

infested by white ants, but as far as I know, no destruction of plants has been observed. I was very much interested by the information from Mr. F. W. Putnam that in a garden in Irwing street living maples were largely infested by white ants. The evidence of the truth of this information was apparent by the first glance at the trees. They were three in number, some few yards separated, more than 60 feet high, two feet diameter at base, and apparently in good condition, except that the bark was in certain places affected or split. Those places had somewhat the appearance of the well-known winter splits of the bark of trees. In removing parts of the bark, directly living white ants, workers and a few soldiers, were found, collected, and proved to belong to *T. flavipes*. Closer observation showed that small open gangs, covered outside by the loose bark, ran along the tree to a height of 30 feet or more. There were on this estate no old rotten stumps, but some of the adjacent uninhabited estates contained them, where probably the nest may be found; nevertheless the whole estate was so overrun by white ants that they had made along the fence a long track covered with the hard clay-like mud with which they usually fill the eaten parts. As the boards of the fence were thin, it was perhaps judged safer to build the canal outside instead of on the interior of the boards. The house, a framehouse, about 10 years old, the stables and the wooden sheds were entirely intact. The estate near to it seemed to be entirely free of the pest. The foliage of the infested trees looked very remarkable. Mr. Sereno Watson, the curator of the Cambridge Herbarium, was at first at loss to determine the leaves; the size, the shape and the venation would not agree with any known species. But when he saw the tree, he was directly sure that it was only the common *Acer rubrum*. Some fresh shoots near the base of the tree had unmistakably the leaves of the common red maple. All the other leaves were very small, mostly not more than two inches broad, the midian lobe often short, sometimes blunt and not longer than the side lobes; the ribs below were about yellowish and decidedly less dark than on the red maple. The owner of the estate had for ten years not observed any change in the foliage of the trees. During the last winter the upper part of one tree, some 20 feet, broke down in a gale, and proved to be not infested by white ants. Now it was considered safe to fell the whole tree. The bark was, in the place where the gangs went up along the tree, extensively bored and hollowed by the white ants. The wood itself was only two feet above the ground, filled with the common white ant holes and gangs, but no