Amphidasys cognataria Guenée (Hist. nat. d. ins., 1857, v. 9, Uran. et phal., v. 1, p. 208). Cramer (Bull. Brooklyn entom. soc., Aug. 1883, v. 6, p. 48) briefly describes the eggs of this species, of which about five hundred were deposited 3 June. Bowles (Can. entom., April 1871, v. 3, p. 11-12) (Ann. rept. Entom. soc. Ontario, 1871, p. 38-39) describes a variety of the larva which fed on "black currant" [Ribes inigrum], and Goodell (op. cit., April 1878, v. 10, p. 67) describes another variety which fed on apple and pear. Lintner (Entom. contrib., no. 3, 1874, p. 166) briefly describes the larva, giving Acer as food-plant, and Packard (Guide study ins., 1869, p. 322) gives a few notes on the larva, which he states feeds upon Ribes aureum, R. grossularia, and Spiraea bracteosa. Pilate (Papilio, May 1882, v. 2, p. 71) gives "honey-locust" (Gleditschia triacanthos) as food-plant. Lintner (Entom. contrib. [no. 1], 1869, p. 64) gives plum as food-plant. To the above food-plants may be added Betula alba, B. lenta, Castanea vesca, Salix, and Spiraea sorbifolia. The larva varies from pea-green to brownish grey or even brownish black in general color; as far as noticed the green form is from Ribes, Salix and Spiraea, while those from apple exhibit all the color variations; on Betula and Castanea the larve are grey. Similar variations have been noticed in the larvae of Amphidasys betularia, a European species. The larvae often rest in a partially twisted position, with their rigid bodies at a considerable angle from the stem to which they cling, thus imitating very closely twigs and petioles. The larvae are common in New England in July and August; they pupate from the latter part of July to September, the pupa hibernating under leaves and rubbish.

Cymatophora crepuscularia Treits (Schmett. v. Europa, 1827, v. 6, pt. 1, p. 190). Goodell (Can. entom., Apr. 1878, v. 10, p. 67) has described the larva of this species from a single specimen taken on plum, 30 May; pupation took place 6 June, and the imago emerged 19 June. In Europe this very variable larva has often been reared. Herr (Anleitung d. schmett. u. raupen..., 1833, pt. 2, p. 272) gives a good description of the larva, and states that its food-plants are Aquilegia, Salix, Populus, Alnus, Ulmus, Spartium, and Sambucus. Kaltenbach (Pflanzenfeinde, 1872, p. 614-615) writes "A very common geometrid whose larva is very differently marked according to its food-plant. On Salix Borkhausen found it brownish-green, on Italian poplar grey-green, on Alnus brownish-grey, on Ulmus lighter green than on Salix, on Sambucus grey-brown, etc. Treitschke's specimens reared on plum were yellowish. Pupation takes place under the ground; the moth appears in two generations, in spring from hybernated pupae and again in July. The larvae appear in June and in September." Kaltenbach (op. cit., p. 110, 234, 302, and 435) adds the following to previously mentioned food-plants: Betula alba, Genista, Quercus, Rubus, Lonicer, and Ligustrum. The larva of this species is common on Betula alba in eastern Massachusetts, where it is found ready for pupation as early as the middle of June. Of three larvae taken 12 Aug. 1882, one pupated 29 Aug. and hibernated as pupa, developing an
imago the next spring; another pupated 2 Sept. and died later, and the third pupated 2 Sept. and the imago appeared 28 Sept. of the same year. Two annual broods of larvae are therefore probable in New England, as in Germany, but part of the second brood apparently emerge and oviposit in late autumn, while the rest hibernate as pupae.

Paraplagia subatamaria Guenée (Hist. nat. d. ins., 1857, v. 9, Uran. et Phal., v. 1, p. 272). A larva taken on Betula alba, at Belmont, Mass., 12 Aug. 1882, pupated 19 Sept. and a male imago emerged 8 Oct. 1882. This larva was mistaken for a young larva of Cyomatophora crepuscularia. Another larva taken on the same species of plant, at Cambridge, Mass., 10 Sept. 1882, pupated 27 Sept. and produced a female imago 28 Oct. 1882. A third larva taken in Cambridge, on the same plant in the fall of 1883, pupated, and would have hibernated as pupa had it not been kept in a warm room; the moth emerged during the winter. Packard (Mon. geom. moths U. S., 1876, p. 418) writes: "The moth has been raised by Mr. W. Saunders, of London, Canada, from a 'brown geometric larva on the pine, the imago appearing June 24th.'"


Anagoga pulveraria Linn. (Syst. nat., 1758, ed. 10, p. 521). Herr (Anleitung d. raupen d. deutsch. schmett., 1833, p. 284) describes larva and pupa, and gives Salix caprea as food-plant of this species. Kaltenbach (Pflanzenfeinde, 1872, p. 571 and 598) gives Salix and Betula as food-plants. Packard (Mon. geom. moths, 1876, p. 488-489) quotes Merryfield's description of the larva and states, on authority of Goodell, that the larva is found on Corylus.

Endroplia armataria Herrich-Schaeffer (Samml. neuer od. wenig bekannter ausser-eur. schmett., 1850-1858, pl. 65, fig. 373-374). Saunders (Can. entom., Oct. 1871, v. 3, p. 130-131) (Ann. rept. Entom. soc. Ontario, 1871, p. 38) describes the larva of this species which he found on species of Ribes. A female of this species taken 15 June 1883, in Cambridge, Mass., was confined over fresh twigs of Acer. Ribes rubrum and R. aureum. On 18 June she laid two rows of elongated, flattened eggs upon a leaf of Acer; their color was light green, but by 20 June they had become shining carmin-red, which later became dull-red. The eggs were 0.7 mm. long, 0.5 mm. wide and 0.4 mm. high, and were placed closely side by side in rows, and gummed to the leaf. They hatched 27 June. The larvae would not readily eat leaves of Ribes, but ate, in order of preference, leaves of Betula alba, of Acer, and of apple. One pupated 2 Aug. 1883 and the imago appeared 19 Aug. 1883; the second pupation occurred 6 Aug. 1883, but the imago did not appear until 3 June 1884; two more pupated 17 Aug. 1883, both of which produced imagos about 7 June 1884. In this case, of the four larvae which succeeded in producing imagos, all were subjected as nearly as possible to equal conditions, being reared in the same jar, upon the same plants, which were kept fresh with their stems in water, yet one of the imagos appeared the same fall, only seventeen days after pupation, while the three others remained about ten months in the pupal state. Those reared by Mr. Saunders hibernated as pupae.

