

The Canadian Entomologist.

VOL. V.

LONDON, ONT., JUNE, 1873.

No. 6

ON SOME OF OUR COMMON INSECTS.

6. THE RASPBERRY SAW-FLY—*Selandria rubi*, Harris.

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Although this insect is quite generally distributed and very destructive to the foliage of the raspberry, it has, strange to say, been but little noticed by Entomologists in their publications. There is a short reference to it in "Harris' Entomological Correspondence," in a letter from Darling to Harris, written in 1846, where a very correct account is given of the manner in which the egg is deposited. There is also a much briefer notice in "Packard's Guide," and these are all the references we have been able to find.

The perfect insect, which is a four-winged fly, appears on the wing about the middle of May. We noticed them this year first on the 10th, last season they were not observed until the 21st, and they may be found from this time until early in June. The wings, which are transparent, with a shining surface and metallic hue, measure when expanded about half an inch across; the veins are black with a streak of black along the front margin, extending more than half way towards the tip. The anterior part of the body is black, the abdomen dark reddish. In common with some other species of *Selandria*, these flies have a habit of falling to the ground when disturbed, especially in the cool of the morning, and remaining in this position long enough to enable one to catch them; with the increasing heat of the day they are, however, much more active, and take wing readily when approached.

The egg, as it appears when squeezed from the body of the female, is about one-thirtieth of an inch long, and a little over one-hundredth of an inch wide at its widest portion. In form it approaches a long oval, rather