of lead powder in 40 gallons of water. Apply the liquid as soon as the leaves are well developed on currants or just before the red currants come into bloom, and take special precautions to spray thoroughly the central and lower part of the bush; because this is where the young larvæ feed for a week or more after hatching. If Bordeaux mixture is used, arsenate of lime, a little weaker than either of the above strengths of arsenate of lead, may be used, or Paris green may be substituted at the strength of not more than one-quarter of an ounce to 40 gallons of the Bordeaux. Usually one good spraying is quite sufficient. If a second one is given, it should be about eight or ten days after the first, or soon after the red currants are well set.

It may be worth mentioning in closing that Bordeaux mixture is a most valuable fungicide for currants, both red and black, and has the effect of preventing the foliage from dropping prematurely. In this respect it is much superior to lime-sulphur or the soda-sulphur compounds, and also to any of the sulphur or Bordeaux dusts that the writers are familiar with.

EAST KOOTENAY DIPTERA. TIPULIDÆ—I.

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Under the admirable leadership of Dr. C. P. Alexander I have been doing some work on the Kootenay Tipulidæ. The work has but started, but small as it is, the list of specimens is of some interest, for it contains three forms hitherto unknown from Canada. These are *Dicranoptycha sobrina* Will., *Tipula dorsolineata* Doane and *Rhaphidolabis neomexicana* Al. The last is interesting, having been previously taken only at two localities in Colorado and one in New Mexico. The capture of *Stygeropsis fuscipennis* Lw. also upsets the view that it is only a late season flyer, since in the Kootenays it is on the wing from May 7th until July 14th.

It is unfortunate that most of the captures have been females only, as these are, in many cases, difficult to determine, but later males will probably be taken, and doubtful names verified or corrected.

The list as it stands is as follows:—

<i>Dicranomyia concinna</i> Will. possibly <i>D. venusta</i> Bergroth, April 28.....	3,500 feet
" sp. near <i>halterata</i> O.S. ♀ only. Sept. 26.....	3,500 "
<i>Dicranoptycha sobrina</i> O.S. ♀ only. June 23, '19. July 3 to Aug. 20, '18.....	3,500 "
<i>Geranomyia canadensis</i> Western. Dead.....	6,000 "
<i>Helobia hybrida</i> Mg. May 2.....	3,500 "
<i>Limnophila ultima</i> O.S. Oct. 20.....	3,500 "
<i>Nephrotoma erythrophrys</i> Will. June 26.....	3,500 "
<i>Rhaphidolabis neomexicana</i> Al. July 21.....	3,500 "
<i>Stygeropsis fuscipennis</i> Lw. May 7 to 20, July 14.....	4,000 "
<i>Tipula angustipennis</i> Lw. May 8 to June 16.....	3,500 "
" <i>dorsolineata</i> Doane. Aug. 5 to Sept. 4.....	4,000 "
" sp. probably <i>fragilina</i> Al. ♀ only. 29 Sept. to Oct. 29.....	3,500 "
" sp. close to <i>subtenuicornis</i> Doane. July 20.....	3,500 "
" sp. probably <i>tenaria</i> Lw. May 22.....	3,200 "
" sp. females only. Aug. 25.....	3,500 "
" sp. females only. May 29.....	3,500 "