

TABLE 1—Mean Spray Deposits of Sevin (mmg./cm.²) on Apple Foliage from Two Sprayers Applying Three Volumes of Spray Liquid per Acre (Sevin, 50 per cent Wettable Powder, Applied at Rate of 4 Pounds per Acre in All Plots).

Sprayer	Year	Replicate	Tree-top deposit			Tree-bottom deposit		
			Gallons of Spray liquid per acre			Gallons of Spray liquid per acre		
			50	100	250	50	100	250
A	1959	1	1.2	0.9	0.6	3.2	2.7	1.9
		2	1.5	1.1	1.0	3.3	3.2	2.1
	1960	1	1.0	1.3	1.1	3.3	3.5	2.4
		2	1.2	0.9	1.1	3.5	2.8	2.5
	Average		1.2	1.1	1.0	3.3	3.1	2.2
B	1959	1	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.5	3.3	2.4
		2	1.6	1.0	1.4	3.0	2.7	2.7
	1960	1	1.4	0.8	1.0	2.8	2.9	2.9
		2	1.2	1.3	1.2	3.7	3.3	3.0
	Average		1.4	1.2	1.2	3.0	3.1	2.8

creased "run-off" of spray liquid from the fruit and foliage.

Summary

When the same amount of pesticide was applied per acre, spray deposits

on foliage were equal for two sprayers applying concentrate sprays of 50 gallons of spray liquid per acre and semi-concentrate sprays of 250 gallons per acre.

References

1. McMechan, A. D., J. M. McArthur, and K. Williams. 1960. Effect of speed of travel on the performance of concentrate orchard sprayers. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Brit. Columbia 57: 44-47.
2. Marshall, J. 1958. Concentrate spraying in deciduous orchards. Can. Dep. Agr. Publ. 1020: pp. 34 and 42.
3. Miskus, R., and D. A. George. 1959. Colorimetric determination of 1-naphthyl-N-methyl-carbamate in agricultural crops. J. Agr. Food Chem. 7: 613-614.

Dock sawfly larvae boring holes in cedar siding.

On October 27, 1959, at the request of a pest control operator, I visited a house in Burnaby to investigate a complaint of insects boring into cedar siding. The house was six months old, in a new subdivision on a northern slope with bush only a block away. No landscaping had been done.

Thirteen sawfly larvae were collected on the outside north wall and on a cement walk next to the house. The larvae had moved from the soil, across the walk and up the cement house foundation to the painted cedar siding in order to pupate within holes on the wood. The lower edge of the siding was 18 inches above the concrete walk. By the time the owner enlisted the services of the pest control operator, they had already made many holes in the lowest 18 inches of wood.

The larvae were placed in a jar containing a large cork into which they immediately started to bore. The jar was left in an outdoor screened insectary for the winter. Adult sawflies emerged at the end of May and were identified as **Ametastegia**

glabrata (Fallen) by Dr. H. E. Milliron, Entomology Research Institute, Ottawa.

A. glabrata, which feeds on docks (**Rumex** spp.) and **Polygonum** spp., normally hibernates in the stems of these plants. Occasionally it causes considerable damage in the fall by boring into apples in orchards that are not clean cultivated. It may also hibernate in the dead portions of spur growths that have been cut back the previous season.

Becker and Sweetman recorded leaf-feeding sawfly larvae **Macremphytus tarsatus** (Say) in large numbers crawling about dooryards and on buildings in Massachusetts. The larvae bored into wooden structures to make pupal cells, completely embedding themselves in decayed or naturally soft wood.

Reference

- Becker, W. B. and H. L. Sweetman. 1946. Leaf-feeding sawfly larvae burrowing in structural wood. J. Econ. Ent. 39: 408.
 —Peter Zuk, Research Station, Vancouver, B.C.