

by the larva of *S. concolor*. The beetles appeared from the middle of May to the middle of June; the female gnaws deeply through the bark into the wood, generally near a branch, and places an egg at the bottom of each pit; the larva is soon burrowing under the bark and into the wood; there are often several at the same point. The Aegerians appear later in June and July and place their eggs in the excrescences caused by the boring young of the beetle. I have not yet found instances in which it was clearly apparent that the young Sciapterion had made its own way into uninjured stems. This fine moth is seldom seen on the wing, but is easily obtained by gathering the stems infested by *Saperda* in May and keeping them moist for a few weeks.

*Aegeria corni*, Hy. Edw.—The trunks of the maples at Columbus are greatly disfigured by the larvæ of *Aegeria acerni*. The branches also suffer to a large extent by the action of another aegerid infesting them. The former pest is confined almost wholly to the trunks of shade trees; the latter occurs in both shade and forest trees—most numerous in the latter or perhaps in isolated trees in the fields.

The branches ranging from mere twigs to those an inch or two in diameter are found much enlarged, often at several different points, into rough barked and gnarled excrescences; these are often nearly globular, more often, however, oblong, and frequently there are openings into the centre of the stem. On cutting into the wood it is found to be mined in various directions and decaying; this often causes the branch to die or so weakens it that the winds throw it down. There may be one or more larvæ in a single excrescence.

The mature larvæ are 12 to 15 mm. long; body slender, white; the skin is transversely folded, especially in the thoracic rings, and there is a strong longitudinal substigmatal fold. The head is smooth, pale brown, with the anterior edge of the clypeus, labium and mandibles black; the thoracic shield smooth, broad and colourless; feet pale yellow; stigmata small, round, pale yellow; piliferous spots scarcely perceptible; fine, short hairs chestnut.

The larva changes to pupa in a thick, gummy cocoon, strengthened exteriorly by bits of wood and placed in cells just under the bark, with a thin shell remaining to be broken up by the pupa at the final change, the pupa skin remaining protruded.

The pupa measures 10 mm., slender, light brown, with the usual transverse denticles on the dorsal abdominal segments and a circle of