

a little observation. I have found a species of grass worked in by another species of an allied insect, but the manner of work is so different as to be unmistakable. *Isosoma elymi* makes a cavity on the inside of *Elymus Canadensis* that is more nearly like that made by *I. tritici* in the wheat, but they differ somewhat.

In the fields I have found specimens of *E. Allynii* emerged from the pupa skin, but still inside the cavity of the stem; others with the hole by which they expected to emerge gnawed so that they could almost get out, and they still there with the body partly protruding, and others when they had gone, the clean cut hole indicating where they had obtained their freedom. I have bred many specimens from the straws after they had been collected, and the conditions were the same as those in the field, the inside of the stems in all cases being examined before putting them into the breeding jar.

From these facts I do not see how I could avoid the conclusion that *Eupelmus Allynii* was a parasite on the two species of *Isosoma*. I may say that my breeding jar in the case of such small insects is a jelly dish, where there is no chance for anything outside to get in.

GALERUCA XANTHOMELAENA, SCHRANK.

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I visited Flushing, L. I., July 8th, to examine the insect reported to be infesting the noble old English elms which adorn the principal streets of that village. Three weeks ago these trees were in luxuriant foliage; they have now the appearance as if they had been scorched by fire. I discovered them to be attacked with a countless host of the larvae of this beetle. The American elm and other indigenous trees have thus far escaped, but it is not improbable, as this beetle is double brooded, that the numerous larvae will from the force of circumstance attack them. The eggs are laid in clusters along the veins of the leaves, on their under sides. The larvae, as soon as hatched out, begin to devour the leaves, which they render lace-like, and when full fed they do not undergo transformation by fastening themselves to the surface of the leaves, as is the habit with other species, and as I have seen recorded of this, but transform within the crevices of the bark. At this time, July 8th, the trunks of the trees are covered with the larvae seeking places to transform, and there is