



FIG. 71.
RASPBERRY GALL.

Although the galls are full-grown towards the end of June, they should not be gathered until the following spring. When collected, the galls should be placed in a glass jar—a candy jar having a mouth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide will do very well—and the mouth should be loosely stopped with a plug of cotton batting. The producers begin to come out about the middle of May, and may be seen walking on the side of the jar next the light. They are “short and chunky.” The head and thorax are black and the abdomen is reddish-brown, flattened laterally and rounded. They may be readily recognized from Fig. 72.

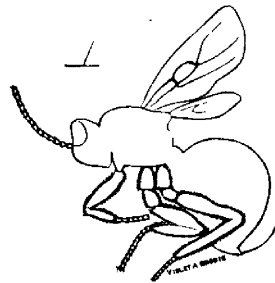


FIG. 72.—THE GALL PRODUCER
(*Diastrophus Turgidus*).

They are easily transferred from the large jar to a small bottle, say, a 4 or 6 oz., wide mouth, by placing the mouths together and laying them horizontally, with the small bottle towards the light, and, as insects always move towards light, they will soon pass from the large jar to the small bottle, when, if they be all producers, a few drops of chloroform will soon finish them; but, if there be any parasites among them, they should not be chloroformed, but all allowed to escape on a window which is open above, when the producers can be killed as they crawl over the glass, and the parasites will escape at the open space above.



FIG. 73.
PARASITE OF THE GALL FLY.

Usually the most numerous parasite is a *Torymus*, of a coppery, brown-greenish color, with a long ovipositor—“a tail”—which is slightly turned upwards, and they walk about with a staid and majestic step. Fig. 73 is a very good outline. Of course, none of these should be killed.

The next most numerous parasite is an *Ichneumon*. The head and thorax are black, the abdomen reddish-blackish towards the end. They run about with a quick, nervous, weasel-like gait. They may be readily recognized from Fig. 74. None of these should be killed.

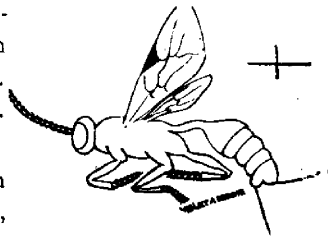


FIG. 74.—ICHNEUMON FLY,
Parasite of the Gall Fly.

The next in order is an *Ormyrus*; of a uniform black color, the thorax punctured and rough, the abdomen smooth, shining and pointed. Fig. 75. Of course, they should not be killed.