly, *Nematus ventricosus*, which he kindly sent me for the purpose of enabling me to introduce the parasite into Canada. This parasite is a very minute four-winged fly, probably *Trichogamma pretiosa*, with very delicate fringed wings. Some of these I placed while still unhatched near to eggs of the Sawfly recently laid on currant leaves. It is sincerely hoped that the effort for their introduction into Ontario will be successful, as they seem to do their work very thoroughly, every egg in the examples sent me being parasitized. The presence of the parasite may be detected by the discoloration of the egg, which becomes brown.

Recently I have received from a correspondent in Oakville, Mr. M. Felan, some examples of the destructive work of *Systema frontalis* on grape vine leaves. This beetle, although very generally distributed, has not, as far as I know, ever been recorded before as destructive or noxious. In this instance it seems to be quite local in its abundance, as my correspondent informs me that they are not found on his neighbor's vines, although very abundant and destructive on his own, eating the green tissues of the leaf on the upper side and causing it to wither.

Examples of what appears to be a new disease on the pea have lately been brought to my notice from several localities, under the impression that it was caused by an insect. The disease manifests itself in a series of white fleshy swellings at short intervals along the fibrous roots, varying in size from one-sixteenth of an inch to one-eighth of an inch or more in diameter, irregular in form, and of a solid fleshy structure. Microscopical examination has convinced me that it is a fungus growth in the production of which insects play no part. It appears to have the effect of stunting the growth of the plants and lessening the crop.

The short fruit crop this year, after the abundant promise of the spring, has been by many attributed to the work of insects, but this I am satisfied is an error, for while in many instances a small amount of injury has been done by insects, the main causes of the failure must be looked for elsewhere. Insects are important agents in the fertilization of fruit blossoms, and at the time of the abundant blossoming of the past season wet weather prevailed with an unusually low temperature, which prevented the insects then on the wing from visiting the flowers; the low prevailing temperature may have also interfered with the proper maturing of the fertilizing agent, while the frequent rains washed away from the opening