

not reckon any benefit from black spot control, which is even a more important problem, leaving that to the plant pathologists. We conducted the experiment to show that when the weather is fine and black spot not present that spray is not wasted on trees, but that a man pays for his entire four or five applications of spray which the plant pathologists recommend to keep black spot off the various varieties in Nova Scotia from two to three times over by controlling three groups of insects: the Fruit worms, the Bud-moths and the Codling Moth, which are present in every orchard and in every year in the Annapolis Valley, often in greater quantities than in our experimental orchard.

JUNE COLLECTING IN MAINE.—(COLEOPTERA).

BY C. A. FROST, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

June 17th, 1912, found me in the pleasant little village of South Paris, Maine, which is situated on the Little Androscoggin River in the County of Oxford, formerly famous for its bears. The general elevation of the village is about 350 feet above sea level, and the highest point near there is Streaked Mountain about 1700 feet.

This was the second season I had been able to collect in this place, and as I had confined my investigations to the higher land and the hills in 1910, this year I collected along the river and devoted considerable time to the numerous lumber yards in the village. The most remarkable collecting I have ever experienced was enjoyed in the yard of the Mason Manufacturing Company, which contained huge piles of white pine boards and rapidly diminishing tiers of short logs, mostly white and red (Norway) pine. There were also long piles of slabs, the composition of which showed that spruce, fir, hemlock, and several species of hard woods were used in the establishment.

Between the river and the yard on the east is a thick stand of young white pines, which extends also a short distance on the north side and forms an enclosed angle into which the afternoon sun beats with tropical fury. In this corner the logs, the tree trunks, along the edge of the woods, a pile of empty packing cases, and the sides of several small buildings, provided resting places for hundreds of wood-boring Coleoptera. *Chalcophora virginiensis* and