

employed for destroying the pests, among the most successful being the flooding of the meadows, rolling after the cutting of the clover, and, finally, collecting with small bags or nets.

In his second article, the eminent Mr. Villa stated the fact that, in the appendix to the work of Génè (*De quibusdam insectis Sardiniae novis aut minime cognitis*, Mem. R. Accad. Sc. Torino, Ser. I., Vol. 39, Ser. 11, Vol. I.), which had been prepared by Prof. Moretti, this species had been mentioned as among those having damaged clover. In pointing out how this insect had destroyed clover, Mr. Villa expressed the belief that an earlier attack had occurred, between the years 1834-35, in which the injuries done were similar in character to that of this species. The Station of Agricultural Entomology at Florence received notice, in June, 1879, that this insect had, in the Commune of Ferrara Erbagnana, destroyed a field of 5 ettari (about $11\frac{1}{3}$ acres) in extent. (See *Relazione intorno ai lavori della Stazione Entomologica agraria di Firenze*, by At Targioni-Tozzetti, in *Annali di Agricoltura del Ministero di Agricoltura e Commercio*, Roma, 1879.)

In the neighbourhood of Florence, besides having been found in the clover in spring, it was, nevertheless, observed in the winter among moss at the base of trees, and, though hibernating, during warm, sunny days would come forth and bask in the sun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHALCID PARASITE.

Sir,—I would like to record the occurrence of the following Chalcid parasite:—

Bred from eggs of *Ianassa lignicolor*, Walker, on oak (*Quercus alba*) forty-five examples of

CHAETOSTICHA PRETIOSA, Riley.

1879, Riley, CAN. ENT., xi., 161.

minutissimum, Packard.

1883, Pack., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xxi., 37.

The insects varied in length from .35 mm. to .65 mm. In the males the abdomen was often black banded above or largely black. They appeared during the first part of August. Bred at Woods' Holl., Mass.

HARRISON G. DYAR.