

*Pines Exempt from the Attack of D. frontalis.*—I have not, as yet, been able to find a single living example of *Dendroctonus frontalis* in the State since the fall of 1892. Thus, no opportunity has been offered to continue the experiment with the imported *Clerus formicarius* as an enemy of this species, as was intended. The sudden and apparently utter disappearance of *D. frontalis* over an area of some ten to fifteen thousand square miles, where it had occurred in such enormous and destructive numbers, is yet somewhat of a puzzle to me. What little evidence I have been able to obtain, however, points to a contagious disease, producing a widespread epidemic, as the only logical explanation of the phenomenon.

Last spring I received some pine bark from North Carolina, which had been taken from one of many pine trees that had recently died. This bark bore the unmistakable evidence of the work of *D. frontalis*, and an example of the species was found in the bark. The fact that the species is living in that section of the great pine belt would indicate that it is only a matter of time when another invasion may be expected.

*Diseases of Forest Tree Insects.*—On Dec. 25th, 1895, while cutting in a decaying beech log in search of the larva and imago of a large Buprestid, *Chalcophora campestris* (?), I found that large numbers of the larvæ and pupæ had been attacked and were completely enveloped by a white, fluffy fungous growth, resembling closely the description of Prof. Luggers' *Isaria tomicii*. It was also found that this fungus had attacked and killed other insects that infested the log, including larvæ, pupæ and adults of the common Tenebrionid, *Nyctobates pennsylvanica*, and imagoes of the Scolytid, *Platypus compositus*. Apparently the same fungus was also found in the entrance to the brood-galleries of *Xyleborus celsus*, in hickory, which were filled with a brood of living beetles. The fungus had apparently crowded back the guarding female into the secondary galleries, where it, with other examples of the brood, appeared to be hopelessly imprisoned, since they did not appear to be able to emerge through the leather-like substance of the fungus.

PTEROPHORIDÆ.—Prof. C. H. Fernald, of the Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., who recently published a valuable monograph upon the Crambidae of North America, is now engaged upon a similar work on the Pterophoridae, and would like to obtain materials from all quarters. He prefers that specimens should be sent to him pinned and spread, not in papers.