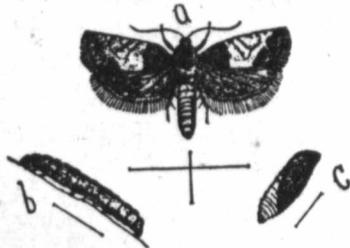


12. BUD MOTH (*Tmetocera ocellana*).

This insect is found attacking both leaf and flower buds upon the apple, and sometimes proves very injurious. The half-grown *larva* winters over, and appears



Apple Tree Bud Moth, *Tmetocera ocellana*: a, moth; b, larva; c, pupa.

in spring as a small brown caterpillar, just about the time the buds begin to open, and feeds upon them. It measures about half an inch when full grown. By rolling up one side of a leaf, and securely fastening it with silken threads, it forms a tube in which it enters the *pupa* stage, having lined the little chamber with a closely woven layer of silk. This condition lasts ten days. The *imago* is a small moth, resembling the codling moth in size and form. It is of an ash-gray color. The front wings have a whitish gray band across the middle; the hind wings are a dusty brown. The expanded wings measure half an inch across. It also attacks pear, plum, cherry, quince and peach trees, and blackberry buds.

*Remedy*.—Paris green added to Bordeaux mixture as directed for the treatment of the apple.

13. THE GRAPE-LEAF HOPPER OR THRIP (*Erythroneura vitis*).

This small insect, about an eighth of an inch long, of a white color, marked by three dark bands, is sometimes troublesome on grape vines.

It feeds upon the juices of the plant, and is usually upon the underside of the leaf, where it is difficult to reach in spraying.

*Remedy*.—1. Remove fallen foliage at the close of the season, so that the insects cannot find shelter during the winter.

2. Spray with kerosene emulsion diluted with ten parts water, on the under side of the leaves in the cooler part of the day.

14. RED SPIDER (*Tetranychus telarius*).

The red spider is a very small insect—a true mite—and in some places is very destructive. It sucks the juices of the plants attacked, and causes the color of the leaf to change from green to a grayish white. It flourishes in a dry atmosphere and in sunny places; shade and moisture are not favorable to its development.

*Remedy*.—Spray with clear water, and keep the atmosphere about the plants moist.

2. Spraying with kerosene emulsion should also be followed by good results.

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