

chiefly during the night and hide in the day time among the roots and stalks of the plants. When full grown the larva spins a small cocoon, which is usually placed a little below the surface of the ground, in which it changes to a chrysalis; about three weeks later the beetle escapes. From observations which have been made on this insect at the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, the average period required from the time of the depositing of the egg to the escape of the mature beetle is three and one-third months, hence in most localities there will be two broods during the summer. Mr. A. H. Kilman, one of our members residing in Ridgeway, was the first to report the occurrence of this pest in Ontario, which he says was wafted to our shores by prevailing east winds, about the 10th of August last. On this date the beetles appeared on the opposite side of Lake Erie, in Buffalo, in such multitudes that thousands of them were crushed on the pavements by the feet of passers by. Mr. Kilman says: "I picked them from the fences and sidewalks, and found them in the grass in my lawn; I am of opinion that they will go into winter quarters here and open up a lively campaign in the spring. Whatever the sequel may show, I fear these invaders will prove of better staying qualities than those who crossed the border in '66, and turned to the right about at Ridgeway because Canada was not the 'clover patch' they were looking for."

As the larvæ will be found most numerous in the latter part of May or early in June, it is recommended that the clover should be heavily rolled at that time for the purpose of destroying them. If badly infested fields were ploughed about this period, the destruction of the insects would be still more certain.

Early in the summer alarming accounts were received of another insect injuring the maple trees, especially the shade trees on streets and avenues. This was a species of Coccus or bark-louse, *Pulvinaria innumerabilis*, which forms brown scales on the branches, from under one end of which there protrudes a cotton-like substance, forming a tuft about four times as large as the scale in which the eggs of the insect are lodged. In a short time there issues from this egg-nest a multitude of minute yellowish white lice which distribute themselves over the branches, and locating on the succulent portions, pierce the tender bark with their sharp beaks and subsist upon the sap. These young lice soon become stationary, gradually increase in size