Eugonia armiaria Linn. (Syst. nat., 1758, ed. 10, p. 519) [= E. magnaria Guenée]. The eggs of this species are flattened, oblong, 1.1 mm. long, 0.6 mm. wide, and 0.5 mm. high. They are of a greenish-brown, somewhat polished bronze color, and when laid upon a smooth surface are arranged side by side in a curve having the length of the abdomen of the female moth for its radius. When laid upon bark and rough surfaces the eggs are in
broken, short rows. A single female deposits five hundred to six hundred eggs. Oviposition takes place in September and October, and the eggs hatch in May and June, hibernation taking place in the egg state, as is the case with some other species of geometridae. Hellins (Entom. mo. mag., Mar. 1870, v. 6, p. 222) gives similar dates for oviposition and hatching in England. The larva and pupa are described by Herr (Anleitung d. raupen, d. deutschen schmett., 1833, p. 259) who enumerates the following food-plants: Betula, Alnus, Corylus avellana, Carpinus betulus, Ulmus, apple, pear, stone-fruit, and Tilia. Herold (Teutscher raupenkalender, 1845, p. 135) gives Fagus in addition to the above-mentioned trees. Harris (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 320) gives notes on different stages of this species. Kaltenbach (Pflanzenfeinde, 1872, p. 89, 218, and 552) adds Acer, Rosa and Populus as food-plants. Linnner (Entom. contrib., no. 3, 1874, p. 165), in a note on Eugonia magnaria, gives Syringa vulgaris as food-plant. Packard (Mon. geom. moths, 1876, p. 530) quotes descriptions of larva and pupa by Goodell and by Scudder; the former entomologist gives Castanea vesca, and the latter Betula lenta as food-plant. Rüast (Annales Soc. linn. de Lyon, ann. 1832-[1893], v. 29, p. 340) adds Quercus robur to the food-plants. Packard (Bull. no. 7, U. S. entom. comm., 1881, p. 92) repeats Goodell's description of the larva and pupa, adds one of the moth, and further remarks that Scudder's description "is so different from Mr. Goodell's that I fear it refers to a different insect." This is not, however, the case, but the larva is very variable in coloration. Worthington (Can. entom., Jan. 1878, v. 10, p. 16) writes, "This larva evidently changes its color somewhat with different food, as these [larvae] closely resemble the bark of this tree [maple]." The general coloration may vary to match that of the bark of the tree on which the larvae feed, but the head, which is the part of the larva that varies most, is slate-grey, green, or dull red in specimens taken from maple. These larvae, having molted at least four (probably five) times, pupate from the latter part of July to the end of September; the pupal state lasts from eighteen to twenty days, the imagos flying from the middle of September until the last of October in New England. The larvae are not rare upon Betula alba and B. lenta.

Catocala relicta Walk. (List lep. ins. Brit. muse., 1857, pt. 13, p. 1192-1193.) Bunker (Can. entom., May 1883, v. 15, p. 106) states that Populus is the favorite food-plant of the larva of this species. Hulst (Bull. Brooklyn entom. soc., July 1884, v. 7, p. 48) says "Food-plant, white birch and silver poplar; and probably all species of Betula and Populus." The same author (l. c., June 1884, v. 7, p. 15-16) gives structural characters and habits of the larvae of Catocala. The European C. fraxini, regarded by some authors to be a synonym of C. relicta, feeds as larva, on Populus, Betula, Acer, Ulmus, Quercus, and Fraxinus. C. relicta has been reared by G. Dimmock, in Springfield, Mass., from a full-grown larva taken under circumstances which made it almost certain that its food-plant was Acer.

Brephos infans Möschler (Wien. entom. monataschr., Mar. 1862, v. 6, p. 134-136, pl. 1, fig. 6). Harris (Entom. corresp., 1869, pl. 1, fig. 4) figures the imago of this species. Lintner (Entom. contrib., no. 4, 1878, p. 227-229) gives notes upon the habits of the imago which render it almost certain that the larva feeds upon Betula. The larvae of the European species of this genus feed upon Betula alba, the larva of Brephos farthenius living between leaves that it spins together upon high twigs. The imagos of B. infans are not rare about Betula alba, extremely early in the spring, both in eastern and western Massachusetts.

Orthosis instabilis Fabr. (Entom. syst., 1793, v. 3, p. 119) [= Taeniocampa incerta Hübhn.]. Kaltenbach (Pflanzenfeinde, 1872, p. 429-430, 550, 640) gives the following food-plants for the larva of this species in Europe:
Apple, Ulmus, Tilia, Salix, Quercus, Fraxinus, Betula alba, Populus and Carpinus; to this list Rouast (Annales Soc. linn. Lyon, ann. 1882, [1883], n. s., v. 29, p. 315-316) adds Amygdalus communis, Crataegus oxyacantha, and Centaurea jacea.


Apatela americana Harr. (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 317). Harris (op. cit., p. 317-318) describes the larva and cocoon of this species: he writes, "The caterpillar eats the leaves of the various kinds of maple and sometimes also those of the elm and chestnut." The same author (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 436-437) figures larva, pupa, and imago of this species and adds Tilia to the food-plants; and (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 311) again describes the larva. In Amer. entom. Apr. 1869, v. 1, p. 166, this species is stated to feed on Populus dilatata and P. monilifera, and Riley (2nd rept. state entom. Mo., 1870, p. 121) gives Betula and Alnus as food-plants. Coquillett (Papilio, Jan. 1881, v. 1, p. 6) describes the larva, and gives red oak (Quercus) as food-plant. Thaxter (Papilio, Jan. 1883, v. 3, p. 17) adds Juglans, Fraxinus and P. alnus to the recorded food-plants.


Charadra deridens Guen. (Hist. nat. d. ins., 1852, v. 5, Noct., v. 1, p. 35-36). Saunders (Can. entom., Sept.-Oct. 1870, v. 2, p. 145-146) describes the larva, and Lintner (Entom. contrib., no. 3, 1874, p. 157) figures and describes it. Thaxter (Papilio, Jan. 1883, v. 3, p. 11-12) describes the egg, the seven larval stages, and the cocoon; the larva feeds upon red oak (Quercus), Betula and Ulmus. Cossus sp. Lintner (Entom. contrib., no. 4, 1878, p. 244-245) states that the larvae of a Cossus, the pupal cases of which prove to be those of some as yet undescribed species, bore in the wood of Betula populifolia.

