

States but that it would breed interchangeably from *Toxoptera* into other species of Aphids and in addition was reared from a large number of common and widespread species of Apids. Taking these facts into consideration it is very easy to see, as the authors rightly point out, "that it would be only in rare instances and under peculiar conditions that a locality would be found where *Aphidius testaceipes* would not be lurking, waiting for favourable weather conditions and abundant supplies of its host aphids to make its appearance in greater or less numbers." The effectiveness of this parasite will be appreciated when it is realized that a single female *Aphidius* may parasitize no less than 301 *Toxoptera*. No wonder their natural control is, at times, so sweepingly effective! Regarding the artificial distribution of the parasites, these investigations naturally point to the "futility of attempting materially to increase its numbers or efficiency by artificial introduction into grain fields" and further, I would add, they point to the necessity of making as careful studies as possible of the parasites before adopting any extensive system of artificial distribution. The account of the remedial and preventive measures is prefaced by the statement that with "an outbreak of this pest fully established and the winged adults being carried by the wind and scattered over the fields there to settle down and reproduce, the difficulties in the way of control are quite insurmountable." Bush-drag experiments, and spraying did not give satisfactory results or were impracticable. Cultural methods of prevention are the most important and the chief of these is the destruction of volunteer grain. In this connection I would venture to suggest, would it not be well to leave the volunteer growth as a trap crop, then seed later or sow spring oats? In the north the close grazing of waste lands is recommended; this would result in the destruction of a considerable proportion of the eggs laid on the Blue grass (*Poa pratensis*) which appears to be the normal host of the Green Bug in northern localities.

Great credit is due to Mr. F. M. Webster and his very able assistants, particularly Mr. Phillips, for the thorough character of this investigation, the results of which will be of great assistance to others working in the same field, and confronted with similar problems.

C. GORDON HEWITT.