

irregular holes all over the foliage; and the Curled Rose-worm, *Emphytus cinctipes* Nort, green above with the sides and legs grayish-white but which may be easily distinguished from the other two kinds in having a yellowish-brown head marked with a broad brownish-black spot. The last species eats the entire substance of the leaf, feeding along the edges, with the body curled up beneath it. The three rose-slugs, or false caterpillars, vary in size from one-third of an inch to two-thirds of an inch in length.

Remedy.—These rose-slugs are easily controlled by spraying with a weak solution of Paris green, one ounce in fifteen gallons of water.

APHIDS OR PLANT LICE (see page 8).

SCALE INSECTS.

Two common scale insects are frequently found on the shoots of rose, namely the Rose Scale, *Aulacaspis rosae* Bouché and the Oyster-shell Scale, *Lepidosaphes ulmi* L. The former is roundish in outline and being white in colour is conspicuous on the greenish or reddish shoots. The latter, a well-known apple tree pest, is shaped like an oyster-shell.

Remedy.—Both of these scale insects may be controlled by spraying with commercial lime-sulphur, one gallon diluted to 10 gallons with water. The mixture should be applied before the buds burst. Heavily infested canes should be cut off.

RED SPIDER (see page 10).

THE ROSE LEAF-HOPPER, *Typhlocyba rosae* L.

This common leaf-hopper occurs in most places where roses are grown, feeding on the undersides of the leaves. These insects, which are very small, are pale greenish-white in colour. Throughout the summer they may be found on the leaves in various stages of development and are frequently extremely destructive. Their injury is particularly noticeable in the middle of June.

Remedy.—Any of the contact insecticides for sucking insects are useful in controlling the leaf-hopper (pages 7 and 8). Applications should be made early in the season before the insects attain their wings and whichever insecticide is used should be applied as an under spray.

THE ROSE BEETLE, *Macrodactylus subspinosus* Fab.

This well-known pest of the fruit grower is also, as its popular name would indicate, very destructive to the flowers of rose bushes as well as to the bloom of many other kinds of flowering plants. This insect occurs particularly in the Niagara district of the province of Ontario. The beetle is about one-third of an inch long, of a light brownish colour, with long spiny legs.

Remedy.—In flower gardens the beetles may be beaten from the plants, early in the morning when they are sluggish, into an inverted umbrella after which they may be dropped into a vessel containing water with coal oil on the surface.

ATTACKING DAHLIA, ZINNIA, CHRYSANTHEMUM, ASTER, ETC.

CUTWORMS (see page 8).

THE TARNISHED PLANT BUG, *Lygus pratensis* L

This common plant bug is troublesome in flower gardens almost every season, destroying the buds of dahlia, zinnia, etc. It also sucks the juice from the leaves, causing the same to become distorted. The bug is about one-quarter of an inch long, of a brown colour with black and yellowish markings. It hibernates in the autumn under stones, rubbish, etc.