

time to time during the year, and the condition of the wood and bark is noted, together with the kinds of insects occurring in the same, the character of injury, etc.

It was found necessary to have some convenient method of ascertaining what insects bred in the wood and bark of trees cut in each month. Therefore an insectary was planned and built with this end in view. At present it consists of a room 12 feet long by 9 feet wide and 9 feet high. It is divided into four compartments or rooms, each 3 feet wide and 9 feet long, with 12 breeding cages or boxes, 18 x 12 x 18 inches, in one end. A door opens into each room, and a window 12 x 12 inches above the suite of breeding boxes, near the ceiling, gives the necessary light. The breeding boxes are arranged like drawers, in a case with doors in each opening into the room, and with a 2-inch round window in the back, opposite to a correspondingly small window in the wall. The object of the small windows in the boxes and in the ends of the rooms is to attract the insects to the light when they emerge so that they can be easily collected. Each room is devoted to one kind of wood,—as pine, oak, and hickory. Pieces of the trunk and branches of an infested tree are placed on shelves on one side of the room, and as the insects emerge they fly to the window, where they are collected in a cyanide bottle provided for each room. A shelf is attached just beneath each window and is covered with white paper, so that if any of the smaller insects die, they fall on it and are easily found.

The twelve boxes in the end of each room are used to breed insects from the wood and bark of trees cut in each month of the year. This arrangement of rooms and boxes is proving quite successful. Hundreds of specimens have been obtained, representing many species which would have been difficult to obtain in any other way, and in addition, many important facts have been learned with reference to the food habits of certain species.

One of the most interesting results that has been obtained is from hickory and oak, cut in the winter and summer of 1894. That cut in the winter months is being converted into a powder by *Lyctus striatus*, while that cut during the summer months is but slightly damaged.

I have also found from the cuttings in the forest that the wood of certain species of trees felled during the winter months, as well as of those felled in the late fall and early spring, are seriously damaged by wood-boring insects, while those cut in July and August are either entirely exempt, or but slightly damaged.