

side. The eggs are laid near the tips of the growing canes, and the larvæ are usually found feeding on the upper surface of the young leaves.

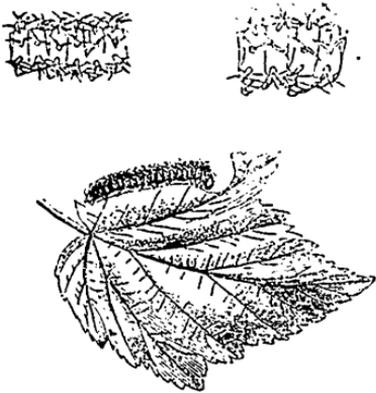


Fig. 1.

When full grown, which is generally from the middle to the end of June, the larva leaves the bush and descends to the ground, where it penetrates beneath the surface and constructs a small oval earthy cocoon mixed with silky and glutinous material. The larva remains unchanged within the cocoon for a considerable period, but finally transforms to a chrysalis from which the perfect insect is produced the following season.

This is a four-winged fly, shown magnified in figure 2, which appears from about the tenth of May to the beginning of June, or soon after the young leaves of the raspberry begin to appear. The wings, which are transparent with a glossy surface and metallic hue, measure when expanded about half an inch across; the veins are black and there is a streak of black along the front margin, extending more than half way towards the tip of the wing. The anterior part of the body is black, the abdomen of a dark reddish hue. Early in the morning when the air is cool these flies, when approached, will fall from the bushes to the ground and remain inactive there long enough to admit of many of them being caught and destroyed, but as the heat of the day increases they become much quicker in their movements, and when disturbed take wing readily.

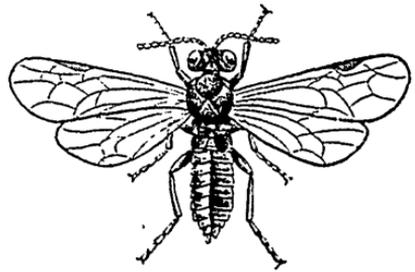


Fig. 2.

The larvæ may be promptly destroyed by syringing the bushes with water in which powdered hellebore has been mixed in the proportion of an ounce of the powder to a pailful of water, or with Paris green and water in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the poison to a pailful of water.