

leaves and debris, or in the loose surface soil at the base of the trees or in the vicinity. When collecting some of these cocoons on July 19th, I found that very large numbers had already been collected and the larvæ taken out by some small animals, probably mice and moles, as there was a perfect network of small burrows under the old leaves and grass. The empty cocoons were collected into little heaps, and a very large handful could often be gathered at a single grasp.

Having been kept in a moderately warm room, some of the imagines emerged from the cocoons on December 22nd, and continued to do so almost daily until January 17th of this year. The larvæ, cocoons and imagines agreed exactly with the figures of *Nematus Erichsonii* (Hortig), in Prof. F. Riley's report to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1883.

I had noticed these larvæ on the larch trees in former years, but they were not so generally abundant, and I had not the opportunity to study them.

My father has told me that about thirty years ago the tamarack woods were entirely defoliated, and looked as though scorched by fire, and he thinks that the saw-fly larvæ were probably the cause. It was more noticeable at that time, as there were large tracts of land covered with tamarack forest that have now entirely disappeared.

Another insect has proved to be peculiarly injurious this season to young growing beans. It is a small dipterous fly, and specimens sent to Prof. Riley were determined by him as *Anthomyia angustifrons*, Mirgen (= *A. colopteni*, Riley), the larvæ of which have been hitherto known to feed upon the eggs of *Caloptenus*. During the past summer the larvæ attacked a field of golden wax beans that were planted about June 15th, and on that part of the field that was most seriously injured, at least nine-tenths of the crop was destroyed. About ten days after planting, as very few of the beans had grown to the surface of the ground, an examination was made for the cause, and it was found that nearly every bean was infected by from 1 or 2 to 20 or 25 small, long, white maggots. Some of the beans attacked had hardly sprouted, while most of them had grown from one to two inches, but being planted deep, they had scarcely reached the surface. Both the stems and seed-leaves were attacked. These larvæ were first noticed on June 25th; by the 28th many of them had pupated, and hardly a maggot could be found after July 2nd. The flies emerged