Gastrophaca americana Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 273-274). This author
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(l. c., and Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 377-378) briefly describes the larva, which he states feeds upon apple, and, on authority of Abbot, upon Quercus and Fraxinus. Lintner (Entom. contrib. [no. 1], 1869, p. 193), in a note upon the larva, gives Betula as food-plant, and later (Entom. contrib., no. 3, 1874, p. 154-155) describes the larva, which he states to feed on Betula lenta and Acer. Lyman (Can. entom., Aug. 1874, v. 6, p. 158) describes the eggs of this species.

**Clisiocampa silvatica** Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 271-272) [= *C. distria* Hübn.]. Harris (op. cit., p. 272) describes the larva of this species, giving as food-plants, Quercus, Juglans and apple; later (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 375-376, pl. 7, fig. 18-19) he repeats the description, and adds a colored figure of the larva and imago, adding wild cherry to the food-plants; again he describes (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 292) the larva. Morris (Synop. lepid. N. A., 1862, p. 326) quotes Harris's descriptions (1841) of the larva and imago; Riley (Amer. entom., July-Aug., 1870, v. 2, p. 261-265, and 3rd rept. state entom. Mo., 1871, p. 121-127) describes eggs and egg-mass, larva and imago, giving, in addition to the food-plants mentioned above, Fraxinus, Tilia, Rosa, Carya, plum, and peach. Saunders (Can. entom., July 1872, v. 4, p. 134) repeats Riley's figures, and (op. cit., Aug. 1877, v. 9, p. 159) gives another figure of the larva, adding Acer, Crataegus and Fagus to the food-plants; later Saunders (op. cit., Feb. 1878, v. 10, p. 21-23) gives notes on the eggs of this species and of *C. americana*, and on the destruction of these eggs by mites. Packard (Bull. 7, U. S. entom. comm., 1873, p. 40-41) figures egg, larva, and imago, and describes the larva and the male and female imagoes. The larva of this species eats leaves of *Betula alba*.

**Anisota senatoria** Abb. & Smith (Nat. hist. lepid. ins. Ga., 1799, v. 2, p. 113, pl. 57). Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 291-292) describes the larva, pupa, and imago of this species; the larva, he states, feeds upon white and red oaks [*Quercus* sp.]. Morris (Synop. lepid. N. A., 1862, p. 231) describes the larva and imago. Harris (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 405-406) figures and describes larva, pupa, and imago, and (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 298, pl. 2, fig. 9, and pl. 4, fig. 12) gives a colored figure of the larva and a black one of the pupa. Riley [?] (Amer. entom., Sept.-Oct., 1869, v. 2, p. 26) states that the larva eats raspberry [*Rubus* sp.]. Lintner (Entom. contrib., no. 2, 1872, p. 51-52) describes the early stages of the larva, which, he writes, has four molts (five stages), and feeds on *Quercus prinoides*. Packard (Bull. 7, U. S. entom. comm., 1881, p. 45) briefly describes the larva, and gives a few notes upon its habits. The larva feeds on *Betula alba*.

**Hyperchiria io** Fabr. (Syst. entom., 1775, p. 560). Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 283-285) describes the larva and male and female imagos; later (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 393-396) he adds to the descriptions figures of the larva, pupa, cococon, and male and female imagos; and still later (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 295-297) he gives a more extended description of the larva. Morris (Synop. lepid. N. A., 1862, p. 220) briefly describes the larva. Packard (Guide study ins., 1869, p. 299) gives brief notes on this species, under the name of *Hyperchiria varia* Walker. Bethune (Can. entom., Oct. 1869, v. 2, p. 19-20) briefly describes the larva, and Minot (op. cit., Nov. 1869, v. 2, p. 28-29) describes egg and larva without recognizing the species. Lintner (Entom. contrib., no. 2, 1872, p. 146-149) describes the egg, the six larval stages, the pupa, and the cococon. Riley (5th rept. state entom. Mo., 1873, p. 133) describes egg, larva in its six stages, cococon, and imago of this species, figuring larva and male and female imagos; and (Can. entom., June 1873, v. 5, p. 149) describes the egg in detail. Reed (Can. entom., Dec. 1874,
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v. 6, p. 227-229; and Ann. rept. Entom. soc. Ontario, 1874, p. 11-13) repeats Riley's figures, and describes the stages very briefly. Grote (Can. entom., Sept. 1878, v. 10, p. 176) states that this species is double-brooded in the south. The food-plants, as compiled, in chronological order, from the above and from other notices of this species are as follows: Populus balsamifera, Ulmus, Trifolium, Zea mays, and, according to Abbott, Corus and Sassafras [Harris, 1843]; Quercus and Robinia viscosa [Harris, 1869]; Corus florida and Liriodendron [Morris]; Humulus [Freeman (Amer. entom., Oct. 1868, v. 1, p. 39)]; Gossypium and Acer [Packard]; Salix [Betheune]; Populus tremuloides, Robinia pseudacacia, and Cerasus virginiana [Lintner]; Amorpha fruticosa, Baptista, Prunus serotina, and currant [Riley]; Corylus avellana [Reed]; Betula, Comptonia asplenifolia, apple, Lepidea, Symphoricarpus, and Fraxinus [Goodell (Can. entom., Sept. 1877, v. 9, p. 180)]; Prunus verticillata, Rubus villosus and R. cannadensis [Goodell (op. cit., Apr. 1879, v. 11, p. 78)]; and Trifolium pratense [Pilate (Papilio, May 1882, v. 2, p. 67)]. The larva also eats Betula alba.


Atttas promethea Drury (Illus. nat. hist. ... 1770, v. 2, pl. 11-12). Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 280-281) describes larva, cocoon, and imago of this species, giving Sassafras, wild-cherry, Azalea, and Cephalanthus as food-plants; later (Treatise ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 390-391) he repeats these descriptions, adding figures of the male and female imagoes. Morris (Synop. lepid. N. A., 1862, p. 224-225) describes larva, cocoon, and imago, and adds Laurus benzoin to the food-plants. Trouvelot (Amer. nat., Mar. 1867,

