

The beech, the dogwood (*Cornus florida*), the hickories, the hornbeam, willows and poplars are suffering more or less from the attacks of this class of bark-borers. These insects are, however, attacked by Braconid and other enemies that may tend to keep them in check; yet, notwithstanding this fact, they must be considered as among the most dangerous enemies of trees.

*Sassafras and Sumac Twig Girdlers.*—The injury to twigs and branches of sassafras and sumac by Cerambycid twig-girdlers has been on the increase for some years in our State, as is a similar trouble affecting the dogwood. I was fortunate enough to find the beetle that is to blame for the interesting double girdles so common on sassafras, which proved to be *Oberea ruficollis*.

*Brenthid Injuries to Rock-Oak Logs.*—An interesting observation was made with reference to injuries by *Eupsalis minuta* to rock-oak (*Quercus prinus*) logs from which the bark had been removed for tanbark. It was found that the logs bearing the mark of the axe, where they were girdled in the process of removing the bark, were infested with this destructive pin-hole borer, the eggs having been deposited in the axe wounds. Logs that were not injured by the axe were not infested. Since the peeled logs are often left in the forest for a year or more before they are converted into lumber, it is quite important that the sapwood should be injured as little as possible during the process of removing the bark. If the logs are not thus injured they may remain sound and make good lumber for several years after the tree is felled, but if injured as mentioned, the wood may be literally ruined by the Brenthid within one or two years after the bark is removed.

A Brenthid larva that appears to be quite different from that of *E. minuta* was recently found boring in the heartwood of a hickory tree, and the characteristic mines of Brenthid larvæ have also been observed in the heartwood of wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*) and other trees.

*Hickory Nut Phylloxera.*—On December 15th, 1895, I found a large hickory tree which presented quite a striking appearance. The nuts, of which it was very full, had not fallen, and upon closer examination it was noticed that they had assumed a curious abnormal growth, which was found to be the work of a Phylloxera. This is probably the work of *Phylloxera caryæcaulis* or a nearly allied species (mentioned in Illinois Agr. Report, 1878, page 160).