Weeping Birch	see **Betula**
Weeping Willow	see **Salix**
Western Birch	see **Betula**
Wheat	see **Triticum**
Wheat Grass	see **Agropyron**
White Sweet Clover	see **Melilotus**
Wild Cherry	see Prunus
Wild Lily-Of-The-Valley	see **Maianthemum**
(Wild) Mountain Ash	see **Sorbus**
Wild Strawberry	see **Fragaria**
Wild Sweet Crabapple	see **Malus**
Wild Wood Strawberry	see **Fragaria**
Willow	see **Salix**
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**
Yucca smalliana	Adam's Needle
Aulacorthum circumflexus	
Myzus persicae	
Zea mays	Maize, Corn
Macrosiphum avenae	
Macrosiphum euphorbiae	
Zinnia	see **Zinnia**
Zinnia elegans	Zinnia
Aphis fabae	
Macrosiphum euphorbiae	
Zygadene	see **Zygadenus**
Zygadenus sp	Zygadene
Macrosiphum kiowanepum	

Acknowledgments

Our sincere thanks are due to Mr. H. N. W. Toms who reviewed the scientific and common names of the plants in the host list. Mr. Cho-Kai Chan did much of the work of compiling the index.

A NOTE ON THE TAXONOMY OF THE PSYLLIDAE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

I. D. HODKINSON[1]

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 uncata* Tuthill by *Psylla hamata* Tuthill as the former was preoccupied by *Psylla uncata* 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.

[1]Environmental Sciences Centre (Kananaskis), University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta.

References

Crawford, D. L. 1914. A monograph of the jumping plant lice or Psyllidae of the New World. Bull. U.S. natn. Mus. **85:** 1-182.

Dobreanu, E. and C. Manolache, 1962. Homoptera Psylloidea. Fauna Repub. pop. rom. Insecta **8:** 376 pp.

Heslop-Harrison, G. 1961. The Arytainini of the subfamily Psyllinae, Hemiptera-Homoptera, family Psyllidae.-II. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (ser. 13) **3:** 417-439.

Kitching, R. L. 1971. The Psyllidae of British Columbia with a key to species. J. Entomol. Soc. Brit. Columbia **68:** 36-43.

Loginova, M. M. 1967. Psyllinea - Jumping plant lice - in Bei-Bienko **et al.** Keys to the insects of the European U.S.S.R. 1. Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Jerusalem.

Tuthill. L. D. 1943. The psyllids of America north of Mexico (Psyllidae:Homoptera). Iowa St. Coll. J. Sci. **17:** 443-660.

Tuthill, L. D. 1944. Descriptions of some new North American Psyllidae with notes on others. J. Kansas ent. Soc. **17:** 1-6.

Vondracek, K. 1957. Mery Psylloidea. Fauna C.S.R. **9:** 431 pp.

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

Pendergast, C. 1971. *Introduction to Organic Gardening.* Nash Publishing, Los Angeles, 167 pp., $2.50 in Canada.

Null, G. and Staff. 1972. *How to Grow Food Organically.* Leisure Books, Inc., New York, 278 pp., 95c.

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