

NOTE ON CHALCOGRAPHA SCALARIS, LeCONTE.

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I may give an addition to my note (June, No. 6, p. 120, 1884). During the last seventeen years this beetle has never been rare in Cambridge, Mass., but never so overwhelmingly common as this year. As this elegant beetle was the first I had collected here in October, 1867, it had become my pet, and I paid some attention to it every year. This year it was very common on a long board fence in Ware St., which I have to pass four times every day. The fence surrounds a large garden with many elm trees near. When I heard that the beetle had been very destructive to elm trees in some places on the north side of the College grounds, and that it had nearly denuded some trees in Sommerville, I gave closer attention to it. Till June the leaves of the elms in Ware St. were comparatively uninjured. Then appeared the second brood of larvæ, and very soon the leaves were honeycombed with more or less round holes, and turned yellow prematurely. The larvæ were first described by Harris, *Injur. Ins.*, 1841, and the same repeated in all following editions; the edition of 1862 gives a figure of the larva and beetles. A new and fuller description of the egg, larva and pupa is given by Dr. A. S. Packard, *Insects Injurious to Forest and Shade Trees*, 1881, p. 126. Harris says, *Injurious Insects*, 1862, p. 133, these beetles inhabit the linden and the elm. A. Fitch, *Report V.*, p. 842, records them as injurious to the elm; common also upon willows. Packard, 1881, observed them very abundant at Brunswick, Maine. The numerous linden trees in the campus of Bowdoin College were infested to such a degree that nearly every tree, and in some cases nearly every leaf of a tree, was infested by the grubs. Packard, in Maine, had taken the beetle in coitu on the alder, where it is more common. I find no enemies mentioned, but I observed myself in August a nymph of *Podarcys spinosus*, after Mr. Uhler's determination, running after a young larva and spearing it dexterously through the anus. When I took both in a small box, they separated directly, but in opening the box ten minutes later, I found the larva again safely speared. The distribution of *C. scalaris* is very large; the Museum contains the imago and larva from the Saskatchewan River, Brit. Am., and from Lake Superior. It goes down through the Eastern and Middle States to Louisiana and Mexico, to Costa Rica (of Suffrian *Stett. Ent. Zeit.* 1858, p. 256). Westerly, Rogers (*Proc. Ac. N. S. Phil.*, vol. 8, p. 32) quotes Nebraska.