TABLE 4—Average Numbers of the European Red Mite and McDaniel Spider Mite per Leaf After Spraying Apple Trees by Low-Volume Sprayer on July 26, 1962.

Miticide	Amount per acre	Before spraying	Days 8	after 14	spraying	
					23	34
European Red Mite						
Binapacryl: (50% w.p.)	4 lb.	66	31	302	5	6
Binapacryl (50% w.p.)	6 lb.	13	2	22	0	0
Check — no treatment		2	9	14	25	21
McDaniel Spider Mite						
Binapacryl (50% w.p.)	4 lb.	1	0	02	0	0
Binapacryl ¹ (50% w.p.)	6 lb.	1	0	02	0	0
Check no treatment		2	10	16	20	62
As Morocide						
² Resprayed Aug. 13						

Summary

Binapacryl is the generic name for the miticide that has been previously known by the trade designations: Acricid, Niagara 9044, and Morocide. During 1961 it gave excellent control of the McDaniel spider mite at a dosage of 2 pounds of active ingredient per acre in low-volume spraying and at 0.75 pound of active ingredient per 100 gallons in high volume spraying. Binapacryl was ineffective against the European red mite in 2

of the 3 orchards in which it was applied. In the third orchard the European red mite was not numerous in 1961; but in 1962 a surprisingly heavy European red mite infestation occurred in trees that had been sprayed with binapacryl the previous year. This infestation was not adequately controlled by 2 successive applications of binapacryl at 2 pounds of active ingredient per acre. Two applications at 3 pounds per acre did, however, prove effective.

References

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- 3. Morgan, C. V. G., D. A. Chant, N. H. Anderson, and G. L. Ayre. 1955. Methods for estimating orchard mite populations, especially with the mite brushing machine. Can. Entomologist 87: 189-200.

A Live Giant African Snail Intercepted in Vancouver, 1963

On January 16, 1963, one of us (R.J.D.) was telephoned by a housewife in North Vancouver about a large snail shell from Hawaii. I picked up the live snail and recognized it as the giant African snail, Achatina fulica Bowdich. The housewife was pleased to be rid of it.

The shell was collected near a beach at Honolulu by the man and his wife while they were on a Christmas vacation. They wanted the large attractive shell as a souvenir. The man put it in his pocket and it was carried thus in all innocence when they cleared through customs at Vancouver. At home the shell was placed on the moist soil of a large potted plant. Presently the family realized the shell was occupied

since the snail began to extend and bury itself. They then called the University.

The snail was killed and deposited in the Zoological Museum of the University of British Columbia, (U.B.C.I.M. 10743). The dimensions in cm. were as follows: length, 7.5; width, 4.0; aperture, 3.5x2.0; weight, 43.4 gm.; with about 7 whorls.

This is the second interception of the giant African snail at Vancouver (Zuk, P. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Brit. Columbia 46: 32, 1950).

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