12-30-1948

Strawberries damaged by a diplopod

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kindness of Dr. Stanley W. Bromley as *Cyrtoptogon willistoni* Curran and *C. binacula* Walker. The former species was observed preying on mosquitoes at Garden City, Utah, on August 10, 1946; the latter at St. Charles, Idaho, on July 11, 1945. The voracious asilids apparently had little difficulty capturing the mosquitoes in mid-air, and would repeatedly discard freshly-caught prey in order to pursue and capture new victims. Mosquitoes discarded by the predators were picked up by the writer and later identified as *Culiseta inornata* (Williston).

It is hoped that the notes given here, and those to be found in articles listed in the bibliography, will help to stimulate the interest of other workers whose observations may supplement our present inadequate knowledge concerning the natural enemies of the mosquito.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


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**Strawberries Damaged by a Diplopod**

An introduced diplopod, *Nopodium minus* (Brandt) was found damaging the strawberry fruit in Provo this summer. This small worm-like thousand-leg creature which is about 10 mm in length and 1 mm in diameter attacks the ripe berries which touch the moist soil. As many as a dozen *N. minus* were taken from a single berry and most the berries touching the ground were infected. This organism ordinarily lives in the soil feeding upon plant and animal matter. It is hoped that it will not prove to be a serious pest to strawberry growers in this area. At present it is not known just how widespread it is in Utah. Dr. R. V. Chamberlin (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, 1921, pp. 83-84) reports that it is common in New England and Atlantic seaboard states, but not in the western states. In fact this seems to be a new record of its occurrence in Utah. Dr. Chamberlin determined the species for me.

Fruit inspectors should check berries in the future to see if they are infected by this European diplopod.

—Vasco M. Tanner