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THE MORE IMPORTANT RECORDS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1933

By the middle of September adults of the Japanese beetle had dwindled to insignificant numbers. There was a general reduction of beetle populations in the older infested area over those of 1932.

During the latter part of September the pink boll worm was found in the vicinity of Enigma, Ga. This is the first time this insect has appeared in Georgia.

During September weather conditions over much of the chinch-bug belt were favorable for this insect. By the middle of the month about three fourths of the bugs had reached the winged stage and heavy flights were occurring. Unless weather conditions are unfavorable for this insect next spring a serious outbreak will occur in the eastern part of the belt.

From surveys made by State workers the European corn borer has been found in 15 additional townships and 7 additional counties in Wisconsin this year. Last year it was found to be infesting 3 fields in 3 counties.

A European weevil, Sitona cylindricollis Fab., which is a minor pest of alfalfa and sweet clover in Europe, has been recorded for the first time in this country from Middlebury, Vt., where it was causing injury to seedling plants of sweet clover this spring and has continued to feed on the foliage throughout the summer. The insect is also reported from Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts by R. Copple of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

The velvetbean caterpillar has been defoliating soybeans in a few localities in Louisiana and badly ragging velvetbeans in parts of Florida.

The codling moth is more abundant throughout the New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, and West Central States than in 1932. Considerable late injury occurred throughout most of this region and there are prospects of a heavy carry-over of larvae.

The bumble flower beetle has increased to rather unusual numbers in the Northeastern States from Vermont to Minnesota and southward to Virginia.

The caterpillar Homalopalpia dalera Dyar has been quite generally injurious to papayas during the month, as was also the papaya fruit fly in Florida.

A serious outbreak of the screw-worm fly in Florida and Georgia developed

during the month. This is the first serious infestation of this insect in the southeastern part of the United States.

An outbreak of the serious disease of horses known as encephalomyelitis continued in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. The fact that this disease has been transmitted experimentally by mosquitoes has directed much attention to the mosquito question. There has emerged from the salt marshes of the Central Atlantic States a series of heavy broods of salt marsh mosquitoes, which have given abundant opportunity for the spread of the disease if these species are concerned.

THE MORE IMPORTANT ENTOMOLOGICAL FEATURES IN CANADA FOR THE
PERIOD, JULY - SEPTEMBER, 1933.

The serious outbreak of grasshoppers in the three prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta caused great damage to wheat and other crops over a very wide territory. Increase in numbers and migrations involved much territory that previously was only lightly infested. In some districts the situation was so threatening as to cause many farmers to cut their crops on the green side to minimize losses. After the grains had been harvested the grasshoppers turned more to weeds, grasses, garden truck, and other late crops, and their ravages were still continuing early in September. Reports indicate that very large areas will be even more heavily infested in 1934. In British Columbia, where grasshoppers have been at a low ebb in recent years, there are evidences of a general increase that may presage a further outbreak in this province. In eastern Canada grasshopper infestations continued moderate in most localities.

A more extensive outbreak of the pale western cutworm is expected in 1934, in Alberta and Saskatchewan, than occurred this spring.

Very heavy infestations of the wheat stem sawfly and an unusually high degree of loss of wheat infested by this species were observed in a number of districts in Saskatchewan. Sawfly damage was also evident in south-central Alberta.

The wheat stem maggot again caused some injury to wheat in Manitoba, the damage ranging from less than 1 percent in some areas, to nearly 15 percent in others. Practically all parts of the province were affected.

Heavy infestations of second-year white grubs occur over an area of at least 5,000 square miles in eastern Ontario. Timothy meadows and crops such as strawberries and corn have been seriously damaged. In southern Quebec, the adult beetles are more numerous in the soil than in 1930, and hence a large flight is anticipated over much of agricultural Quebec in 1934. No injury to the roots of common farm crops will occur until July of that year.

The Colorado potato beetle was widespread over settled areas of the Prairie Provinces, notably in Manitoba and southern Alberta, where it was more destructive than average.

The beet webworm was conspicuously abundant in Saskatchewan, particularly in the northern settled portion of the Province. It attacks vegetable and

flower-garden plants, native fruit trees, and weeds, and is of some economic importance. It was also general in Manitoba and some areas of Alberta.

In Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, butterflies of the imported cabbage worm were reported exceptionally numerous, and larval infestation on cruciferous crops was general. They were also locally reported remarkably abundant in eastern Ontario.

