

in the soil, also that the use of organic manure and especially compost should be avoided.

From these two accounts it is evident that *Popilia japonica* is regarded as a pest in Japan. It was probably introduced into New Jersey in the larval stage in the soil around iris roots imported from that country. Japanese iris roots were first planted in the nursery where the infestation occurred about six years ago, and there have been two or three plantings of similar stock since that time. Azaleas imported from Japan have also been planted in this block but not previous to two years ago. Judging from the number of beetles observed, the insects must have been present more than two years. That it was not noticed sooner is due to the fact that its feeding is largely confined to weeds as has been stated. Its rate of dispersal is apparently very slow, as at the present time its feeding in the nursery is confined largely to that part where it apparently originated, and in the weeds outside of the nursery along the road it has not extended more than a few hundred yards. The fact that its rate of dispersal is slow is fortunate since if it became widely distributed it might become a serious pest on plants of the family *Polygonaceæ* such as buckwheat, and of the family *Vitaceæ*, such as grapes and perhaps on plants of other families such as cherry, etc.

While the Japanese account states that this insect infests leguminous plants, it is interesting to note that these plants remained uninfested although other plants in their midst were badly eaten, as has been mentioned above. The infestation in New Jersey is under careful observation: infested weeds and nursery plants are being treated with arsenic supplemented by hand picking. In this connection, it is interesting to note that where *Ampelopsis* was sprayed with arsenate of lead, the plants were practically free from the beetles, although previous to the spraying they were badly infested. No dead beetles were observed on the ground under the sprayed plants, but after careful observation it was found that some of both sexes had burrowed several inches into the soil under the infested plants. These beetles were very sluggish and had apparently been affected by the poison.

The beetle can be recognized from the following brief description: It measures a little less than one-half inch in length