**At:公交车 polyphemus** Fabr. (Species insector., 1781, v. 2, p. 168). Among the very numerous articles which have been published concerning this species the following are worthy of citation. Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 278-279) describes larva, cocoon and imago; later (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 384-386) he adds a figure of the imago, and (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 294, pl. 4, fig. 17) a figure of the larva. Morris (Symp. lepid. N. A., 1862, p. 226-227) describes larva and imago, and (op. cit., p. 209) describes the egg, which he mistook for that of *Smerinthus excecutus.* Trouvelot (Amer. nat., 1867, v. 1, p. 30-38. 85-94, 145-149, pl. 5-6) gives an extended account of this species which he tried to rear, on a considerable scale, for its silk; he describes the egg, larva, pupa, and cocoon, and figures the larva, pupa, cocoon, and male and female imagos, as well as *Ophion macrurum,* a parasite of the larva; he says there are at least six varieties of the imagos. Packard (Guide study ins., 1869, p. 297, pl. 6-7) repeats Trouvelot's figures. Riley [?] (Amer. entom., March 1869, v. 1, p. 121-122) figures the imago and describes the larva and imago. Riley (4th ann. rept. state entom. Mo., 1872, p. 125-129) describes egg, larva, cocoon, pupa, and imago, and figures larva, pupa, cocoon, and male and female imagos; contrary to Trouvelot, who stated that there are six larval stages, Riley gives the number of molts as four, making five larval stages. Lintner (Entom. contrib. [no. 1], 1872, p. 6) gives a note on the coloration of the eggs, and (op. cit., no. 3, 1874, p. 152) describes the egg. Gentry (Can. entom., May 1874, v. 6, p. 86) describes the normal form and a variety of the larva. Grote (Can. entom., Sept. 1878, v. 10, p. 176) states that this species is double-brooded in the south; Trouvelot (I. c.) was unable to raise two broods to maturity in Massachusetts, and Brodie (Papilio, April 1882, v. 2, p. 60) writes that, "in long and warm seasons about 50 per cent. are double brooded, but this is against the increase of the species, as cold weather usually sets in before the larvae are fully matured." Packard (Bull. 7, U. S. entom. comm., 1881, p. 48) figures the larva. Saunders (Can. entom., March 1882, v. 14, p. 41-45) figures and describes the larva, pupa, cocoon, and male and female imagos; he further figures *Ophion macrurum,* a parasite of the larva. Brodie (Papilio, May 1882, v. 2, p. 83) states that normally this insect comes from its cocoon at about 11 a.m. Wailly (Bull. Soc. acclim. France, May 1882, s. 3, v. 9, p. 265) gives some notes upon the larva and imago. A compilation of the food-plants results as follows: *Quercus, Ulmus, Tilia [Harris, 1841 and 1862]; Tilia americana and Rosa [Harris, 1869]; Acer, Salix, Populus, Corylus, Betula, Vaccinium [Trouvelot]; Caryya, Juglans nigra, J. cinerea, Crataegus (Amer. entom., 1869, v. 1, p. 131); Quercus virgins, [Chambers (Amer. entom., March 1870. v. 2, p. 156)]; apple, quince.


Dryana sp. A pupa taken 5 July 1883, at Cambridge, Mass., upon Betula alba, upon which the larva had evidently fed, gave as imago, 16 July 1883, a species of Dryana.

Platypteryx bilineata Packard (Proc. Entom. soc. Phil., Nov. 1864, v. 3, p. 359). Packard (I.c.) writes "Dr. Harris has reared this rom the larva, which pupated July 25; imago Aug. 15." Harris (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 142) gives a crude figure of the larva of some American species of Platypteryx, and Packard (Guide study ins., 1869, p. 293) repeats this figure as that of a species of Dryopteris; no food-plant is mentioned by either author. The European species, Platypteryx lacertula, feeds on birch. The larva of P. bilineata is found upon Betula alba, in eastern Massachusetts, about the first of July and again early in September; hibernation takes place as pupa in the September brood. Dr. G. Dimmock will later describe the egg, larva and pupa of this insect in detail, but the following notes will suffice for the recognition of the larva and pupa. The full-grown larva is about 12 mm. long, tapering from the anterior to the posterior end, which latter terminates in a single point, turned upward, in place of the anal legs. The dorsal surface of each segment bears four tubercles, each supporting a single short hair. The arrangement of these tubercles is peculiar: segment 1 has small tubercles arranged thus . . . ; segments 2 and 3 each have large tubercles arranged * * * (the head in each case sup-
posed to be upward); segments 4-10 each have small tubercles arranged ••••; segments 11-12 each have two large and two small tubercles arranged ••••. The slight cocoon is made between leaves of the birch which the larva has drawn together for the purpose, and the pupa within it is densely covered with a white bloom.

**Coelodasys unicornis** Abb. & Smith (Nat. hist. lepid. ins. Ga., 1797, v. 2, p. 165, pl. 8). Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 306-307) describes the larva of this species and gives as food-plants plum and apple, and adds to them, on authority of Abbot, *Prinos verticillatus*. Harris (Entom. corresp., 1869, pl. 2, fig. 8) gives a colored figure of the larva. Payne (Amer. entom., Oct. 1870, v. 2, p. 341) notes that the larva mimics partly dead and partly living margins of leaves. Lintner (Entom. contrib., no. 3, 1874, p. 131) describes and figures the larva, adding *Corylus americana* and *Prunus virginiana* to the previously known food-plants; his figure is copied in Amer. nat., Nov. 1874, v. 8, p. 691-692. Packard (Bull. 7, U. S. entom. comm., 1881, p. 136) adds *Crataegus* to the food-plants. The larva also feeds on *Betula alba*.

**Notodontia concinna** Abb. & Smith (Nat. hist. lepid. ins. Ga., 1797, v. 2, p. 169, pl. 85). Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 307-309) describes larva and imago of this species, and gives as food-plants apple, cherry, plum, *Rosa* and *Crataegus*; this description is quoted by Morris (Synop. lepid. N. A., 1862, p. 244), and is repeated with figures of larva and imago (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 475-476, pl. 6, fig. 11) and with a colored figure of the larva by Harris (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 303, pl. 1, fig. 3). Riley (Amer. entom., Sept.-Oct., 1869, v. 2, p. 27) figures larva, pupa, and imago, and adds pear to the food-plants; Riley's figures are repeated by Saunders (Can. entom., July 1881, v. 13, p. 138-140). The larva also eats *Betula alba*.

**Notodontia dictaea** Linn. (Syst. nat., 1767, ed. 12, p. 826) [= *Pheosia rimosa* Packard (Proc. Entom. soc. Phil., Nov. 1864, v. 3, p. 338)]. Lintner (Entom. contrib., no. 4, 1878, p. 188-193) gives descriptions of the larvae and other notes on this species, for which, on authority of Stephens, he gives the food-plants *Populus*, *Salix*, and *Betula*.

