

A RECORD OF *RHAGOLETIS INDIFFERENS* CURRAN FROM CRESTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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In 1962 *Rhagoletis indifferens* Curran was identified from collections in cherry orchards at Creston. Identification was confirmed by J. F. McAlpine, Canada Department of Agriculture, Research Branch, Ottawa. Previously only *Rhagoletis fausta* (Osten Sacken), had been recorded from the Kootenay area of British Columbia. The presence of *R. indifferens* has greatly increased the problem of fruit fly control in that area.

Although this is the first record of *R. indifferens* in Canada, the *R. cingulata* that have been reported from

the Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island were undoubtedly *R. indifferens*. Specimens from both locations which have been examined fit the description of *R. indifferens*.

According to G. L. Bush (1966), *R. cingulata* is not found west of Iowa in North America. Although the range of *R. indifferens* is largely within the range of the main wild host, bitter cherry, *Prunus emarginata*, it is present in the commercial cherry area of Western Montana beyond the range of bitter cherry.

References

- Bush, G. L. 1966. "The Taxonomy, Cytology and Evolution of the Genus *Rhagoletis* in North America (Diptera Tephritidae), Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Vol. 134, No. 11—Harvard University Press.

THE WORLD OF AN INSECT

By REMY CHAUVIN

World University Library, McGraw-Hill Book Co. New York and Toronto. 1967. Pp. 254. \$2.45.

But \$2.75 at the UBC Bookstore, a high price for a paperback that is not really a teaching or reference text. Without question Prof. Chauvin is a first rate entomologist and certainly a great teacher. The flyleaf says the book was written for university students, the title suggests for laymen. But numerous unexplained scientific names and jargon terms would discourage laymen. The book needs a glossary and list of insects and plants mentioned. The lack of a proper bibliography is a very serious omission. True, there are 122 references chosen for their general application and for further reading, but these may or may not be referred to. For most of the citations in the text, often without dates, the reader is invited to go to the Zoological Record, Review of Applied Entomol-

ogy, Biological Abstracts, etc. In a book of this size it seems shortsighted to begrudge four or five pages for references. In the first that interested me which I tried to trace, the senior author's name turned out to be not just misspelled but wrong, and it took a professional librarian some time to verify this. Perhaps the intention is to give students practice in searching literature. In general, the book is not explicit enough for an undergraduate text and contains simply too many errors. Thus on p. 203: Sheals (1955) used DDT "at 75-80% of the gamma isomer . . . the only active part in the commercial product." The date was 1956 and the isomer was *p,p'*. In a short reference to Balachowsky (p. 241) on biological control, six misstatements or outright errors occur within nine lines. In quotation from Balachowsky (p. 226) we read of the fruit-growing valley of Yatima, Washington. There are others.

The author has been ill-served by