

Natural dispersion was no doubt the chief means by which the areas in the vicinity of Auckland City became infested, though the movement of nursery stock played some part, particularly in the infestation of an area such as at Huapai, which is partially isolated by low hill country. The establishment of the midge in the other districts enumerated can be accounted for only by artificial dispersion in the first instance, though natural agencies came into play in these districts



MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF PEAR-MIDGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

(1) Avondale (initial outbreak); (2) Waitemata and Eden Counties; (3) Huapai; (4) Komiti; (5) Te Kauwhata; (6) Hamilton; (7) Hastings; (8) Tasman; (9) Riwaka; (10) Redwood's Valley and Stoke.

after the initial establishment. It seems, therefore, that attention has not been given to the recommendation made in the former article (page 89, *Journal*, August, 1921) that "the greatest care should be taken in exporting from a midge area not only pear-trees but all nursery stock, since it requires but very little soil infested by midge-larvæ to spread this pest broadcast over a wide area."