**Datana ministra** Drury (Harr. (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 311-312) describes the larva and imago, and this description is repeated, with the addition of a wood-cut of the larva and a colored figure of the imago, in his Treatise on ins. injur. veg., in 1862; he gives (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 308-310, pl. 2, fig. 4) a description with colored figure of the larva. Grote and Robinson (Proc. Entom. soc. Phil., 1866, v. 6, p. 11-12) describe the imago and the larva with especial reference to distinguishing it from the larvae of other species of *Datana*. Harris (I. c.) gave as food-plants of the larvae, apple and cherry; Riley (Amer. entom., July-Aug., 1870, v. 2, p. 263) adds *Juglans nigra*; and Southwick and Beuttenmuller (Science record, 15 April 1884, v. 2, p. 133), in a list of the food plants of larvae of species of *Datana*, add, for *D. ministra*, *Quercus*, *Corylus*, *Carya*, *Crataegus*, *Robinia*, *Betula*, *Tilia*, *Castanea*, and *Fagus*. The eggs of this species, which are often found in groups beneath the leaves of *Betula alba*, are, at least in eastern Massachusetts, very often nearly all destroyed by a minute hymenopterous parasite.

**Limacodes scapa** Harr. (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 303). Harris (I. c., and Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 420) describes the species as larva, which he states to live on *Juglans*; later (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 300, pl. 3, fig. 8) he figures the larva, and adds apple to the food-plants. Walsh (Proc. Bost. soc. nat. hist., Feb. 1864, v. 9, p. 298-299) first describes the imago and says, "The larva fed on hickory leaves, but I have met with two specimens on the button-wood or sycamore." Packard (Guide study ins., 1869, p. 290 and Bull. 7, U. S. entom. comm., 1881,
gives a good figure and description of the last. A single larva of this species, taken on *Betula alba* at Belmont, Mass., 12 Aug. 1882, pupated 17 Sept., and emerged 1 July 1883. The excrement of the larva has a peculiar form, being cup-shaped, with a deep concavity, and comparatively thin walls which are somewhat shrivelled about the margin in drying. The larva, when disturbed, exudes an odor difficult to describe. A short time before pupation it turns whitish.

*Phobetron pithecium* Abb. & Smith (Nat. hist. lepid. ins. Ga., 1797, v. 2, p. 147, pl. 74). Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 304-305) describes the larva and imago of this species, stating that the larva feeds on oak, and, according to Melshheimer, on wild cherry; later (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 427-428) he adds to this description a poor figure of the larva and of the cocoon; he gives a brief note (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 244-245) on the larva. Riley (Amer. entom. v. 2: Sept.-Oct. 1869, p. 25; Oct. 1870, p. 340) gives a good figure of the larva, which he states to feed on apple and Siberian crab-apple; he later (5th ann. rept. state entom. Mo., 1873, p. 126) gives this species in a list of larvae which have urticating power. Lintner (Entom. contrib., no. 3, 1874, p. 149) describes the cocoon, and adds plum, pear, and *Corylus americana* to the food-plants. This larva is rarely found in eastern Massachusetts and a little more abundant in the western part of the state; a favorite food-plant is *Betula alba*.

*Orgyia leucostigma* Abb. & Smith (Nat. hist. lepid. ins. Ga., 1797, v. 2, p. 157, pl. 79). Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 261-263) describes the eggs, larva, and imago of this species; apple and *Rosa* are given as food-plants. The same author (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 366-368) figures and describes the eggs, larva, cocoon, and male and female imagos, and adds *Aesculus hippocastanum* to the food-plants; later (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 291) he adds fother *Salix*.

*Celtis* and *Carya* to the food-plants. Fitch (1st and 2nd rept. ins. N. Y., 1856, p. 202-220) describes the different stages of this species, noting in addition to food-plants mentioned above, *Ulmus, Acer, Quercus*, and plum. Riley (1st ann. rept. state entom. Mo., 1869, p. 144-147) figures and describes briefly the eggs, larva, pupa, cocoon and male and female imagos; the figure of the larva is repeated in Amer. entom., Sept. 1870, v. 2, p. 306. Saunders (Can. entom., Apr. 1871, v. 3, p. 14-15) repeats Riley's figure of the larva, and describes the egg and egg-mass. Packard (Bull. 7, U. S. entom. comm., 1881, p. 239) repeats Riley's figures of the different stages of this species. Coleman (Papilio, Nov.-Dec. 1882, v. 2, p. 164-166) describes some variations in the coloration of the larvae. Clarkson (Can. entom., Sept. 1883, v. 15, p. 168) mentions that this larva particularly attacks the silver-leaf *Populus*, and calls attention to the fact that ichneumons oviposit in cocoons of this species. The larva lives upon *Betula alba* and *B. lenta*.

*Hyphantria textor* Harr. (N. E. farmer, 22 Aug. 1828, v. 7, no. 5, p. 34). Harris, Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 254-255) describes the larva, cocoon and imago of this species, giving apple and *Ulmus* as food-plants of the larva; later (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 357-358, pl. 7, fig. 10-12) he repeats these descriptions and adds figures of larva, cocoon, and pupa. Morris (Synop. lepid. N. A., 1862, p. 344) gives a brief description of larva and imago. Harris (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 360) quotes the original descriptions of larva and imago. Riley [*?] (Amer. entom., Nov. 1869, v. 2, p. 39) gives as food-plants, *Carya, Prana serratina*, apple, crab, *Fraxinus, Ulmus, Salix, Quercus, Betula* and *Platanus*. Riley (3rd ann. rept. state entom. Mo., 1871, p. 130-132) describes and figures larva, pupa, and imago, adding *Fuglans, Quercus*, lop-plantain, *Phaseolus* and *Helianthus*. Riley's figures are given, with descriptions, by Saunders (Can. entom., Aug. 1873, v. 5, p. 141-143) and by Packard (Bull. 7, U. S.
entom. comm., 1881, p. 67). The larvae also feed on Syringa vulgaris, Ribes rubrum, and Betula alba.

