

be regarded as an external feeder during the fall while the larva of the Lesser bud-moth is, during the late summer and fall a true leaf-miner. With the first frosts the larvæ leave their feeding places and crawl back to the twig or fruit spur, there to spin their hibernacula in which to pass the winter.

RELATIVE NUMBERS AND IMPORTANCE OF SPECIES.

Generally speaking the only species to be seriously considered from an economic standpoint in Nova Scotia is the Eye-spotted bud-moth, over 90 per cent of the larvæ infesting buds usually being of that species. The Oblique-banded leaf-roller comes next in importance, throughout the province, while in the district about Kentville, the Green bud-worm comes into second place. The Lesser bud-moth is at the present time the least important of the four in Nova Scotia.



Fig. 3.—Apple blossom cluster. Arrow showing opening blossoms damaged by larva. (Original.)

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF VARIETIES OF APPLES TO BUD-MOTH INJURY.

The varieties having crinkled twigs, such as the Ribston Pippin and Nonpareil, are almost invariably found to be more heavily infested than varieties with smooth twigs, such as the Golden Russet. This is apparently due to the former varieties offering better and safer hibernating quarters for the half-grown larvæ. Observations were made in two orchards to determine to a certain extent the susceptibility of the various varieties. Orchard No. 1 had been sprayed twice after the blossoms fell for two years previous to the counts, while orchard No. 2 had received two sprays after