

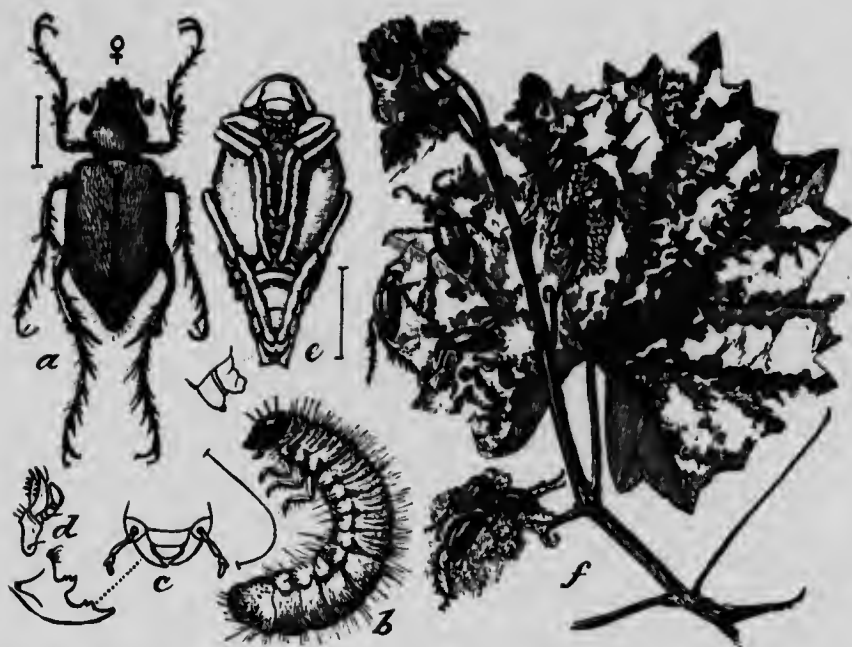


Fig. 52. Rose Chafer (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*); a, beetle; b, larva; c and d, mouth parts of same; e, pupa; f, injury to leaves and blossoms with beetles, natural size, at work (after Marlatt, U. S. Dept. Agriculture).

The beetle is of a dull yellowish brown color, half an inch long with very long, spiny legs, from which it gets its scientific name. It is a difficult creature to do anything with, as Paris green has little or no effect upon it. In gardens the best plan is to destroy the insect by hand-picking, or by jarring from the plants into pans containing a little coal oil; this should be done in the morning and evening when the beetles are not so lively as in the heat of the day. The breeding places, if they can be discovered, should be plowed up and planted with some crop. In any case no pastures should be allowed to remain long in grass, but should be treated in a regular rotation of crops as in the case of other fields; if let alone they gradually become the homes of May beetles or "June-bugs," wire-worms, and other destructive insects.

THE SPOTTED PELIDNOTA (*Pelidnota punctata*), Fig. 53. A third and very much larger beetle is to be numbered among the insects attacking the vine; it is a handsome creature, about an inch and a half in length, oval in shape, and very convex above. The head is black, the thorax somewhat bronzed, and the wing-covers clay-yellow with three black spots on each side; the under surface is dark metallic green. These beetles may be found upon the vines eating the foliage during July and August; they belong to the same family as the Rose-chafer and the May-