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cent years a deadly enemy of many trees known
as the leopard moth. It became established in
America about 1882, and has already caused much
injury in the vicinity of New York City and
Boston. The large, white, blue-marked moths
are abroad from early June till December. The
eggs are deposited in the crevices of the bark, and
the young boring caterpillars operate at first in
the twigs, later in the larger branches, and not
infrequently in the trunk. The work of this pest
in branches is very characteristic, since its gal-
leries frequently weaken them in such a manner
as to cause a break four to ten feet from the top.
Sometimes a caterpillar will nearly girdle a tree.
Invariably there is a small, circular opening from
which borings are thrust out in peculiar, rounded,
web-bound pellets. This pernicious insect has
been recorded as attacking eighty-three species
of trees and shrubs. There is no better method of
controlling it than cutting off and burning in-
fested limbs, and destroying the caterpillars in the
larger branches or trunks by the use of a flexible
wire or by the injection of carbon bisulphide and
sealing the orifice with grafting wax, putty, or
soap. An ordinary machinist's oil can will
greatly facilitate work with this insecticide.

The hickory bark borer, deadly enemy of a
valuable forest and shade tree, has destroyed
thousands of magnificent trees in the central
part of New York State, and is now killing many
hickories in the Hudson Valley, especially in the
vicinity of New York City. The small, brown or
black beetles, only about 1 inch long, appear
from the last of June to the last of July, and
bore into young twigs, terminal buds, and green
nuts, frequently causing the wilting of leaves and
the death of twigs. They also excavate under
the bark of the trunk and the larger branches, a
longitudinal gallery an inch or more in length,
about 1/4 inch in diameter, and easily recognized
by the small, transverse lines or galleries arising
on either side, increasing gradually in size, and at
a little distance diverging in a somewhat fan-
shaped manner. These galleries are made by the
grubs, in the inner bark, and whenever abundant
practically girdle the tree and cause its speedy
death. All such infested trees or portions of
trees should be cut and burned prior to the ap-
pearance of the beetles the following summer.

It is particularly important to detect the trees
injured the previous season, since they are the
ones containing grubs likely to mature and con-
tinue the destructive work another year. Gen-
eral cooperation along this line is necessary if the
best results are to be secured. Highly prized trees
on lawns might well be sprayed about the middle
of May with arsenate of lead, using 6 to 8 pounds
to 50 gallons of water, and taking special pains to
cover the twigs and the base of the leaf stalks.

The two-lined chestnut borer, a native species
which in the past has been very injurious to chest-
nut and oak in different sections of the country, is
destroying oaks at the present time on Long Is-
land. It is possible that this outbreak is an
indirect result of the widespread devastation by
chestnut blight, an affection which has destroyed
nearly all the chestnut trees in the vicinity of
New York City. Many of the affected ones were
undoubtedly injured also by borers. With the
elimination of the chestnuts, these borers have
been compelled to turn to adjacent oaks. The
long, slender borers, with the anterior portion of
the body expanded, and dark, horny, spiny
processes at the opposite extremity, making wind-
ing, shallow galleries in the inner bark. They
winter in the affected part and can therefore be
checked in large measure by the prompt cutting
out and burning of the bark of the infested trees
prior to the appearance of the beetle. He is a
dull black, yellow striped, and is only 1/2 inch long.

The bronze birch borer, a close ally of the pre-
ceding, has destroyed hundreds of ornamental
birch trees in the central and western portion of
New York State, and has killed some trees in the
eastern part of the state. The parent beetle,
nearly 1/2 inch long, and olive brown, is abroad dur-
ing June. The slender, white grub with a large,
flattened anterior portion and dark, spiny, horny
processes at the other extremity, makes tortuous
galleries in the inner bark of the limbs and trunk.
The attack usually begins near the top of the

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