

OUR NEW VOLUME.

With the completion of the fiftieth volume of *The Canadian Entomologist*, a convenient opportunity arises for the introduction of any new features or changes that may seem desirable.

For fifty years the size of our page has never varied, a fact which says much for its suitability; but the time has now come when a larger page presents certain advantages, particularly with regard to illustrations. It was accordingly decided at the recent Annual Meeting of our Society to adopt the present size, which is uniform with that of our Annual Report and the Ontario Government bulletins, and is more suitable for full-page illustrations, besides permitting a freer interchange of these with other publications.

This will bring about a considerable reduction in the number of pages, but there will be no material change in the quantity of matter in the text.

The June and July numbers will be issued together and likewise the August and September numbers, so that there will be only ten issues, instead of twelve, two of these being of double size.

POPULAR AND PRACTICAL ENTOMOLOGY.

THE APPLE MAGGOT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.*

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In August, 1917, while collecting insects at Royal Oak, about four miles north of Victoria, B.C., the writer took two specimens of a Trypetid closely resembling the Apple Maggot fly. These were submitted for identification to Dr. J. M. Aldrich, who found them identical with *Rhagoletis pomonella*. Previous to this there have been only two authentic records of its capture on the Pacific slope. In 1894, five specimens were taken by Mr. O. T. Baron in the southern part of California and were described by Snow (1) as *Rhagoletis zephyria*, n. sp. Later this was shown by R. W. Doane (2) and J. M. Aldrich (3) to be a synonym of *R. pomonella*. No further mention of the existence of this species on the Pacific Slope appears to have been made until 1916, when two specimens of the fly were taken on July 26th of that year by Mr. R. C. Treherne (4) at Penticton, B.C.

There is one other record of the fly on the West Coast, but this does not appear to be quite authentic. In 1911, A. L. Melander (5) reported *R. pomonella* as "destructive along the eastern border of the State," but adds that there is no positive evidence of its occurrence in Washington. It is probable in this case that it has been confused with some other insect and, as will be shown later, notwithstanding its occurrence and comparative abundance, the probabilities are against its being a pest of the apple.

The identity of the species being established, a search was at once made for the host plant. This was found without difficulty. Larvæ resembling the species in question were found infesting the snowberry (*Symphoricarpus racemosus* Michx) and 50 pupæ were obtained and kept over the winter. In the spring of 1918, 42 of these were recovered and on August 19th five flies emerged, which were submitted to Dr. Aldrich and were found by him to be identical in all respects with those taken the previous year. It was found that owing to a

*Contributions from the Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. January, 1919