

INSECTS INFESTING MAPLE TREES.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Maple Borer or Beautiful Clytus (<i>Clytus speciosus</i>, Say). 2. The Rosy Forest Caterpillar (<i>Dryocampa rubicunda</i>, Fab.) 3. The American Silkworm (<i>Telea polyphemus</i>, Linn.). 4. The Cecropia Emperor Caterpillar (<i>Platysamia cecropia</i>, Linn.). | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The Maple Owlet Moth (<i>Apatela Americana</i>, Harr.). 6. The Banded Maple Moth (<i>Ophiura bistriaris</i>, Hubner). 7. The Maple Leaf Cutter (<i>Orniz acerifoliella</i>, Fitch). 8. The Maple Measuring Worm (<i>Stegania pustularia</i>, Guènee). |
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The cultivation and protection of our forest trees is a subject which is, as each succeeding year rolls by, being slowly but forcibly brought to the notice of our Canadian agriculturists.

The rapid destruction of timber trees for fuel and building purposes, and the very evident effect that is being gradually produced on our climate and soil, added to the lessons that experience in other countries affords, ought certainly to attract the attention of every well-wisher to our future prosperity. Whilst the forests of Canada are justly a source of much pride and material wealth to the community, the Maples amongst all our native trees are perhaps the best known and the most highly and widely esteemed.

Admirably adapted for shade and ornamentation, whether for garden, park, or field, most excellent for fuel, exceedingly beautiful when worked up by the cabinet maker, and especially valuable for their saccharine matter, the Maples surely stand preëminent among our native Canadian forests.

It is, therefore, very desirable that we should examine and learn something of the habits and history of any insects whose depredations would affect the growth or well-being of these beautiful trees.

Glycobius

1. THE MAPLE BORER (*Clytus speciosus* Say).

Order, COLEOPTERA ; Family, CERAMBYCIDÆ.

This destructive insect belongs to a family of beetles known as the Long-horns or Capricorns, the grubs or larvæ of which are all borers, penetrating with ease the hardest timber, and causing immense devastation amongst the respective trees which they severally affect.

In consequence of their habits, which are exceedingly varied, the proceedings of the larvæ are difficult of observation, some living altogether in the main trunk of trees, while others attack the branches only, some devouring the wood, others the pith.

The number of species in this family is very large, and there is hardly a single kind of tree that is exempt from the attacks of one or other of these Borers.

The Maple Borer or *Clytus speciosus* was first observed and described in its beetle state by Mr. Thomas Say, in 1824. It is a very beautiful insect, and may readily be distinguished by its brilliant black and yellow colours, giving it much the appearance of