stock is slight and, as a pest of older trees, it cannot be considered as being of a very serious nature.

The Apple Leaf Mite (*Eriophyes malifoliæ*).

Regarding this mite Parrott (2) says: "This is a vagabond species and is found in association with *Eriophyes pyri* and *Phyllocoptes schlectendali*, upon the under surface of apple leaves." From this it is apparent that he regards this mite as of secondary and minor importance and not able, by itself, to inflict much injury. While we have never seen any particularly destructive outbreaks, it is possible that this mite may prove to be of greater economic importance than is commonly supposed, at least under conditions that exist in the Okanagan.

In view of the resemblance between the injuries produced by the former species discussed and a fungous disease, it is an interesting fact, that this mite causes symptoms strikingly like another fungous trouble, viz., Apple Scab (*Venturia pomi*). The mites work on the underside of the leaves, concealed by the pubescence, and the first indication of their work is in the form of more or less olive-green, circular spots on the upper surface, which gradually darken until they become dark brown in colour. These spots become slightly raised above the surface of the leaf, forming a saucer-shaped hollow on the underside. These symptoms are so suggestive of apple scab, that it is not surprising that they have been mistaken for this trouble even by those familiar with the disease. Not only were the leaves affected but the tender shoots were also attacked, causing them to wither and become brown and dead. This appearance is suggestive of the damage done to pears by *Phyllocoptes schlectendali*, as described by O'Gara, but was noticed where only *Eriophyes malifoliæ* was present. This type of injury was very prevalent during the summer of 1913.

Unfortunately we were prevented from making observations regarding the hibernating habits of this species, but we feel certain that a careful study of its life history and habits would reward research. It is altogether possible that these two species discussed in this article are responsible for much more damage than is com-