ovipositor, and during this latter movement the anal cerci tremble slightly. Two operations, including both drilling and oviposition, which were timed, took six and a half and five and a half minutes respectively. As soon as one egg is laid, the female proceeds to attack the bark again in a new place at a very short remove from and above the other, and uses the bits of bark torn off to conceal the opening of the hole below, fastening them in place by the aid of its "molasses," so that when it hardens it presents the rough appearance one always sees at the entrance; but if these are removed the opening of the hole will be found clean and splinterless. The insect bores but two or three holes at a time and after a delay returns to the same spot to renew operations, meanwhile leaving the uppermost unplugged, although those below are often revisited in the pauses of oviposition to spread more fluid on the other This explains why completed drills. the uppermost drill of a series is often found unclosed at the opening, the insect having perhaps been frightened away altogether before the entire completion of her task.

The egg-holes are drilled at an average

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.-V.*

BY SAMUEL HENSHAW.

MINOR ENTOMOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.—GARDEN AND FOREST, Vol. III (1890), contains the following notes and articles:—

of 1.1 mm. apart and are 0.4 mm. in diameter at the entrance. The harder outer portion of the stem of the raspberry is first bored through almost vertically but a little downward, while in the pith the drills incline downward in a slight curve (just that of the egg), the general trend of the deeper portion being at angles varying from 135° to 170° but averaging about 145° to the trend of the initial portion.

The eggs are nearly cylindrical, tapering slightly and well rounded at the ends, both ends alike in this respect, 2.65 mm. long and 0.55 mm. broad, the top end, occupying a length of twofifteenths of the whole, covered with little crowded papillae which diminish in size away from the tip, and where they fade the surface becomes studded with lozenge shaped depressions 0.017 mm. long and half as wide When first laid the eggs are of a uniform very pale green, but later become brownish amber or pale brassy, but with a pale brownish yellow layer at the lower The eggs are extruded cap-end hindmost.

This insect seems to prefer to eat the harder parts, the ribs and veins, of leaves.

^{*} For Nos. 1-IV, see Vol. 6.

Smith, J. B. A new elm insect. Zeuzera pyrina. p. 30-31, f. 6.

Pearson, A. W. and Editor. The rose beetle [Macrodactylus subspinosus]. p. 44-45.

Lintner, J. A. Late experience with insects injurious to orchard and garden. p. 70-71.

Smith, J. B. An enemy [Botis nelumbialis] to the Egyptian lotus. p. 88, f. 18-19.

- Goff, E. S. Protection against the striped cucumber beetle. [Diabrotica vittata]. p. 90, 92, f. 21.
- Massey, W. F. The striped cucumber beetle. [Diabrotica vittata]. p. 129.
- Editorial. Legislation against the gypsy moth [Ocneria dispar]. p. 150.
- Jack, J. G. A newly imported rose saw-fly (*Emphytus cinctus*, L.). p. 151-152.
- Jack, J. G. The comparative liability of trees to disease. p. 176-178.
- Smith, J. B. Insecticides for window plants. p. 192.
- Jack, J. G. State control of the gypsy moth. [Ocneria dispar]. p. 277-278.
- Veitch, A. and Smith, J. B. The chrysan-themum fly. [Eristalis tenan]. p. 326.
- Smith, J. B. An experience with rose-bugs.

 [Macrodactylus subspinosus.] p. 343344.
- Jack, J. G. Diseases of chrysanthemums caused by insects. [Cicadula quadrilineata, Lygus lineolaris, Lygaeus (= Poecilocapsus] lineatus, Triphleps insidiosus, Plagiognathus obscurus, Phytomyza chrysanthemi, Eristalis tenax].

 p. 439-440, f. 55.
- Smith, J. B. A new enemy [Cryptorhyn-chus lapathi] of willows. p. 451.
- A. and Editor. Insect enemies [Alypia octomaculata] of Ampelopsis. p. 471.
- Weed, C. M. The white pine louse. [Lachnus strobi]. p. 488, f. 60-62.
- Phono. Enemies of the grape vine. p. 547.
- Smith, J. B. The black peach Aphis. [Aphis persicae niger]. p. 548, f. 70-72.
- Smith, J. B. Notes on the plum Curculio. [Conotrachelus nenuphar]. p. 560.
- Weed, C. M. The spotted willow-twig Aphis. [Melanoxanthus salicis]. p. 632, f. 83-85.
- Vol. IV (1891) contains the following:-

- Treat, Mary. The pines at Christmas-time. [Notes on Lophyrus abbotii and Retinia frustrana]. p. 14.
- Smith, J. B. A winter campaign against insects. p. 42.
- Treat, Mary. Insect enemies [Tomicus calligraphus, Chalcophora virginiensis, C. liberta, Monohammus confusor] of the pitch pine. p. 62-63.
- Jack, J. G. An insect pest [Isosoma orchidearum] of Cattleyas. p. 99-100, f. 21.
- Jack, J. G. Can the gypsy moth [Ocneria dispar] be exterminated? p. 111-112.
- Fernow, B. E. Insect lime for the gypsy moth. [Ocneria dispar]. p. 142-143.
- Smith, J. B. Insect lime. p. 153.
- Jack, J. G. Notes on some insects [Gossy-paria ulmi, Orgyia leucostigma, Hy-phantria cunea, Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis, Ocneria dispar] and insect remedies. p. 184, 186.
- Fernow, B. E. Insect lime, nevertheless. p. 202-203.
- Smith, J. B. An oak scale [Asterodiaspis quercicola]. p. 243, f. 43.
- Hoskins, T. N. The abuse of insecticides. p. 247.
- Anon. [Diplosis pyrivora]. p. 276.
- Jack, J. G. Weevils [Bruchidae] in leguminous tree-seeds. p. 280-281, f. 49.
- Robbins, M. C. A struggle with the webworm [Hyphantria cunea]. p. 291-292.
- Anon. [Macrodactylus subspinosus]. p. 312. Anon. [Phorodon humuli]. p. 312.
- Robbins, M. C. The rose-chafer. [Macro-dactylus subspinosus]. p. 338-340.
- Pearson, A. W. Experience with the rosebug [Macrodactylus subspinosus] in 1891. p. 415-416.
- Taplin, W. H. Insecticides for greenhouse plants. p. 452.
- Jack, J. G. A clematis borer [Acalthoe caudata]. p. 496, f. 77.
- Riley, C. V. A new herbarium pest. [Car-phoxera ptelearia]. 543-544, f. 84-85.

















Submit your manuscripts at http://www.hindawi.com























