

the wing cases join the thorax. The transparent gauzy wings, which are concealed when not in flight under the wing cases, are dark brown. The under side of the beetle is of a dark green shade, with a metallic lustre and downy about the middle, with fine brownish hairs; legs dark shining green.

It appears with us during July and August, and is moderately active during the day time, flying about from vine to vine with a heavy awkward flight and loud buzzing noise. After pairing, the female deposits her eggs in rotten wood, on which the grub, when hatched, feeds; the decaying stumps and exposed roots of different trees are usually selected for this purpose. Mr. Riley, of St. Louis, Mo., was the first to describe this larva, and we quote his description as given in the *American Entomologist*, vol. 2, p. 295:

“It is a large, clumsy grub, bearing a close resemblance to the common white grub of our meadows, and differs from that species principally in having the skin more polished and of a purer white color, and in the distinct heart-shaped swelling above the anus, fig. 24, *d*. Towards the latter part of June we have found this larva (fig. 24, *a*), in common with the pupa (*b*), in rotten stumps and roots of the pear. In preparing for the pupa state the larva forms a rather unsubstantial cocoon of its own excrement, mixed with the surrounding wood. The pupa state lasts but from eight to ten days, and the beetle (*c*) is found on our vines during the months of July, August and September. It is not yet known how long a time is required for the development of the larva, but from analogy we may infer that the insect lives in that state upwards of three years.”

In the figure, *e* shows the antenna of the larva, and *f* one of the legs—both magnified.

This insect in our Dominion is confined mainly to the province of Ontario, and prevails most in the western section. We are not aware of its having been found at all in Quebec. It is common in most of the Western and Eastern States. Should it become sufficiently numerous in any section to excite alarm, it may readily be checked by hand picking; the insect being heavy and clumsy in its movements, may be easily captured and destroyed.

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