ally assist in the accumulation of data of the insects present in British Columbia and also of their distribution. This is undoubtedly the best way for the growers to become acquainted with the pests which are causing, or are likely to cause, injury to their crops; this is most important to the growers. Do not think that because an insect is small or not very numerous that it is of no economic importance. It might, at some future time through increase, cause extensive losses, so do not wait until the damage is done before looking for a remedy. If the growers would undertake to follow out these suggestions they would not only materially help themselves, but greatly assist in the accumulation of important data in the shortest time.

In sending specimens the following points should be observed:—

In all cases where possible living specimens of the insects should be sent enclosed in a strong wooden or tin box to prevent their being crushed in the mails. Larvæ should be supplied with a liberal quantity of their food-plant, and in all cases should be carefully packed.

The name and address of the sender should be written on the outside of the package, and a letter should in all cases accompany the insects sent, giving as full details as possible of the following: The extent of the injury caused; the name of the plant or tree on which the insects were found; if a remedy has been tried to control the insects; if so, the name of the remedy, when applied, and the apparent result.

Address all communications to the Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Vernon, B.C.

Thanks are due to R. C. Treherne, B.S.A., the Field Officer for British Columbia of the Dominion Entomological Branch, who has kindly read over the manuscript of the following pages and made various suggestions and corrections. He has also furnished the summary of the remedial measures recommended for the control of the strawberry-root weevil, which are the result of his extended observation and experiments.

THE APPLE-APHIDES (GREEN APHIS, ROSY APHIS).

The green aphis of the apple is an annual source of worry to many of our fruit-growers. This pest passes the winter in the egg stage on the smaller branches and twigs of apple-trees. The small, black, shiny eggs are easily observed on the trees during the winter and early spring, in favourable seasons the eggs being so numerous as to make the twigs appear black. The eggs generally commence to hatch a little before the buds show green and continue to hatch over a period of two or three weeks. The spring forms of the aphides are wingless and are called stem mothers. They are the only ones that hatch from true sexual eggs, all the following generations being born alive. At times during the course of the season winged forms appear which are known as the migrants. These winged forms leave the parent colonies and migrate to other trees, where they commence producing young aphides alive; these young aphides form the summer colonies. Migratory forms continue to appear until the true sexual males and females appear in the fall; the females then deposit eggs until frost stops them.

THE ROSY APHIS.

This pest, if allowed to increase, may be considered more serious than the green aphis. They are found principally round the young fruit-clusters, to which they cause severe injury, resulting in the fruit remaining small and becoming gnarled and misshapen. As yet these aphides are not very numerous in the Province.

Control.—It is important that the control of these pests be undertaken when the stem mothers are emerging from the eggs and previous to the time when the leaves commence to curl. Spray should be applied thoroughly with not less than 180 lb. pressure, just when the buds are opening. If spraying has been neglected until the trees are in leaf, it is important that the spray be particularly directed