

into a warm room, hoping to hasten their development. On the 2nd of April, I was rewarded by finding in the box a very fine female specimen of that handsome grey geometer, *Amphidasys cognataria*, Guenee, which had escaped from one of the chrysalids, and was the first of the species I had seen alive since 1864.

I had thus no less than *six* different species preying upon my currants and gooseberries, viz.: *Nematus ventricosus*, *Ellopiæ ribecaria*, *Egeria tipuliformis*, *Angerona croceataria*, *Graptæ progæ*, and *Amphidasys cognataria*. Of these, the saw-fly, *Nematus ventricosus*, was decidedly the most destructive. There is still another insect, a dipterous fly, which I have not yet seen in my garden, but observed in others some years ago, and which lives in the fruit of the red and white currant. The history of this fly I hope to investigate during next summer.

HINTS TO FRUIT GROWERS.

Paper No. 1.

BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONT.

To make the ENTOMOLOGIST more interesting and useful to fruit growers, it is intended to devote a page of every number issued during the summer season to giving practical hints in reference to insects whose times of appearance may be near at hand, with a condensed summary of such means and remedies as have been found most serviceable in lessening the numbers of such as are injurious. We shall be glad to receive communications from fruit growers, relating to any new insect pests occurring in their neighborhood.

The Plum Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). Now is the time to try Ranson's method of trapping the curculio. It may be practiced any time during May and continued with success till early in June. Have the ground made quite smooth and clean for several feet around the base of the tree, and place a few pieces of chip, bark or shingle close around and against the trunk. These will afford convenient hiding places for the insect. They should be turned over and examined once or twice a day, when the curculios will be found attached to the under side, and they can be picked off and destroyed.

It is not expected that this will supersede jarring entirely, but will no doubt, if persevered in, prove a valuable means towards lessening the numbers of this terrible foe to plum culture.

The Tent Caterpillar (*Cistiocampa americana*). The ring-like nests of eggs of this species, so common on the twigs and small branches of fruit trees, are now hatched, and the young caterpillars forming webs in which to shelter themselves. If allowed to proceed and grow without interference, they will soon strip the branches of the trees on which they are located entirely bare, and thus produce an unsightly deformity as well as check the vigor of the tree. Where the affected branches are low, the webs may be removed by the hand and the