

or twelve days. Unlike the Army Worm, the caterpillars were seldom seen, and never observed actively feeding, and it was believed by the farmers that they fed at night, or by drawing the blades of grass into their subterranean retreats. In two instances the larvæ were observed in immense numbers collected on the trunks of trees so that they could have been scooped up by handfuls. The cause of their congregating at these points could not be conjectured; it was not for feeding on the foliage, for the grasses alone are their natural food. The caterpillars were slender, cylindrical worms, about three-quarters of an inch long, of an obscure greenish color, with shining black heads. They were destitute of lines or other ornamentation, excepting some small, warty spots on their upper side. Early in August the moths began to appear, when they were identified as specimens of *Crambus vulgivagellus*, the new enemy proving to be an inconspicuous and hitherto unobtrusive little Crambus. It is quite probable that several accounts of injuries to pasture lands in the New England States during the last three or four years by some unknown depredators are to be credited to this species.

At a late meeting of our Entomological Society, held in London, one of our members, Mr. J. M. Denton, referred to the injuries which were at that time being inflicted on some pasture lands within a few miles of London by the larva of the common May Bug, *Lachnosterna fusca*, and exhibited specimens of their work. He had found whole fields of pasture land with the roots of the grass so eaten that the turf could be readily lifted with the hand by the yard, and underneath were thousands of these grubs feeding on the remaining fragments of roots. In one instance, near the village of Delaware, a field had been so completely destroyed that the farmer had set fire to the withered grass with the hope of scorching the enemy to death. As these larvæ readily burrow in the ground when disturbed, he was advised to adopt a different method and turn his hogs into the field to root amongst the grass and devour the larvæ, which they greedily consume in immense numbers. Such wholesale destruction by this insect is not common, but when it does occur it is very alarming.

In the tenth annual report of the State Entomologist of Illinois, just received, mention is made of a new insect injurious to corn. This is a small beetle closely allied to the common striped Cucumber Beetle, and known to Entomologists under the name of *Diabrotica longicornis*. In Illinois the damage caused by the larva of this insect has been considerable. They are small white worms about half an inch long and very