Blister beetles of several species were abundant and widely distributed in sections of the Prairie Provinces. Caragana and various garden crops were attacked.

Insect pests of fruit were generally well under control in the fruit-growing sections of the Dominion.

Hot, dry conditions of southern Ontario favoured codling moth development and resulted in an unusually large amount of side-worm injury. The gray-banded leaf roller took some toll in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia.

Local outbreaks of the apple aphid occurred in southern Ontario, and in parts of the Saint John River Valley, New Brunswick. This species and the cherry aphid were troublesome in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia.

Fruit-injury records taken in the Niagara district, Ontario, indicated that the oriental fruit moth infestation was similar to that of 1932. The fruit moth infestation was reduced to some extent by hot, dry weather in June and July.

An increase in the numbers of the European spruce sawfly, Diprion polytomum Hartig., occurred this year on spruce in the Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec. This species first rose to prominence as a pest in this area in 1931. The heavy attack has extended along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and along the Matapédia Valley. A severe infestation of the yellow-headed spruce sawfly on plantations and ornamental groups of white spruce developed over a wide area in Saskatchewan.

Outbreaks of the eastern spruce beetle on Cape Breton Island, injurious to white and red spruce during the past five years, appear to have died out. This species is also distinctly less abundant in the Gaspé Peninsula where it has caused heavy damage in recent years.

There was a general and fairly heavy attack of the birch skeletonizer in the Maritime Provinces and the Gaspé Peninsula, but the species was less numerous than in 1932.

The satin moth infestation in New Brunswick has spread and increased in the districts of Sussex, Moncton, Sackville, and Amherst. It was first found in this Province in 1930.

The majority of walnut trees in southwestern Ontario were partially or wholly defoliated by the walnut caterpillar.

An outbreak of the spruce budworm active in the Barkerville district, British Columbia, during the past ten years, has subsided because of adverse weather conditions and the elimination of much of the food supply by the western balsam bark beetle.

GENERAL FEEDERS

GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae)

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 21): Grasshoppers are very abundant. Several species are ragging young citrus foliage rather severely.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (September 23): Schistocerca americana Drury was reported as numerous in western Tennessee although no damage seems to have been done. Slight damage has been reported from middle Tennessee.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (September 20): Grasshoppers are very abundant at Auburn.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 23): Slightly less than normally abundant, but not scarce. No reports of injury have been received during the latter part of the summer.

Arizona. C. D. Lebert (September 18): The only insect pest of any great concern at the present time is Melanoplus mexicanus Sauss. These hoppers are still fairly abundant in spite of the fact that drastic control measures have been applied to approximately 80,000 acres in the Salt River Valley.

Nevada. G. G. Schweis (September 19): Grasshoppers have continued to do considerable damage in widely separated portions of the State.

WHITE GRUBS (Phyllophaga spp.)

Illinois. W. P. Flint (September 19): White-grub damage has been reported by the State Crop Reporters in 19 of the northeastern counties of the State. Injury in some sections is very severe.

Wisconsin. C. L. Fluke (September 23): White grubs are very abundant, principally in southwestern Wisconsin. Almost the entire southern half of the State has sustained injury by Brood A. Injury has been most severe in pasture lands, corn, strawberries, and young pine trees.

Minnesota. A. A. Granovsky (September 20): White grubs this year caused enormous damage to corn, strawberry, potatoes, flax, raspberries, soybeans, sudan grass, and pastures. As it was expected the southeastern corner of the State suffered the most.

A. G. Ruggles (September 21): White grubs are very abundant.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (September 27): Injury is very widespread in the northern part of Iowa, particularly in the vicinity of Iowa Falls, Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, Mason City, Charles City, and Hampton. At Lake Okboji, Waukon, Hampton, and Clarion the grubs did serious damage to the fairways in the golf courses. Several thousand acres of permanent bluegrass pasture and small grain fields have been badly injured or totally destroyed. The infestation is much more widespread and serious than it has been heretofore in the State.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 20 to September 21): A lawn in Lancaster County was reported infested with white grubs and sod webworms (Crambidae). White grubs were reported working in a strawberry bed in Nuckolls County on September 12.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 23): White grubs are moderately abundant. Diggings made in lawns, gardens, strawberry beds, and cultivated areas in the vicinity of Manhattan revealed the presence of a moderate infestation. Observations made in one strawberry bed showed 25 grubs to the square foot.

JAPANESE BEETLE (Popillia japonica Newm.)

