

Where permitted to continue their depredations undisturbed, they weaken and injure, and occasionally destroy the trees attacked. They affect chiefly the under side of the branches and twigs.

REMEDIES.

The branches of the infested trees may be vigorously rubbed with a stiff brush or broom, which will dislodge many of the insects, and then coated with a strong alkaline wash made by melting either soft or hard soap and diluting it to the consistence of paint with a strong solution of washing soda; or they may be destroyed with an emulsion of coal oil made by agitating vigorously and for a considerable time one pint of coal oil with an equal quantity of milk, until the mixture assumes a creamy appearance, when it should be diluted with about ten times its bulk of water and applied with a brush or syringe.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA OF HEMARIS TENUIS, Gr.

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Head light green, around which is a ring of bright fine yellow granulations. Body light green whitish at the dorsal region; a whitish subdorsal line on each side running from caudal horn to third segment, also a dorsal green line running from caudal horn to 3rd segment, where they both become indistinct. Under side and legs chocolate brown, prolegs black, with a narrow white band near base. Caudal horn thin, slightly curved forward, flanked at base with bright yellow. Stigmata on first, and from third to tenth segments, dark blue. Length about two inches. Larva finely granulated with white. It is found from middle of June to end of July. Of these, some of the earliest larvæ will, after pupating, hatch within about two weeks, (the balance staying over till next spring) which will deposit their eggs and also grow to maturity towards the latter part of September; so that the larvæ may be found almost continually from June to October. The eggs are small, round and green, and hatch in about ten days; they are found on the under side of the leaves of *Symphoricarpus*, *Lonicera* (different species), and *Triosteum perfoliatum*, its food plants. The color of the larvæ of this latter brood varies considerably, some being a reddish brown with a slight purple tint, the head sometimes being yellow like the ring around it, sometimes brown; others when young are green above and black below, with a black head; others again have the normal color and other characteristics.