

Weeping Birch	see Betula	Yucca smalliana	Adam's Needle
Weeping Willow	see Salix	<i>Aulacorthum circumflexus</i>	
Western Birch	see Betula	<i>Myzus persicae</i>	
Wheat	see Triticum	Zea mays	Maize, Corn
Wheat Grass	see Agropyron	<i>Macrosiphum avenae</i>	
White Sweet Clover	see Melilotus	<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i>	
Wild Cherry	see Prunus	Zinnia	see Zinnia
Wild Lily-Of-The-Valley	see Maianthemum	Zinnia elegans	Zinnia
(Wild) Mountain Ash	see Sorbus	<i>Aphis fabae</i>	
Wild Strawberry	see Fragaria	<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i>	
Wild Sweet Crabapple	see Malus	Zygadene	see Zygadenus
Wild Wood Strawberry	see Fragaria	Zygadenus sp	Zygadene
Willow	see Salix	<i>Macrosiphum kiowanepum</i>	
Willow, Pacific	see Salix		
Willow, Scouler's	see Salix		
Willow, Weeping	see Salix		
Winged Spindle Tree	see Euonymus		
Wood Sorrel	see Oxalis		
Yellow Pond-Lily	see Nuphar		

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A NOTE ON THE TAXONOMY OF THE PSYLLIDAE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Kitching (1971) recently published a key to the Psyllidae of British Columbia which contains a number of nomenclatorial and taxonomic errors. His key is based on the monographs of Crawford (1914) and Tuthill (1943) and more recent work has not been considered. The purpose of this note is to try to bring the nomenclature in line with modern usage.

Tuthill (1944) replaced the name *Psylla uncatata* Tuthill by *Psylla hamata* Tuthill as the former was preoccupied by *Psylla uncatata* Ferris & Klyver.

Arytaina spartiophila has only one basal metatarsal spine and would therefore not fall within the proposed definition of the Psyllinae (Kitching p. 38). Couplet 3 should be modified to read — Basal tarsal segment of hind legs with at least one black claw-like spine at tip. This will make the key valid for North American species but not for the world species.

Heslop-Harrison (1961) discussed the North American *Arytaina* in detail and established four new genera, three of which are relevant here. *Arytaina robusta* and *A. fuscipennis* are referable to the genus *Euglyptoneura* H-H., *A. ceanothi* to the genus *Ceanothia* H-H. and *A. pubescens* to the genus *Purshivora* H-H. This does not alter the validity of the key at the species level.

The American scheme of psyllid classification is based on that proposed by Crawford in 1914. Modern authors working outside North America (Vondracek 1957, Dobreanu & Manolache 1962, Loginova 1967) have since split certain of the genera recognised by Crawford and these divisions appear valid on both morphological and biological grounds. On the modern European classification system *Livia caricis* is referable to the genus *Diraphia* Waga and *Aphalara sensu* Crawford is split into *Aphalara sensu stricta* and *Craspedolepta* Enderlein on the basis of the form of the clypeus. A revision of the North American *Aphalara* is thus urgently required.

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- Loginova (1972) (*Commentat. Biol. Soc. Sic. Fenn.* **47**: 1-37) has recently placed *Arytaina spartiophila* in a new genus *Arytainilla* Log.

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- Tyler, H. 1972. *Organic Gardening Without Poisons*. Pocket Books (Simon & Schuster), New York, 224 pp., \$1.50.
- Rodale, Robert, Ed. 1971. *The Basic Book of Organic Gardening*. Ballantyne Books, Inc., New York, 377 pp., \$1.25.
- Harrison, J. B. 1972. *Good Food Naturally*. J. J. Douglas Ltd., West Vancouver, 116 pp., \$3.95.

As one who struggled for years to grow food in pre-DDT days, with indifferent success, I have a sceptic's interest in the current outbreak of books on organic gardening. Listing this randomly chosen quintet of paperbacks in my own ascending order of merit was a temptation not to be resisted.

The first is well printed and bound, carelessly proofread and without illustrations, which might even have improved it; they could scarcely have harmed it. The book exemplifies everything that is half-baked about the organic food movement. This is a pity because the movement is a logical and healthy reaction to the hard sell of over-refined and over-processed convenience foods, to careless and excessive use of chemicals, and less logically, to mass-produced, farm-factory foods.

Much is made here of the Grand Plan of Nature. This is never laid out in so many words, but the phrase is repeated over and over. Insects and insecticides are covered in 5 pages which confirm the superficiality of the author's knowledge. Some samples: the insect world numbers in the millions of species; there are 60,000 different types of pesticides; "It is an established fact that insects will attack an unhealthy plant before they will attack a healthy, sound plant . . ." (the insects could

easily be trapped if only they knew this established fact too); "insecticides . . . began killing large numbers of other animals including man himself. There are lakes and streams throughout our country which are totally devoid of all life because of these wonder powders. Hundreds of thousands of acres of farm and forest lands have been sprayed, and sprayed again, poisoning the lands and all of the life upon it." (P. 149. Emphasis added). This is poor stuff for a book published in 1971. The facts of pollution are bad enough without piling falsehood on exaggeration.

The author extrapolates from amateur gardening to commercial farming without, apparently, recognizing any difference in scale. His treatment of gardening consists mostly of sketchy instructions on how to make compost, rather than on how to grow fruits and vegetables, as stated on the cover. Nowhere does he suggest specific methods to reduce insect damage. The whole issue is quickly sidestepped by stating that there is an enormous number of ways, all of them easy and available through a short trip to the library. No bibliography is given.

The author has an irritating knack for the wrong word, e.g.: erosion will be stifled; Sir Howard (Sir Albert Howard) forcibly exclaimed his stand; scientists who regaled in their achievements; our youth formulating a significant number of people. The writing in general is an abrasive mixture of high-flown phrases, italics and colloquialisms. It includes some completely meaningless passages about which it is difficult to write soberly; for instance: (P. 97) "A soil that is rich in microscopic life, is rich in organic matter, and is a fertile soil. A soil that is rich in organic matter is naturally a soil that is rich in microscopic life. Nature works in ever-widening circles." In ever-narrowing ones too, apparently.

Only the most heady enthusiast could