

relation with the establishment of the fly population if there are no host fruits. There are periods when, although the temperature is at an optimum for the species, the fly population is nil, owing to lack of host fruits.

Temperature affects adult activity and decreased temperatures increase the time of development of the immature stages. The difference in mean temperature between the 250-foot and 1,800-foot elevations is sufficient to account for approximately 28 percent of the reduction in fly population and fruit infestation at the higher elevation.

Rainfall, accompanied by other variables, plays an important part in affecting adult activity, oviposition, feeding, and longevity, percent of fruit infestation, pupal mortality, and host-fruit sequence and abundance.

Humidity, like temperature, has no influence on the onset of the fly population, but exerts its effect, in conjunction with lower temperatures, principally on the adults.

Atmospheric pressure and light play minor roles in the biology and normal activity of the fruit fly.

Records of Immigrant Insects for the Year 1934

BY THE EDITOR

In this issue of the Proceedings, the following new immigrant insects are recorded. Those marked with an asterisk were observed for the first time on the date mentioned. The others have been previously collected, but herein named for the first time. For details of records, etc., refer in the text to the pages given.

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