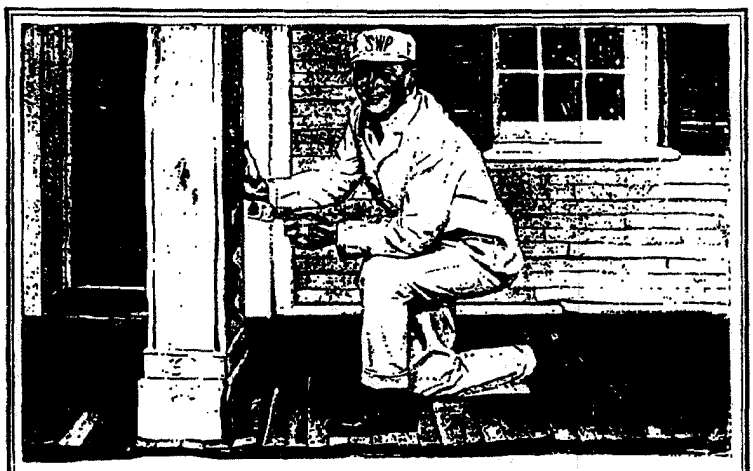


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cent years a deadly enemy of many trees known as the leopard moth. It became established in America about 1882, and has already caused much injury in the vicinity of New York City and Boston. The large, white, blue-marked moths are abroad from early 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 galleries 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 infested 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 ½ 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 ¼ 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 appearance 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 continue the destructive work another year. General coöperation 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 chestnut and oak in different sections of the country, is destroying oaks at the present time on Long Island. 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 winding, 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 ¾ inch long.

The bronze birch borer, a close ally of the preceding, 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 ½ inch long, and olive brown, is abroad during 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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