

THE NEW PEACH SCALE.

(*Diaspis amygdali* Tryon).

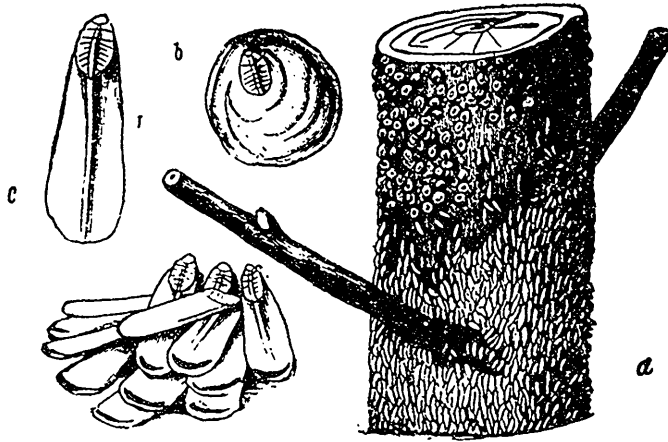


FIG. 1634.—PEACH SCALE, C MALE, D FEMALE.

How to detect it.—This scale is readily distinguished from the San José in that the female is a little larger, of a lighter gray color, with the elongated exuvial point ridged and located at one side of the centre, and the male is smaller, elongated, with parallel sides and white. The exuvial point is similar to that of the female, but located at the anterior end. A tree badly infested has a white-washed appearance from the color of the male scales. Where only females occur, however, a grayish brown appearance is produced.

It is the habit of these insects to cluster about the trunk and the lower parts of the larger limbs of a tree.

The original home of this insect is probably either the West Indies or Japan. From its probable West Indian origin it gets one of its popular names, "West India" scale. It is now known to exist in the United States, at Washington, D. C.; at Los Angeles, Cal.; in one locality in Ohio; at Molina, Fla.; at Bainbridge, Thomasville, Irby and Ashburn, Georgia. The case at Irby,

Ga., involves two peach orchards; one of about 7,000 trees and the other 25,000 trees. About 10,000 trees have been utterly destroyed at this place by this scale.

It attacks the plum, peach, apricot, cherry, pear, grape, persimmon, and a few other plants.

Treatment.—The winter treatment for this insect is about the same as that for the San José scale. The females pass the winter in the mature and partially mature state, and can be killed by the twenty per cent. mixture of kerosene and water, or by the whale-oil soap treatment at the rate of one pound dissolved in one gallon of water. In Georgia there are three or four broods from eggs, which appear at more or less regular intervals, the first appearing about the middle of March, if the season is favorable. These broods should be watched for and ten per cent. kerosene or whale-oil soap at the rate of one pound to four gallons of water should be applied at the time of their appearance.—Georgia Entomological Bulletin, No. 1.