



THE PLUM CURCULIO (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*—Herbst).

The different stages are shown in the engraving above: (a) represents the grub much magnified; (b) the chrysalis, and (c) the beetle, both magnified; (d) the young fruit, showing the crescent-shaped mark made by the insect, and the curculio, life size, at its work.

So far as known, this pest of plum growers in Eastern States and Provinces does not occur in British Columbia, but it is advisable that our fruit-growers should know the appearance of the insect. It belongs to the family of snout beetles, so called from the shape of the head, which is elongated into a beak. The beetle is a small, rough, grayish insect, about one-fifth of an inch long. The female deposits eggs in the young fruit of plums and cherries, causing them to drop prematurely, generally before the larvae are full grown.

The Plum Curculio.

The Imported Currant Borer (*Sesia tipuliformis*) is reported from New Westminster, Burnaby, Vancouver, Vernon and Victoria. In the injurious stage of its existence this insect is a small whitish larva that burrows up and down the stems of currant and gooseberry bushes, stunting the growth and rendering them unfruitful. It hatches from eggs deposited singly on the young stems near the buds, early in summer, by a clear-winged wasp-like moth, with a bluish-black body and three yellow bands across the abdomen. The wings are transparent except at the borders, where they are brownish black. The young larvae gnaw through the stem to the centre, where they feed on the pith all summer, making a burrow several inches in length. When full grown the larvae eat through the stem wall almost to the outside and then change to chrysalides. When these are ready to transform, they burst through and the moths crawl out. So far only one brood has been noticed in the year.

All dead and weak shoots of infested bushes should be cut off and burnt, just as soon as leading out shows where the attack is located, and every wilted shoot seen at any time should be cut off below the point affected and burnt. Another preventive measure which has been found effective by Mr. M. J. Henry, is to sprinkle the bushes and the ground adjacent with a mixture of air-slaked lime and carbolic acid, at the time when the parent moth is active, usually about the middle of May to the first week in June, varying somewhat with the locality.

Remedies.



Parent Moth.

The Raspberry Cane Borer (*Othrea bimaculata*) is reported from New Westminster, Hall's Prairie, and Victoria.

The adult of this insect is a slender-bodied, black beetle, with a yellow collar just behind the head. It appears early in summer, usually during June in the Northern States, and deposits eggs in the green canes of raspberries and blackberries. The process of oviposition is peculiar. The beetle makes two transverse rows of punctures, about half an inch apart, in the cane; towards the tip and midway between these she deposits the egg. The rows of punctures make up a kind of girdling, which causes

Raspberry Cane Borer.