the following ed to increase ations of the es, for in this lete metamorh they detach red, the body the enormous to vegetation, little positive from one tree em for years. s eggs, a very ear my house. oung shoots a species seems investigation fire, together

fferent trees, , cherry, and



case. If a s four times young larvæ

ere are some is from the ica, that the mic arts; itis of French r and mixed ie colouring r cochineal. he purchase ly, and this ck-lac when en removed ip-lac when thin laminæ 1 (C. cacti), exico where the express tries of the ke a pound id exported 1870 was 2lb, valued into other nyone who bout 1830,

and after the failure of the grape in 1850, became the principal article of export. In 1870 the exports reached 6,000,000th, worth on the spot \$3,200,000. In 1844 the French succeeded in introducing it into Algeria, and the Dutch have introduced it into Java.

The literature on this family is most meagre, and, in fact, until Prof. Comstock published his article in the United States Department of Agriculture Report of 1880, nothing systematic of any consequence had been done. This gentleman is making a thorough investigation of this difficult but interesting subject, and as it is necessary to have a large series of specimens, it is in the hands of everyone to assist him, for if any person who noticed a plant infested by these insects were to send a note and specimens to him I am sure he would be glad to receive them, and they might possibly do much good by putting into the hands of a specialist, species unknown to science, upon which he would experiment in the same careful and thorough manner which is so manifest in all his work. It is satisfactory to know that after a great number of experiments, Prof. Comstock has found that, for all these insects the most effectual remedy is that very economical one—common soap.