

THE SECONDARY HOST OF MYZUS CERASI.

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On looking over some of the recent literature dealing with *Myzus cerasi*, the well known cherry aphid, we find that a difference of opinion exists among entomologists as to whether the species is migratory. Crosby (1) considers that the question is unsettled. Sanderson (2) and O'Kane (3) say that so far as known the cherry aphid has only one food plant. Gillette (4) states definitely that *M. cerasi* lacks the alternating food habit. On the other hand, Quaintance and Baker (5) claim that the species is migratory. How are we to account for these apparently conflicting statements? Is it possible that the species is partially monophagous and partially migratory? Our observations lead us to believe that it is. Apterous forms reside throughout the season on the primary host—cherry—and in addition alatae, produced during the summer, migrate to and establish colonies on a secondary host. In Ontario, according to our observations, the favourite alternate host is wild peppergrass, *Lepidium apetalum*. We have made several collections of *cerasi* from this weed and in migratory tests we have repeatedly been successful in transferring the louse from the cherry to the wild peppergrass. No doubt other crucifers serve as summer hosts. In our insectary experiments we have succeeded in establishing colonies of *cerasi* on *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Brassica arvensis*, and *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, but so far these results have not been verified in the field.

LITERATURE CITED.

1. Slingerland and Crosby. Manual of Fruit Insects, p. 312.
2. Sanderson, E. D. Insect Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard, p. 666.
3. O'Kane, W. C. Injurious Insects, p. 318
4. Gillette, C. P. The Monthly Bulletin of State Commission of Horticulture, California, Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 63.
5. Quaintance and Baker. Farmers' Bulletin 804, U. S. Dept. of Agr., p. 24.
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