United States. C. H. Hadley (September 25): The 1933 adult brood decreased rapidly in August, so that by the middle of September it persisted in only insignificant numbers. The new brood of larvae is now represented by all stages, but the third stage is dominant, though younger larvae are more numerous than at this time a year ago. In all sections of the beetle's range which had been reported as heavily infested previous to 1932, there appears to have been a general reduction of the larval population below the level reached at this time in 1932. Indications have been found that the area of heaviest infestation, which during the past several years has been most strikingly developed in the general vicinity of Elmer and Woodstown, New Jersey, has shifted its centre southward a distance of about 10 miles and is now most marked in the region adjoining Bridgeton and Shiloh. Scouting during the summer showed that the region in which Japanese beetles are of practically universal occurrence increased to about 8,600 square miles, distributed in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and New York (Staten Island). This represents an increase of about 1,000 square miles within the year. Places coinciding approximately with the present limits of the area of continuous infestation are, in New Jersey, Newark, Morristown, and Chester; in Pennsylvania, Easton, Bethlehem, Reading, and Christiana; in Maryland, Elkton, and Chesapeake City; and in Delaware, Middletown, Smyrna and the shore of Delaware Bay as far south as the latitude of Dover.

Connecticut. J. P. Johnson (September): The Japanese beetle is building up in population in all areas where previously found. It can be considered moderately abundant in Bridgeport, where feeding can be observed more readily than in the year past. It has been found for the first time in Middletown, Manchester, and Putnam, being rather numerous in Putnam.

Delaware. News Letter, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, U.S.D.A., No. 33 (September 1): Early in the month a report was received from Reedy Point, near Delaware City, Del., on the Delaware River opposite Salem County, N. J., to the effect that millions of beetles were being washed ashore along the beach. An investigation disclosed that quantities of beetles were being washed in with the tide all along the nearby beach. Quite an infestation of beetles was observed feeding on nearby foliage. Later, complaints were received at the Dover office of beetles being washed in at Woodland Beach in lower Delaware. The majority of the beetles were dead when washed ashore, but a goodly number of the survivors recovered and began feeding. Six traps placed at the Reedy Point bridge caught 3-1/2 quarts of beetles in two weeks, and 18 traps set up at Woodland Beach collected 7-1/2 quarts. Beetles in considerable quantities have been washed ashore along Delaware Bay from Delaware City south to Kitts Hammock, a stretch of about 40 miles.

BUMBLE FLOWER BEETLE (Euphoria inda L.)

Vermont. H. L. Bailey (September 20): Considerable injury to ripening peaches reported in vicinity of Brattleboro.

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (September 22): E. inda reported attacking boxwood at Darien, Hartford, and Putnam. More abundant as compared with the average year.

Virginia. C. R. Willey (September 22): Bumble ~~beetles~~ E. inda; and E. melancholica Horn, were received from Charlottesville; they were collected feeding on "sap flowing from borer wound in oak tree".

A SCARABAEID (Pachystethus lucicola Fab.)

Massachusetts. E. P. Felt (September 25): Coleopterous larvae, presumably those of the light-loving grape beetle, are reported as injuring lawns severely at Dalton.

CUTWORMS (Noctuidae)

Virginia. C. R. Willey (September 22): A farmer near Richmond reported cutworms damaging a 10-acre field of late potatoes, cutting off vines at ground, Sept. 15.

MONARCH BUTTERFLY (Danaus menippe Fab.)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (September 25): Apparently gathering on Sept. 17 for migration as about 300 were seen on that day at Maryland University, mostly moving slowly southward. During the ensuing week there was similar condition, though not so many butterflies, in Anne Arundel County and lower Prince Georges County. On Sept. 23 on a trip westward an average of about 1 butterfly for every 100 yards was noticed along or crossing U. S. highway 40.

District of Columbia. P. D. Sanders (October 1): The monarch butterfly was observed flying in large numbers in Potomac Park today.

A CRICKET (Nemobius carolinus Scudd.)

North Dakota. J. A. Munro (August 21): These crickets were very abundant at Fargo August 9. (N. carolinus Scudd, det. by A. N. Caudell. *****This species has never been reported from North Dakota and in this case may have flown in from the South.)