Spilosoma virginica Fabr. (Syst. entom., Suppl. 1775, p. 437). Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 247-248) describes the larva and imago, stating that the larva feeds on leaves of Plantago, Pisium, Phaseolus, Zea mays, gramineae, Vitis, Ribes rubrum and R. grossularia; later (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 349-351) he adds a figure of the larva and imago. (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 287-288) he describes the larva and pupa. Morris (Synop. lepid. N. A., 1862, p. 342-343) describes larva and imago. Riley (Amer. entom., July-Aug. 1870, v. 2, p. 272-273 and 3rd ann. rept. state entom. Mo., 1871, p. 68-69) describes and figures the larva, pupa, and imago, adding to the above-mentioned food-plants: Fuglites cinerea, Syringa, Convolutus, Gossypium, Holianthus, Polygonum, Verbena and Geranium; he also states that the larva has been known "to subsist entirely, from the time it cast its last skin till it spun up, on dead bodies of the camel cricket (Mantis carolinus)"; later (op. cit., Oct. 1870, v. 2, p. 336) he adds Petunia and Salix to the food-plants. Lintner (Entom. contrib., no. 3, 1874, p. 143) describes two varieties of the larva. Bates (Can. entom., Jan. 1880, v. 12, p. 20) adds Phaseolus to the food-plants. Saunders (op. cit., March 1880, v. 12, p. 56-57) reprints Riley's figures of the larva, pupa, and imago, and describes them. Packard (Bull. 7, U. S. entom. comm., 1881, p. 88-89) describes larva and imago (reprinting Riley's figures of these and the pupa) and adds Rhannus and Pinus to the food-plants. The larva also eats Ampelopsis quisquefolia, Ulmus americana, Betula alba, Fuchsia fulgens, Trapaenolium, Prunus serotina, Syringa vulgaris, Vitis labrusca, Ipomoea purpurea, Pelargonium, Ricius communis, Lapha officinalis, and Nicotiana tubacum, but specimens fed on Datura meteloides died soon after.

Spilosoma isabellina Abb.-Smith (Nat. hist. lepid. ins. Ga., 1797, v. 2, p. 131, pl. 66). Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 252-253) describes larva and imago giving Trifolium, Taraxacum dens-iccosum, and narrow-leaved Plantago as food-plants; to this he adds (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 355-356) a figure of the larva. Walsh [?] (Pract. entom., June 1867, v. 2, p. 103) adds apple as a food-plant of the larva. Riley (Amer. entom., April 1870, v. 2, p. 182) figures and briefly describes the larva, pupa, and imago, mentioning only grass as a food-plant of the larva; later (4th ann. rept. state entom. Mo., 1872, p. 143-144) he reprints these figures. Riley's figures, with a brief description, are again repeated by Saunders (Can. entom., April 1873, v. 3, p. 75-77, and Anm. rept. entom. soc. Ontario, 1873, p. 22-23), and Westcott (Can. entom., July 1873, p. 137) adds a few notes on the larva. Siewers (Can. entom., July 1877, v. 9, p. 127-128) notes a few habits of the larva Mann (Psyche, Sept.-Dec. 1879 [9 Apr. 1880], v. 2, p. 270) gives some notes on the larva. Riley (Amer. entom., June 1880, v. 3, p. 133-134) reprints his figures of larva, pupa, and imago, and adds some notes on the larva and its parasites. Coleman (Papilio, Jan. 1882, v. 2, p. 18) gives some notes on the variations of color of the larva. Experiments show that the larva feeds readily on leaves of the following plants: Ricius communis, Acer saccharinum, Viburnum drutatum, Lapha officinalis, Polygonum persicaria, Tropaenolium majus, Vitis labrusca, Syringa vulgaris, S. persica, Ampelopsis quisquefolia, Prunus serotina, Ulmus americana, Clethra alnifolia, Martynia proboscidea, Helianthus annuus, Plantago major, Spiraea serbifolia, Ribes aurum and Betula alba; the larva refused Solanum nigrum and Apios tuberosa.

Ceratomia anynctor Hüb. (Samm. exot. schmett., 1806-1834, v. 2, Lepid. 2. Sph. 3, leg. 4. mand. a. pond. 4) [= C. quadricornis Harr. (Amer. journ. sci. and arts, July 1839, [s. 1], v. 36, p. 293)]. Harris (L. c.) describes the larva and imago; the same author (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 227-228) briefly describes the larva and imago, and later (Treatise
on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 323-324) adds a figure of the larva and imagos; still later (Entom. corr. sup., 1869, p. 282) he briefly describes the egg, young larva, and pupa. Morris (Synop. lepid. N. A., 1862, p. 205-206) describes larva, pupa, and imago. Lintner (Proc. Entom. soc. Phil., Dec. 1862, v. 1, p. 286-293) gives an excellent description of the egg, the five stages of the larva, and the pupa. Minot (Can. entom., Nov. 1869, v. 2, p. 28) describes the egg and the young larva, but states that the larva molts six times. Andrews (Can. entom., Feb. 1876, v. 8, p. 40) and Bunker (op. cit., June 1876, v. 8, p. 120) discuss the brown form of the larva. The before-mentioned authors give only Ulmus as food-plant; Goodell (Psyche, July [Dec.] 1882, v. 3, p. 368) gives Ulmus and Betula alba as food-plants. Taken in Cambridge, Mass., often on Betula alba than on Ulmus.

Smerinthus excaecatus Abb. & Smith (Nat. hist. lepid. ins. Ga., 1797, v. 1, p. 49, pl. 25). Harris (Amer. journ. sci. and arts, July 1839, [s. 1], v. 36, p. 290) gives a brief description of larva and imago of this species, which he states to feed upon apple and Rosa carolina; Morris (Syn. lepid. N. A., 1862, p. 209) gives Harris’ description of the larva, with slight addition, and adds a description of the young larva, and of what he supposed to be the egg,—really, however, the egg of Attacus polyphemus. Harris (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 327-328) describes and figures the imagos. Lintner (Proc. Entom. soc. Phil., 1864, v. 3, p. 666) describes the larva, without knowing the species, and later (Entom. contrib., no. 2, 1873, p. 23) he gives its name, and states that the larva described by him (Proc. Entom. soc. Phil., 1864, v. 3, p. 665) as S. excaecatus was in reality S. geminitus. Sanborn (Can. entom., Jan. 1869, v. 1, p. 48) calls attention to the squeaking noise produced by the larva of this and of other species of Smerinthus. Lintner (Entom. contrib., [no. 1], 1869, p. 56) gives Prunus pennsylvanica and Crataegus as food-plants of the larva. Mann (Psyche, Sept.-Oct. 1877 [8 Mar. 1878], v. 2, p. 69-72) compares descriptions of the larva of this and of other species of Smerinthus, giving Acer as food-plant of the larva of S. excaecatus. Goodell (Psyche, July [Dec.] 1882, v. 3, p. 368) describes egg and first larval stage of this species. Fletcher (Can. entom., Nov. 1883, v. 15, p. 203-204) gives as food-plants apple, plum, wild cherry, Populus balsamifera and P. alba, and further states that the larvae varied much in coloration. Saunders (Can. entom., Jan. 1884, v. 16, p. 9-11) describes and figures the last stage of the larva and the imago. Fischer (op. cit., p. 17) adds Tilia and Salix to the food-plants. In Cambridge, Mass., the larva of this species is not rare on low shrubs of Betula alba, where it occurs throughout August and September. The larvae, as observed on Betula alba, exhibit no variation. They are somewhat difficult to rear; of 38 larvae, of which rearing was begun, 8 were put in alcohol for preservation; three produced imagos (2♂ and 1♀); 16 died without apparent parasitism, while 11 were killed by Thyreodon morio, of which ichneumon only 2 reached the imago state. One of the pupae of Thyreodon produced a large number of minute hymenopectra—secondary parasites. The egg of S. excaecatus often harbors very minute hymenopterous parasites; more than thirty of these hymenoptera sometimes emerge from a single egg of Smerinthus, a fact that will give an idea of their microscopical minuteness.


