

100 gallons in dilute application; eight pounds of 50 per cent wettable powder per acre in air-blast application. Against the pear psylla, *Psylla pyricola* Foerst, dimethoate gave better, and more lasting, control than malathion. Against a strain of the European red mite, resistant to organophosphates, it did not provide commercial control, although it performed significantly better than malathion. In the persistence of its residual effects dimethoate was outstanding in preventing reinfestation of apple by apple aphid, *Aphis pomi* DeG. Here, under circumstances of

severe reinfestation, commercial control by spray application was evident for four weeks; control was about twice as good as with Sevin, a relatively persistent non-systemic insecticide. Excellent control of aphids on young trees was obtained by painting small amounts of undiluted liquid concentrate, or by applying the concentrate in bandaids, to the lower parts of the trunks in May. In the former case effective control was apparent for one to two months; in the latter for two to three months. Trunk applications gave rise to a limited amount of bark injury that, however, did not prove to be permanent.

#### References

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#### NOTE ON PREDATION BY CALOSOMA FRIGIDUM KBY. ON OPEROPHTERA BRUCEATA HLST.

On June 2, 1959, eight miles west of Chetwynd (Little Prairie), B.C., a carabid, *Calosoma frigidum* Kby., was found preying upon the larvae of Bruce spanworm, *Operophtera bruceata* Hlst. Eighteen beetles were counted on the trunk and branches of ten trembling aspen trees. To gain its prey a carabid would start at the axis on the upper surface of a curled leaf,

and using its mandibles, puncture the curled leaf tissue, driving the larva before it. When both beetle and larva reached the open end of the habitaculum the beetle would drop to the under side and seize the larva as it wriggled out. Neither rain nor wind seemed to deter the beetles' activity.

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