

ing region. Cotton is more abundantly grown immediately west of the city of Shanghai, and rice in the back country. The tea districts are still further westward in the hill country. Another great tea region lies back of Hong Kong.

The scale insects found on the citrus trees were mostly common species, now cosmopolitan, such as the *Parlatoria ziziphi* and *Pergandei*, and the two *Mytilaspis* species, *M. Gloveri* and *M. citricola*. All of these were very rare, usually but one or two examples being found.

In regard to the climate of the region described, it may be said to be characterized by excessive moisture from the early spring to past mid-summer, accompanied with very high temperature during July and August, 100° F. for several days not being uncommon. In autumn the prevailing conditions are bright days and dry weather, and the winter temperature may fall to 12° F. or lower. Scale insects, as noted, are killed out, with the exception of a few species, by this excessive moisture and high temperature.

The region to the north, extending to the mountains above Peking and connecting with the great Gobi desert, is much drier, the rains all coming in the spring and early summer, and a long period of six or seven months following, from September to February or March, with no rain, every day bright, sunny and dry, except for occasional dust storms from the desert. In this northern region it is very cold in winter.

The only scale insect which seems to thrive in central China, from Shanghai westward to the Grand Canal, is one of the *Ceroplastes*, probably *Ceroplastes rubens*. This species of wax scale occurs all through this region, and is especially abundant on the holly, sometimes absolutely covering this plant, leaf and branch. It occurs scatteringly also on many other plants. Climatic conditions do not check this scale insect, which is kept down somewhat, however, by predaceous ladybirds, especially the *Chilocorus similis*, which was always with it in numbers and feeds on the larval scales.

Other insect damage was very little in evidence. Not being a specialist in Coleoptera, I was not fitted to make collections of injurious beetles, but in going through the mulberry groves, peach orchards, etc., there certainly was no evidence of serious insect damage. In other words, I did not see any evidence of the work of borers in mulberry or peach. In the case of the mulberry the trees were wonderfully healthy, covered with an enormous crop of the second growth of leaves. The Chinese at the time of my trip