

group of Ichneumonids—the Tryphoninae. The head is black except in the male, in which the facial region is yellow. The antennae, which are long and 34-jointed, are black, as also is the rest of the body of the insect. The first and middle pairs of legs are uniformly coloured yellowish brown. The basal joints of the third pair of legs are resinous brown, the tip of the third (femoral) joint being black, the rest of the leg from about the middle of the fourth (tibial) joint is also black. Its length is 9.5 mm. (about  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.) and the breadth across the wings is 17 mm. (almost  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.).

*Dipterous Larva.*—Two specimens of the larva of a species of Dipteron were obtained from the larvæ of *N. crichsoni*. As no mature insects of this parasite were obtained it is extremely difficult on account of our scanty knowledge of the larvæ of Diptera to identify even the genus. I believe, however, that they are Tachinidæ belonging to the sub-family Sarcophaginae. They appeared to be mature and measured 10 mm. in length.

*Remedial and Preventive Methods.*—In combating a pest of this nature, where large areas of mature trees, growing chiefly on mountain and fell sides that are difficult of access, are attacked, we are faced with enormous difficulties. In the first place many of the methods usually suggested against such insects, although they may be suitable for isolated trees of an ornamental character or small groups of trees, if they are not quite impracticable on a large scale, entail a greater expense in their execution than the value of the timber will allow.

It was found that the method of burning the litter and turf which surrounds the bases of the trees and contains the cocoons though very efficacious was much too costly, even where the plantation was fairly accessible.

The plan of jarring the trees suggested by Packard is not to be recommended as I have already mentioned, unless the larvæ be caught in outstretched sheets beneath the trees and subsequently burnt.

Where plantations of young trees are attacked it is easier to take active measures. Spraying with arsenite of copper is effectual and has the advantage of being cheap. A pound of arsenite of copper is dissolved in 150 gallons of water; from 4 to 6 quarts of flour are mixed with the solution to make it more adhesive to the foliage, the flour being put into the