

as wide as high. It passes through its transformations in one year, and during the months of June and July the beetles may be seen basking on the trees in the sunshine. The perfect beetle is greenish black above and presents the appearance of burnished copper beneath. It flies during the day time and is very lively, taking wing readily when alarmed. Besides the apple it infests various forest trees, swarming on fallen trees and cord-wood piled in the woods. The same remedies apply to this as to the last species, but require a more general application.

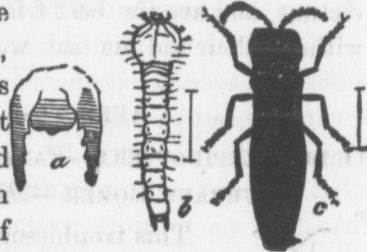


Chrysobothris femorata.—
— a larva; b pupa; c head of
— larva; d perfect beetle.

AFFECTING THE RASPBERRY.

ORDER COLEOPTERA.—FAMILY CERAMBYCIDÆ—THE RASPBERRY CANE GIRDLER—*Oberea tripunctata*, FABR.

The natural home of this beetle is among the wild raspberries, where abundant evidence of its work may be seen. The perfect insect is a narrow, elongated beetle, not quite half an inch in length. With the exception of the neck and breast, which are yellow, it is entirely of a deep



Oberea tripunctata.—a head of
larva; b larva; c beetle magnified.

black color, and there are three small black dots on the top of the neck, from which it takes its specific name. The beetles leave the canes in June, and by the end of the month the females commence depositing their eggs. Mr. Bethune, who was the first to describe the operation, says: "The parent insect begins by cutting with its jaws a series of small punctures, side by side around the cane, six or seven inches from the top. As soon as the first row is completed, it turns round, and facing the other way, cuts a second row, measuring the length of its own body. These two girdles being completed, it makes a