

insects crushed, and where they are high, the nests may be brought down by means of a pole with a bunch of rags tied to the extremity.

The black Cherry Aphis (*Aphis cerasi*). This disgusting looking little creature begins to appear almost as soon as the foliage is expanded, and multiplies so fast that the under side of the young leaves are soon almost entirely covered with them, and the growth stunted by their continual puncturing and sucking of the juices.

Drenching the tree with weak lye, strong soap suds, or tobacco water, are remedies which have been used with success; but probably nothing is better than the means which Nature employs to keep these creatures within bounds—that is, by the multiplication of their natural enemies. If we assist Nature in this way by introducing into their midst a few Lady Birds, we shall find their numbers soon decrease; for the Lady Birds feed on the Aphis incessantly, as well in the larval or caterpillar stage of their existence as in the perfect beetle state; and when they have abundance of food they multiply very fast. Figures are here given of some of our common species:—

Figure 6 is the larva of a Lady Bird. Figure 7 represents the species known as the 13 spotted Lady Bird (*Hippodamia 13 maculata*); and Figure 8 the 9 spotted Lady Bird (*Coccinella 9 notata*).

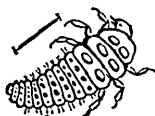


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

The Bud-moth Caterpillar (*Grapholitha oculana*). Be on the look out for this mischievous little creature—a tiny, pale, dull-brown worm, which is fond of locating itself about the base of the blossom buds where, tying the various flowers or newly-formed fruits together with silken threads, it revels on their substance, soon causing them to blacken and wither. To the amateur fruit grower, whose garden and crop is comparatively small, these are often particularly annoying, and destroy hopes fondly cherished. We know of no better plan than that of hunting this creature out and destroying it by hand. Its presence is soon made apparent by the unhealthy and withered look of the affected buds. Figure 9 represents both the caterpillar and moth of this species.



Fig. 9.

LONDON BRANCH OF ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

The regular monthly meeting of the London branch was held on Tuesday evening, the 3rd ult., at the residence of the Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Griffiths.

A report of the proceedings of the Parent Society at the Toronto meeting was given by Messrs. Reed and Saunders, in all of which the members heartily