C E R E A L A N D F O R A G E - C R O P I N S E C T S

CORN

CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus Say)

Massachusetts. E. P. Felt (September 25): Chinch bugs are reported as abundant and injurious to a lawn at Dalton.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): We continue to receive reports of abundance and there is every evidence that the pest will be unusually abundant over the northern half of the State next year.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (September 19): Conditions have become somewhat worse during the last month. The weather has been highly favorable to the bugs. At this

writing at least 75 per cent of the bugs have reached the mature winged stage. A heavy flight occurred today in the east central part of the State. Great numbers of bugs were seen in the air. A few have already gone into winter quarters. Unless weather conditions become such that the spring brood is seriously affected, we would anticipate more damage in Illinois next year than at any time during the past 50 years. There is not a cornfield in any part of the corn belt of this State that does not show a moderate to heavy infestation.

Michigan. R. Hutson (September 19): Chinch bugs are scarce.

Minnesota. A. G. Ruggles (September 21): Chinch bugs are moderately abundant. Spotted infestations.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (September 27): The second generation has greatly increased the population in Iowa. The infestation at the present time includes practically all of the southern half of the State, being heaviest in the two southern tiers of counties.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 21): The chinch bug is very abundant, especially in the southeastern and south-central counties.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 23): Chinch bugs are scarce. They were found clustered on young feterita plants in August at Manhattan. They are not to be found in numbers at the present writing. One report from Kansas City on September 16 stated they were injuring corn.

CORN EAR WORM (Heliothis obsoleta Fab.)

New Hampshire. L. C. Glover (September 25): We have not had nearly so many complaints this year as last.

Pennsylvania. T. L. Guyton (September 25): The corn ear worm is fairly abundant in late corn in the vicinity of Harrisburg. This insect was not so abundant in the earlier corn.

Maryland. E. N. Cory (September 25): The corn ear worm is very abundant.

West Virginia. L. M. Peairs (September 21): The corn ear worm is very abundant in northern West Virginia.

Virginia. C. R. Willey (September 22): The corn ear worm was reported as being very damaging to several fields of late corn, Sept. 18, in Goochland County. Apparently this corn is very late. The worms are working in the bud, and there seems to be practically 100 per cent infestation.

South Carolina. F. Sherman (September 19): The corn ear worm is more destructive to corn than usual, riddling tops as well as eating into tips of ears. Larvae have also been sent with report of injury to peas and beans, presumably of late planting.

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 21): The corn ear worm is very abundant, feeding mostly on beggarweed seed.

Illinois. J. H. Bigger (September): The corn ear worm is moderately abundant in western Illinois, 30.7 per cent ears infested.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 22): The corn ear worm is very abundant throughout the State.

Michigan. R. Hutson (September 19): The corn ear worm is moderately abundant.

Minnesota. A. G. Ruggles (September 21): The corn ear worm is very abundant.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (September 8): The corn ear worm is very abundant at Auburn, Chestnut, and Fairhope. At Fairhope corn was destroyed before tasseling. (September 20): The corn ear worm is moderately abundant at Chestnut and Auburn.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 23): The corn ear worm is moderately abundant at Manhattan; moths are quite numerous on flowers. Truck growers report the larvae destructive to late sweet corn.

Nevada. G. G. Schweis (September 19): The corn ear worm has been reported as doing less damage this year than in the past several years. In most locations it is even scarce.

CORN LEAF APHID (Aphis maidis Fitch)

New York. C. R. Crosby and assistants (August 28): Badly infested leaves received from Malone. (September 11): Badly infested cornstalk received from Hammond. Infested tassels of corn received from Oswego.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 21 to September 20): Reports of injury to corn by the corn leaf aphid were received from Dixon and Furnas Counties. A complaint of the corn leaf aphid damaging corn was also received from Boyd County, while another Boyd County correspondent reported it working on feterita.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 23): This pest, which was so abundant on corn and sorghums during August, has practically disappeared. Ordinarily it can be found on immature sorghum heads at Manhattan at this time of the year, but such is not the case at present.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER (Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn.)

Wisconsin. E. L. Chambers (September 27): Last year the European corn borer was found in a patch of sweet corn in Racine County and in two fields of corn in Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties. These infestations were apparently cleaned up. However, this year the borer was found in these counties and seven additional counties. The infestations were extremely light, but indicated the presence of the insect over a wide territory. A list of the infested townships is as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Township</u>
Door	Liberty Grove
"	Sevastopol
"	Sturgeon Bay
Fond du Lac	Calumet
Kenosha	Pleasant Prairie
"	Somers
Kewaunee	Carlton
Manitowoc	Centerville
"	Two Rivers
Milwaukee	Granville
"	Milwaukee
Ozaukee	Mequon
Racine	Mt. Pleasant
"	Caledonia
Sheboygan	Mosel
"	Herman
Washington	Germantown

ALFALFA

ALFALFA WEEVIL (Hypera postica Gyll.)

