

*A Maple Twig Borer* (———) was one of the commonest shade tree pests in West Virginia during the past spring. It attracted general attention in all parts of the State, and was the cause of extensive correspondence in answer to inquiries. It is the larva of a moth that bores in the tips of the young, growing twigs of all species of *Acer*. So common was the injury by it that large trees presented the appearance, in June, of having suffered from a severe frost. It occurred in all the life zones of the State, from the Upper Austral to the Canadian. It makes its appearance soon after the leaves appear in the spring, and continues operations until about the middle of May, the moth emerging in June.

*Oyster-Shell Bark-Louse on Pennsylvania Maple*.—In May, 1896, I observed, while in the Canadian Zone of the State, that some of the small trees, and twigs on other trees of this maple, were out in leaf far in advance of other examples of the same species, the former being in fruit, while the latter had just commenced to flower. This was found to be due to the influence of the Oyster-Shell Bark-Louse, which occurred on all of the early fruiting twigs in great numbers.

*The Locust Leaf Beetle (Odontota dorsalis)*.—This beetle is again common and destructive to the yellow or black locust leaves over the greater part of the State, it being destructive this year in localities which heretofore have been exempt. This beetle has been observed by me feeding on the leaves of white oak, beech, birch, hawthorn, and apple, thus indicating the possibility of its changing its normal habits and becoming destructive to the foliage of other trees, including the more valuable fruit trees.

*A Remarkable Injury to the Leaves of Forest Trees by an Unknown Insect*.—Last fall, while collecting in and near the western border of the Transition Life Zone, or what is known as Laurel Hill and Cheat Mountain, I observed that the leaves of all kinds of forest trees were literally riddled with holes of various sizes, as if they had been caused by hail when the leaves were young. This condition extended for a distance of four or five miles along the summit of the mountain and down the western slope to what appears to be the line separating the Upper Austral and Transition Life Zones. No trace or evidence could be found at the time to indicate what insect was to blame for this remarkable condition. The region has been frequently visited this spring and summer, and while the