

to feed. The other trees in the district, which dies in August.

The easiest way of dealing with them is either removing the trees or by their removal. Neglected work in other districts may be found in the contents with the trees. Sometimes the trees, and within a few days, so that the trees produce foliage for the season.

Some necessary egg clusters are found during the summer, as far as possible

Spalluncheon under side of the



beckled more or less, arising from the segment.

The wings measure about 1 inch. When handled, they emit a transparent fluid having a strong acid smell. When full grown they descend to the ground and conceal themselves under leaves or slightly below the surface, after a time changing to brown chrysalids.

The larvae of the Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*), identified by Dr. Fletcher, are reported from Victoria, New Westminster and adjoining districts—feeding upon the leaves of fruit and other trees. When mature, the caterpillars are very pretty, having bright

**Tussock Moth.** red heads, and yellowish bodies, bearing a series of dense, abruptly cut-off brushes on the middle of their backs, with two pencils of black hair on the anterior, and one on the posterior of each.

The eggs from which the caterpillars hatch are often noticed in winter on dead leaves which are fastened to the trees, with usually the empty cocoon attached. The injury from these pests is best prevented by the destruction of these egg masses during the winter.

The caterpillars may be killed by using the Paris green spray, or, if not too numerous, picking might be resorted to.

This insect (*Plutella cruciferae*), the enemy of cabbages and allied plants, is reported from Duncan's and Burgoyne Bay, and is probably present to a greater or less extent in adjoining districts. The caterpillars are green in colour, and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch

**The Diamond-Back Moth.** in length, and very active; they eat holes through the young leaves and the under surface of older leaves of their food plants. When disturbed they run backwards, wriggling their bodies violently from side to side, and fall to the ground by means of a silken thread, where they lie quite still.

The moth is very variable in size and colour—the general colour being ashy-gray, with a light stripe of somewhat diamond-shaped marks on the back, more or less distinct, though sometimes wanting. The upper wings are freckled with black dots and small blotches of yellowish scales.

There are two or three broods of this insect during the season.

Hellebore gives good results against this pest, used either dry or as a spray, but Dr. Fletcher reports better results from the use of kerosene emulsion. A plentiful use of water to

**Remedies.** keep plants in a thriving condition, is also a good means of dealing with the pest, which thrives especially well in dry seasons. Being remarkably subject to the attacks of parasites, it is seldom troublesome during successive seasons, periodical attacks being the rule.

The Red-humped caterpillar (*Edemasia concinna*) is reported from Lytton and Chilliwack, feeding upon the foliage of apple and other fruit trees.

The head of this caterpillar is red, and there is a hump on its back of the same colour, on the fourth ring or segment; the body is marked lengthwise by slender black, yellow and white lines, and has two rows of black prickles along the back and other shorter ones upon the sides, from each of which there arises a fine hair.

**Red-Humped Caterpillar.** The hinder segments taper a little, and are always elevated, when the insect is not crawling. It measures, when full grown, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length.

The caterpillars feed together in numbers, usually stripping the branches of leaves as they proceed. When handled, they emit a transparent fluid having a strong acid smell. When full grown they descend to the ground and conceal themselves under leaves or slightly below the surface, after a time changing to brown chrysalids.

The moths usually appear about June, and are described as follows:—The fore-wings are dark brown on the inner and grayish on the outer margin, with a dot near the middle, a spot near each angle, and several longitudinal streaks along the hind margin, all dark brown.

The hind wings of the male are brownish, or dirty white; those of the female dusky brown. When expanded, the wings measure 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches across.

The female deposits her eggs in a cluster on the under side of a leaf; these soon hatch into small caterpillars, which at first feed on the substance of the under side of the leaf; later on they consume the entire leaves. When not eating, they remain close

**Easily Destroyed.** together, sometimes completely covering the branch they rest upon. On account of this habit they can be easily gathered and destroyed, or the limb cut off and trampled under foot. They are also easily destroyed by using the Paris green spray, No. 9.