

of the destructive species are also well known in America, such as *Heliothis obsoleta*, *Cirphis unipuncta*, *Agrotis ypsilon* and *Aphis brassicae*, and many others belong to familiar genera, e. g., *Diacrisia obliqua*, a woolly-bear, which attacks a great many plants and sometimes occurs in very destructive numbers. Among the more important crops cotton suffers from a very long list of pests, including several species of boll-worms (*Earias fabia*, *E. insulana*, *Gelechia gossypiella*). The American boll-worm, *Heliothis obsoleta*, also occurs on cotton but is not destructive, preferring other plants, particularly certain of the leguminous field crops. Rice or "Paddy," the most important of all Indian crops, also suffers from a great variety of pests, of which the most important of all is *Schænobius bipunctifer*, a moth whose larva does enormous damage by boring in the stalks. It is estimated that the injuries caused by this one insect in Southern India alone amount to one hundred millions of Rupees annually. *Pachydiplosis oryzae*, a gall midge, is another very destructive enemy of rice. Two of the other pests of rice are not insects but crustaceans, a land crab, *Paratelphusa hydrodromus*, and a Phyllopod, *Apus cancriformis*. Wheat and oats are both attacked by the common Army-worm (*Cirphis unipuncta*) and other species of *Cirphis*, but the most important pest of wheat seems to be a termite (*Microtermes anandi*), which destroys seedlings and sometimes also plants that are coming into ear.

Of the numerous fruit-trees, mangos are among the most widely grown and the most extensively attacked by insects. No less than 57 species attack the various parts of this tree. The principal enemies of the fruits are weevils of the genus *Cryptorhynchus* and three species of fruit-flies, *Chaetodacus* spp., this genus being the one to which most of the fruit-flies of the region belong. The general question of the control of fruit-flies is taken up at some length under the discussion of insects affecting the peach.

On account of the fact that agriculture in India is practised chiefly by the natives whose superstitious beliefs and utter ignorance of the life-histories of insects are deep-rooted and difficult to overcome, the methods of controlling insect pests must needs be of the simplest character. Hence we find that the use of in-