

to extricate itself, when assistance was rendered by enlarging the orifice. It was laid in a paper box for hatching; a few days afterwards many minute ichneumons were observed resting upon the wall near the box; on examination they were found to be escaping through minute holes in the pupa, which would barely admit a No. 3 Entomological pin. Fifteen of these perforations were counted in this pupa. I presume that the larva of the *Cossus* is pursued in its burrows by the parent parasite. If so, it is curious that the *Cossus* pupa is not killed by the parasites until it has worked itself up to the mouth of the tunnel, thus allowing the ichneumon flies to escape outside.

October 14th, we visited the trees which were known to be inhabited by the *Cossus*, for the purpose of obtaining caterpillars in the different stages of growth. A section of a tree measuring nearly four feet in length was taken, and from it six caterpillars were secured, two of which were occupying pupal cells preparatory to transformation. Judging from the difference in the development of the caterpillars taken at this time, it would seem as if it would require at least two years for their maturity.

While thus far the Center locality has proved to be the chief home of this *Cossus*, it will undoubtedly be found elsewhere wherever the *Populus tremuloides* is found. Several pupa cases of this species have been found in the corporate limits of Albany. Usually trees of less than one foot in diameter are attacked, although in one instance a pupa case was found in a tree measuring sixteen inches in diameter.

The larva, taken October 14th from its burrows, is 45 mil. in length, of a pale flesh color. It is a little broader anteriorly. The prothoracic segment is blackish brown above, the dark color edged with a dirty orange shading. The head is mahogany brown, shining, slightly roughened. The mandibles are black, with three strong teeth. The surface of the head gives rise here and there to single scattered hairs. The antennæ are three-jointed; the second joint gives rise to a single long hair. The 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th abdominal segments are provided with false feet. The segments are marked with a lateral row of brown dots above the reddish stigmata, and there is a row of similar dots, two to a segment, on each side of the dorsal line. These dots give rise to single pale hairs. The larva moves with freedom either backward or forward. The burrows which it excavates are about 15 millimetres in width, and terminate in the pupating cell, which is about 40 mil. in length, smooth; the extremity towards the opening is closed by a wad of finer and then coarser filings