## Abstract

A method is described for full-scale testing of orchard sprayers with outputs up to 100 gallons per acre. Performance is assessed from deposits obtained on waxed cards and treated microscope slides. The authors thank the staffs of the Chemistry and Entomology sections, Summerland, B.C., for suggestions and assistance in carrying out tests, G. F. Lewis and G. D. Halverson for constructing the spray frame and S. R. Cannings for taking the photographs.

Acknowledgment

## References

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## A Note on Catching Insects at a Small Pool

In 1960 I was very successful in collecting insects when I sat over a small pool on several occasions during the very hot summer. I had caught several good species at the same place in previous years. It was much the same as sitting over a water hole in Africa, but with an insect net instead of a rifle, and in the heat of the afternoon instead of just before sundown. I found that insects of certain families seem to need a drink in the hottest part of the afternoon on the really hot days. The hotter it is the more anxious for a drink and the less alert they are.

I had lunch about noon and rested until 1:30, then started out for the pool, which is a little less than two miles from home, a good half of the walk up a side-hill that faces south. It was generally between  $90^{\circ}$  and  $95^{\circ}$  F. on the north wall of my house when I left home so it must have been well over  $100^{\circ}$  F. going up the hill. I told some friends about it and one remarked I should have my head examined, for I was over 76 at the time.

I wanted to catch species of the Stratiomyid genus **Euparyphus**, but I found that several species of Therevidae came for a drink just as readily as the Stratiomyids, although Therevidae are reported to be dry area flies. I also caught some Tabanids. The flies took little notice of me. Apparently all they worried about was to get to the water for a drink. The bottom of the creek was covered with rocks of different sizes and when I put my net over a fly it would just walk or fly through one of the openings caused by the net being held up by rocks. I was very discouraged at catching so few in proportion to the number I had the net over and should have bagged had the surface been more nearly level.

On the way home I remembered making a very small net years ago to catch flies around the house. That evening I made one with a rim 5 inches in diameter. The frame was of baling wire; the handle was the two strands of wire twisted tightly together. The handle was only 10 inches long so you can tell how "tame" the flies were. The small net did not get so wet as the large one. The Stratiomyids in particular liked to go directly to the edge of the pool, or to climb down the perpendicular face of a small rock standing a little out in the water. It was funny to see them walk down this perpendicular rock; they waddled, or perhaps backpeddled, down it. I missed quite a few with the small net, but it was much better than a large one. I could just clap it over some of the rocks and the trapped fly had to climb into the net. I caught several horse flies but had to use the large net for these as they were very alert. I caught two Tabanus rhombicus O.S. males and one Tabanus agrotus O.S. male, besides Euparyphus crotchi O.S., E. crucigerus Coq., E. major Hine, and E. latelimbatus Cn. and several Scoliopelta luteipes Will., all more or less flying together. There were ten or a dozen species of Therevidae, four of which were not in the C.N.C. I did not catch a great number but most were very good finds. I shall be watching that place next vear.

--H. R. Foxlee, Robson, B.C.