Nevada. G. G. Schweis (September 19): The alfalfa weevil is very abundant at Fallon and Reno; many adults are present.

California. A. E. Michelbacher (September 20): Throughout its entire range in middle California larvae of the alfalfa weevil are rather hard to find. This is particularly true of the Tracy and Pleasanton areas. In the region about Niles the larvae are more abundant, although at the present time they are rather scarce owing to most of the alfalfa being cut for the fourth time. On the fourth crop in that area (Sept. 12) an average of 50 larvae were taken to 100 sweeps of the insect net.

A CURCULIO (Sitona cylindricollis Fab.)

New England and New York. M. P. Jones (September): According to Robert Copple, B.P.I., Middlebury, Vt., this weevil has caused severe injury to young sweet clover this year, necessitating replanting in some places. Although the greatest damage is to seedlings, the weevil continues to feed on the foliage throughout the summer. Mr. Copple has found this weevil in the Lake Champlain Valley of Vermont and New York, at Storrs, Conn., and Amherst, Mass. Identified by Mr. Buchanan May 10, 1932. First record in this country.

GARDEN WEBWORM (Loxostege similalis Guen.)

South Carolina. F. Sherman (September 19): Usually gives trouble at this season and is now reported on turnips in the central section of the State.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): The alfalfa webworm is doing much injury to alfalfa at Thorntown.

SOYBEANS AND VELVETBEANS

VELVET BEAN CATERPILLAR (Anticarsia gemmatilis Hbn.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 21): Velvet beans from Alachua County south are pretty thoroughly ragged by the velvet bean caterpillar. This is quite usual at this time of the year.

Louisiana. R. C. Gaines (September 21): During the past week soy beans, in a number of fields in Madison Parish, have been almost completely defoliated.

FALL ARMYWORM (Laphygma frugiperda S. & A.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 21): The fall armyworm has been quite abundant in some sections of Polk and Lake Counties, where it has defoliated the grass cover crop in many groves.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): A light infestation on corn was reported from Bogue Chitto, Lincoln County, on August 31. On September 15 a correspondent at Biloxi in Harrison County indicated that Bermuda grass in his pasture was severely injured.

Texas. R. K. Fletcher (September 5): The fall armyworm was noted as injuring late planted grain sorghum, 50 per cent of the young stalks having been injured in Burleson County.

A MEALYBUG (Pseudococcus sp.)

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (September 23): A mealybug (Pseudococcus sp.) was found on the roots of soybeans at Dayton, Rhea County, where a 5-acre field was lightly infested.

CROTALARIA

BELLA MOTH (Utetheisa bella L.)

Florida. P. D. Sanders (September 20): Larvae are attacking foliage and seed pods of Crotalaria spectabilis on the experiment station farm at Gainesville.

F R U I T I N S E C T S

APPLE

CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella L.)

Maine. C. O. Dirks (September 5): Injury is more noticeable than usual throughout the State.

New York. P. J. Parrott (September 21): The codling moth is very abundant.

Pennsylvania. H. N. Worthley (September 26): The codling moth is very abundant in Adams County. Late attack has been severe. A heavy flight of moths in the last week of August has resulted in a large increase in damage during September, with the prospect of a larger hibernating population than that of last winter.

Maryland. E. N. Cory (September 25): The codling moth is very abundant.

West Virginia. L. M. Peairs (September 21): The codling moth is very abundant in northern West Virginia.

Virginia. W. J. Schoene (September 23): Injury has been extremely variable. In some orchards the fruit is practically clean, whereas in other orchards the loss is very heavy. Generally speaking, injury is greater this year than in previous years.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 22): The codling moth is very abundant, especially in the southern half of the State.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (September 19): Damage continued serious up to the middle of September. A few moths are still being caught in bait pails at Urbana. As many as 1,200 worms have been taken from a single band on an apple tree. The band had been turned 10 days previous and all larvae removed.

Michigan. R. Hutson (September 19): The codling moth is moderately abundant.

Wisconsin. C. L. Fluke (September 23): The codling moth is moderately abundant. More abundant than last year, particularly the second brood.