Vanessa antiopa Linn. (Syst. nat., 1758, ed. 10, p. 476). Besides numerous references in European literature, in which Salix, Populus, Betula and Tilia are noticed as food-plants, the following citations of American
authors may be mentioned. Harris (Rept. ins. injur. veg., 1841, p. 219, and Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 280) describes the larva of this species, adding Ulmus as food-plant; later (Treatise on ins. injur. veg., 1862, p. 296-298) he figures and describes larva, pupa, and imago. Packard (Guide study ins., 1869, p. 258) and Saunders (Can. entom., April 1869, v. 1, p. 75) describe the larva.


**Coleoptera.**

_Chlamys plicata_ Fabr. (Entom. syst., Suppl., 1794, p. 111). This species is sometimes found feeding, as imago, on Betula alba. The larvae feed on Quercus, Platanus, Rubus and Comptonia asplenifolia. Riley (6th. ann. rept. state entom. Mo., 1874, p. 128-129) describes egg, larva and pupa; and Packard (Guide study insects, 1869, p. 310) describes and figures the larva and its case.

_Goniocera pallida_ Linn. (Syst. nat., 1758, ed. 10, p. 370). Cornelius (Entom. zeit... zu Stettin, 1850, jahrg. 11, p. 19-20) describes the larva of this species, which, according to Gyllenhal, among other plants, feeds upon Betula alba.


_Tylopus bimaculatus_ Hald. (Trans. Amer. philos. soc., 1847, v. 10, p. 38) is said by Packard (Bull. 7, U. S. entom. comm., 1881, p. 129) on authority of G: Hunt, to be found “under bark of white or paper birch, northern New York.”


_July, northern New York.”

_Clytus?_ Packard (3rd rept. U. S. entom. comm., 1883, p. 259; pl. 12, fig. 3) mentions and figures the mouth-parts of a larva from “black birch, “nearly allied if not identical with Xylotrechus colonus.”


_Dendroides concolor_ Newm. (Entom. mag., 1838, v. 5, p. 375). G: Dimmock has a specimen in his collection, which he reared from the bark of Betula papyracea at the White Mts., N. H., the beetle emerging 8 July 1874.

of this species. 30 June 1874. under decayed bark of Betula papyracea, on Mt. Washington, N. H.; the beetle emerged from this pupa 8 July 1874.

Meracantha contracta Beauv. (Ins. Afr. et Amer., 1805, p. 121, pl. 30, fig. 2). Halde-
man (Proc. Amer. assoc. advanc. sci., 1850, v. 2, p. 347) briefly notices the larva of this species. Specimens in the collection of G: Dimmock were taken at Suffield, Conn., by Leroy H. Sykes, in decaying bark of Betula lutea.

Bolitotherus bifurcus Fabr. (Entom. syst., Suppl., 1794, p. 40). The larvae, pupae and imagos of this species are found in Polyphasis betulinus, which grows on dead birch trees. Larva, pupa, and a male imago are figured by Packard (Guide study ins., 1869, p. 474). Kirby, as quoted by Bethune (Can. entom., Nov. 1873, v. 5, p. 215), says that this species is found in a boletus of the birch. Some habits of this beetle are mentioned by Harrington (Can. entom., Dec. 1882, v. 12, p. 260-261). Candéze (Mém. soc. sci. Liége, 1881, v. 16, p. 365-368. pl. 3, fig. 9) gives a detailed description of the larva, with figure; and Hayward (Bull. Bost. zool. soc., July 1882, v. 1, p. 35-36) briefly describes the larva and pupa.


Diaperis hydri Fabr. (Syst. eleuth., 1801, v. 2, p. 565). This species, both as larva and imago, feeds upon Polyphasis betulinus, a fungus that grows on dead trees of Betula alba, and the beetles, according to G: Dimmock, are often very abundant about the first of July. Harrington (Can. entom., Dec. 1880, v. 12, p. 261) briefly describes the imago.

Centronopus calcarius Fabr. (Entom. syst., Suppl., 1794, p. 52). Coquillett (Can. entom., June 1883, v. 15, p. 102) describes this larva very briefly. This larva is often very abundant in decaying birch wood.


Phellopis obcordata Kirby (Fauna bor.-amer., 1837, pt. 4, p. 236). The larva of this species has been found by G: Dimmock, on Mt. Washington, N. H., in Polyphasis betulinus, the large white fungus common on dead trees of Betula alba. The imago frequens the same fungus during June, July, and August.

Telephorus bilineatus Say (Journ. Acad. nat. sci. Phil., 1823, v. 3, p. 182). Packard (1st ann. rept. ins. and benefic. ins. Mass., 1871, p. 26-28, pl. 1, fig. 7-8) describes and figures larva and imago and writes that the pupa of this species "early in May becomes a beetle, when it eats the newly expanded leaves of the birch." Riley (4th ann. rept. state entom. Mo., 1872, p. 29-30) describes and figures the larva and imago, stating that the larva has been found to eat larvae of Carpocapsa pomonella.

Campylius denticornis Kirby (Fauna bor.-amer., 1837, pt. 4, p. 145). G: Dimmock has reared this species from larvae found in partly decayed bark of Betula papyracea, on Mt. Washington, N. H. The imagos emerge from the pupae about 1 July, and are abundant during July in the White Mts.


Melanotus communis Gyllenhal (Schönh., Syn. ins., v. 1, pt. 3; App. 1817, p. 138-139.) A Melanotus, probably this species, was taken in decaying wood of Betula alba, at Milton, Mass., 17 Oct. 1884.

