

cult to find such notices in similar books. To show that this pest is not a new one, I add two older authors taken at random.

F. W. Herbst, *Coleoptera*, vol. 7, 1797, p. 328, says: "This beetle is everywhere very common in rooms, on buds, and especially common on tulips. It destroys, as well as its relatives, collections of insects and plants. The larva lives in the houses, like the *Dermestes*, and destroys all kinds of collections of natural objects, cloths, furs, leather and victuals." The variety of *A. scrophulariæ-sutura grisea*—is described from Europe by Illiger, 1798, p. 398. F. Wiegmann, *Handbook der Zoologie*, 1832, p. 308: "The larva lives on animal matters, and is sometimes very injurious to hides."

I have ascertained this summer that the carpet bug eats of a piece of cloth consisting half of worsted, half of cotton, only the worsted threads, and left the cotton threads uninjured.

I may add some words concerning the list of the obnoxious insects introduced from Europe into America. It is, as I believe, overlooked that about three-fourths of the insects enumerated are surely not originally European insects. They were introduced into Europe from the East by the advancement and progress of culture, and in the same way by the advancement of culture from Europe to America. The same is the case with the common weeds, and some years ago, by carefully comparing the list of European weeds in Prof. Ratzeburg's work with the lists of the described American plants, I found out that two-thirds of all European weeds are common in the United States, and perhaps a part of the last third, of which I was not able to make certain. I myself was at first much surprised to find in the middle of the prairie, near the railway to St. Paul, Minn., common European weeds. I should state that I share entirely in the wishes of the inhabitants of N. America to receive and enjoy progress and advancement of culture, without the accompanying drawbacks which nature seems to have so closely united with them.

After all, I should state that it is remarkable that such pests as the Colorado beetles emigrate very exceptionally from the west to the east; so the locust tree is even now entirely free from pests in Europe, though imported a century ago and very common everywhere. There are some American insects imported into Europe which have been overlooked. *Blatta Americana* is common in all sugar refineries to Archangel, and everywhere in large cities in store-houses. *Termes flavipes* is probably also imported from this continent. *Blatta orientalis* was imported