

INSECTS AFFECTING THE CHERRY.

The Cherry is affected by a number of the insects already considered in connection with other fruit-trees. The Pear-tree Slug is quite as abundant on the leaves of the Cherry-trees as on Pear-trees; the Plum Curculio attacks the fruit, often very severely; the Tent-caterpillars, Fall Web-worm, Tussock-moth, Canker-worms, Eye-spotted Bud-moth, Leaf-rollers and Case-bearers all devour the foliage; and the scale insects suck the sap and lower the vitality of the trees. In addition to these formidable enemies attention may be drawn to

THE CHERRY APHIS (*Myzus cerasi*). This insect differs from most of the plant-lice in being black instead of the usual green color. It often appears on the leaves at the ends of the boughs in enormous numbers, causing the leaves to curl up and arresting further growth. The structure and habits of this species are similar to those of the Apple Aphis; it passes the winter in the egg state on the twigs of the tree. The remedies already mentioned are effective in this case also, and should be applied as soon as the first colonies are noticed. Usually the presence of the insect is not observed until it has become very numerous and the terminal leaves all over the trees are affected. Lady-bird beetles (Fig. 44) and Aphis-lions (Figs. 45, 46) are usually to be seen feeding voraciously on the plant-lice and assisting very materially in the reduction of their numbers.



Fig. 44. Lady-bird Beetles.



Fig. 45. Aphis-lion and its eggs.



Fig. 46. Eggs and larva of Aphis-lion.

FUNGUS DISEASES AFFECTING THE CHERRY.

POWDERY MILDEW (*Podosphaera oxyacanthæ*). This fungus attacks the leaves of the Cherry, particularly the young ones; also the tender shoots. It appears on the leaves in small white patches, which soon spread and run into each other, forming a thin white felt, which in some cases may cover the entire surface of the leaf. Later on the white felt becomes thickly studded with innumerable minute black spots, which are the "fruit" of the fungus. In later stages leaves become yellowish and spotted and useless to the plant. Spray with Bordeaux mixture after the leaves have fully expanded and at intervals of three or four weeks. Three sprayings should be sufficient.

BLACK KNOT (*Plowrightia morbosa*). This Cherry and Plum fungus causes large and more or less irregular swellings on the branches which are more usually present upon the younger branches and the fruiting twigs. They generally appear on one side of the branch only, thus leav-