

these mention may be made of the Colorado Potato beetle which has been kept in check with less trouble than usual. Of course the only practical remedy is Paris Green, which meets all requirements cheaply and effectively. Several instances have been brought under my notice of the ravages of the Gray Blister-beetle (*Macrobasis unicolor*, Kirby) upon Potatoes and Horse-beans. This beetle is most frequently found in the perfect state upon the Fall Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum Cornuti*) but also occurs on other plants. In the larval condition it lives as a parasite upon the eggs of Locusts. A closely allied species with similar habits was sent in from two or three localities as a pest upon mangel's, vegetables and garden Asters, of which last it destroyed the flowers.

Red Spiders have been abundant and injurious to many plants in those parts of Ontario where dry weather has prevailed, currant bushes and beans were particularly attacked. Spraying with a weak Kerosene Emulsion has been found to be one of the best remedies. On the Experimental Farm a small species of *Scymnus*, one of the Lady-bird beetles, was found to be very useful in thinning their numbers.

A stalk borer (*Hydræcia cataphracta*, Grt.) was locally troublesome in tomato fields and also occurred in several herbaceous plants, as hollyhocks, sunflowers and lilies.

The root maggots of the cabbage and onion still remain troublesome pests of the market gardener. When attacking cabbages, the best results have been obtained by pouring hellebore-tea around the roots, and with onions and radishes some experiments with common salt were apparently attended with the greatest measure of success this season. These experiments will be repeated again next year.

Two of the true bugs *Lygus pratensis*, L., the Tarnished Plant-bug, (Fig. 3) and *Pecilocapsus lineatus*, Fab. both common species, have been very abundant and injurious in some localities this year. Perhaps the most practical remedy for these is beating the infested plants over a beating net or pan containing some water, with a little coal oil on the surface. This is best done early in the morning when the insects are not so active as later in the day.

Several kinds of plant lice have been abundant in gardens. Species upon turnips, carrots, cabbages and celery having been sent in. The best remedy for these insects, where it is practicable, is to spray the plants with a kerosene emulsion, as early as possible in the season, before they have multiplied.



Fig. 3.

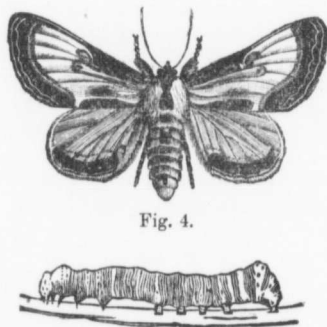


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

Of insects injurious to forest trees mention may be made of two small caterpillars which have been attacking the maples in some parts of Ontario and Quebec. The first of these *Incurvaria acerifoliella*, Hew. is a case-maker, which cuts out round disks of the maple leaf and forms a flat case, inside which it lives. In the autumn it falls to the ground and passes the winter inside its case as a pupa. The tiny steel-blue moths, with orange collars, emerge the following spring. The other is the species which has been mentioned by Mr. Fyles, possibly *Cotastega aceriella*, Clem. The larva forms a tent between the two surfaces of the leaf and lives inside a tube made out of its own frass. This tube starts close to the petiole and gradually enlarges as the larva grows, until it

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Ontario. As wa far and wide o cry amongst far protect them fro very great, owin of the year wh the Horn-fly wil at present in C farmers should a discovered and p comfort and prev