Elater proturus LeConte Trans. Amer. philos. soc., 1853, s. 2, v. 10, p. 471). Two
specimens of this beetle were taken, 17 Oct. 1884, at Milton, Mass., in decaying wood of Betula alba, under circumstances that left no doubt that it bred in the wood.

_Elater nigricollis_ Herbst (Naturyst. ..., ins.; Käfer, 1806, v. 10, p. 73, pl. 164, fig. 7). Coquillett (Can. entom., June 1883, v. 15, p. 101) briefly describes the larva, which he obtained from decayed wood of Quercus. Reared from decayed wood of Betula alba, the beetle emerging 3 May 1883 from wood collected the preceding April, in Cambridge, Mass.

_Chrysobothris sexpunctata_ Say (Trans. Amer phil. soc., 1839, v. 6, p. 158). Packard (Bull. 7, U. S. entom. comm., 1881, p. 128) writes of this species, “Beetle and pupa found in the yellow birch June 1, Providence.”

_Ceruchus ficus_ Weber (Observ. entom., 1801, p. 84). The pupae are mentioned by Fuchs (Bull. Brooklyn entom. soc., Dec. 1882, v. 5, p. 59) as being very common in an old beech stump, and are briefly described. The larvae are mentioned by G: Dimmock (Direct. collect. coleopt., 1872, p. 20) as living “in decayed chestnut and willow.” The larvae are very abundant in decayed and fallen wood of Betula alba during autumn. Quite a large number of larvae taken in Milton, Mass., 10 Nov. 1883, fed through the winter and produced a single beetle. From these larvae were reared seven tachinid flies (allied to Morinia), which emerged from 4 June to 6 July 1884. The digestive tract of the larva of _C. ficus_ is often inhabited by a microscopic undescribed nematode worm.

_Macroductylus subspinosus_ Fabr. (Syst. entom., 1775, p. 39). This beetle devours the leaves of Betula alba. Its metamorphoses were described by Harris (Mass. agric. repos. and journ., 1827, v. 10, p. 7-12), and many subsequent descriptions and figures have been given, among which may be mentioned Fitch (1st and 2nd rept. ins. N. Y., 1856, p. 245-252), Packard (Guide study ins., 1869, p. 454), Riley (5th ann. rept. state entom. Mo., 1873, p. 108-110), Thomas (6th rept. state entom. Ill., 1877, p. 103) and Lintner (1st ann. rept. state entom. N. Y., 1882, p. 227-232).

_Dichelonycha elongatula_ Schön. (Synon. insectorum, 1817, t. 1, theil 3, p. 210). Packard (Guide study ins., 1869, p. 454) says this species “is found in June on the leaves of the birch.”

_Tymalus fulgidus_ Erichson (German. zeits., 1844, bd. 5, p. 458). G: Dimmock (Direct. collect. coleopt., 1872, p. 19-20) writes “The larvae feed upon a fungus (_P. betulinus_) which is parasitic upon the trunks of white birch trees.” This beetle is common in New England, and its larva agrees very closely with the description and figure of the larva of _T. limbatus_ from Europe, as given by Chapuis and Candèze (Mem. Soc. sci. Liège, 1855, v. 8, p. 417-419, pl. 2, fig. 6). A large number of larvae, taken in Belmont, Mass., produced beetles after a short period of pupation, on or about 27 June 1878.


_Ips sanguinolentus_ Oliv. (Entom., 1780, v. 2, no. 12, p. 8; pl. 2, fig. 14). G: Dimmock (Can. entom., April 1871, v. 3, p. 15) notes that he found this species “about fresh-cut maple and birch stumps where the sap was flowing.”

_Ips fasciatus_ Oliv. (Entom., 1780, v. 2, no. 12, p. 7-8; pl. 2, fig. 13). G: Dimmock (Can. entom., April 1871, v. 3, p. 15) mentions that this species is found about fresh-cut stumps of Betula where the sap is flowing.

_Hymenoptera._

_Tremex columba_ Linn. (Syst. nat., 1758, ed. 10, p. 926). Harris (Rept. ins. injur, veg., 1841, p. 389-391) describes the egg, larva, and imago of this insect, giving wood.
of pear, *Ulmus* and *Platanus* as food of the larva; and (Entom. corresp., 1869, p. 360) again describes the egg and imago. In Amer. entom., Nov. 1868, v. 1, p. 59, this species is mentioned as injuring oak and pear trees. Packard (Guide study ins., 1869, p. 228) quotes Harris' account of the habits of this species. Huggins (Amer. entom., Feb. 1870, v. 2, p. 128) found this insect ovipositing in an apple tree. Packard (Bull. 7, U. S. entom. comm., 1881, p. 105-106) figures the larva, which he states to attack *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, *Acer* and *Platanus*; and (op. cit., p. 129) says, "In yellow birch at Providence," R. I. Harrington (Can. entom., Dec. 1882, v. 14, p. 225) gives some notes upon this species and adds *Pagus* to the food-plants.

**NEW SOLVENT OF CHITIN.**—Dr. Looss, assistant in the Zoological institute at Leipzig, has found that a solution of sodic hypochlorite (\textit{eau de Labarape} of the druggists), or of potassic hypochlorite (\textit{eau de Welle}), is a fine solvent for chitin in making microscopical preparations. He writes (\textit{Zool. anzeiger}, 1 June 1885, jahrg. 8, p. 334):

"The liquid, as bought, completely dissolves, when heated, even the solidest and hardest chitinous parts of insects in a short time, first making them glass-like, transparent, and entirely colorless. If the liquid is diluted with six or seven times its volume of water, and the chitinous parts, either fresh or after they have been hardened, are put in it for twenty-four hours, or even longer according to size, the chitin will be altered, altho not noticeably externally; it loses much of its original brittleness, and above all things is more permeable to staining solutions. The objects require, for complete staining greater or less time according to size, but the coloration is beautiful and distinct with either alcoholic or aqueous staining reagents. In our Institute \textit{pediculidae} and \textit{mallophaga} have been prepared by this method which show, besides their great transparency, complete and clear coloration. This is likewise the case with nematodes and their eggs. It is furthermore especially remarkable that by this treatment the underlying soft parts are entirely spared and admit studying upon them the finest structural relationships, such as the elementary structures of striate muscular fibres ("Muskelkästchen") and the nerve endings. Sections of bees' heads have been made which were as beautiful as could be desired. At all events this reagent deserves to be experimented with further."