Minnesota. A. G. Ruggles (September 21): The codling moth is very abundant.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): Apple fruits showing injury were received from Philadelphia in Neshoba County on September 1.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 23): A visit to Doniphan County by Prof. Geo. A. Dean and Dr. R. L. Parker September 25 revealed the fact that the codling moth is worse in that district than it has been for 4 or 5 years. This condition is primarily due to the exceedingly hot, dry weather which that region experienced during June, July, and August. The codling-moth infestation is somewhat less in the Arkansas River Valley this year owing to the practice of more efficient control work. Owing to injury caused by the new generation of apple curculio adults (Tachyptereillus quadrigibbus Say), it has been impossible to control the codling moth by means of spray in northeastern Kansas during late summer.

Nevada. G. G. Schweis (September 19): The codling moth is very abundant at Minden and Reno, where much infested fruit has been reported.

Washington. E. J. Newcomer (September 20): Second-brood moths were flying in large numbers up to September 4 in Yakima Valley. Cool weather since then has prevented further activity. Considerable trouble was experienced with worms in Bartlett pears, many of which hatched after the fruit was picked, coming from eggs already on the fruit.

APPLE LEAFHOPPERS (Cicadellidae)

Connecticut. P. Garman (September 22): An occasional orchard is heavily infested with Typhlocyba pomaria McAtee.

Virginia. W. H. Schoene (September 25): The white apple leafhopper generally speaking has been present in very small numbers in the apple sections this year. About mid-September the injury to the foliage began to show up in some orchards.

Maryland. E. N. Cory (September 25): T. pomaria is very abundant.

Minnesota. A. G. Ruggles and assistants (September): Empoasca fabae Harr. is very abundant on apple in Hennepin County.

Texas. E. W. Laake (August and September): Millions of leafhoppers are swarming about lights, causing annoyance in office and store buildings where bright lights are exposed.

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Grapholitha molesta Busck)

Connecticut. P. Garman (September 22): About the same as last year. Slightly more abundant if anything. Very bad in occasional orchards.

New York. P. J. Parrott (September 21): The oriental fruit moth is moderately abundant in western New York.

Maryland. E. N. Cory (September 25): The oriental fruit moth is very abundant.

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (September 20): Considerable twig injury to nonbearing peach trees in and near the city limits of Fort Valley, but, as usual, there was practically no fruit infestation in this locality.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 22): The oriental fruit moth is very abundant throughout the State.

South Carolina. J. C. Berly (September 9): Typical injury has been noticed on this ornamental (Photinia) for several years, but this was the first time that we were successful in rearing any specimens for determination. Injury is common on this plant in the nurseries.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): Peach twigs showing injury by larvae were recently received from Jackson in Hinds County and Raymond in the same county. Apple twigs and fruit showing injury were received from Philadelphia, Neshoba County, on September 1. Heavy injury to peach was observed at State College on September 1.

PRUNES

PEACH TWIG BORER (Anarsia lineatella Zell.)

Washington. E. J. Newcomer (September 20): The peach twig borer has damaged prunes severely in the Walla Walla district. It is reported that in some orchards 50 per cent of the prunes are wormy.

RASPBERRY

AN APHID (Amphorophora sensoriata Mason)

South Carolina. F. Sherman (September 19): This aphid has been found on young canes of raspberry. It has not heretofore been known as a pest in this State. (W. C. Nettles)

PECAN

FALL WEBWORM (Hyphantria cunea Drury)

New England. J. V. Schaffner, jr. (September 23): Observations made during August and September in many sections of New England show that infestations are more scattered and in a great many localities less intense than they were in 1932.

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (September 22): This insect is very abundant, especially in Litchfield County.

Mississippi. J. Milton (September 23): The fall webworm is very abundant in Hinds, Madison, Warren, Claiborne, Scott, Rankin, Simpson, and Smith Counties.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (September 23): H. cunea is very abundant throughout the State.

BLACK PECAN APHID (Melanocallis caryaefoliae Davis)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): During the past month pecan leaves showing injury which was evidently caused earlier in the season by the black pecan aphid were received from Bolivar, Hinds, Washington, and Madison Counties.

CITRUS

GREEN CITRUS APHID (Aphis spiraecola Patch)

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 21): The hurricane of September 4 and 5 destroyed most of the green citrus aphids.

PAPAYA

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 21): Homalopalpia dalera Dyar* and Toxotrypana curvicauda Gerst. have been quite generally injurious to papayas during the month.

*(Proc. U.S.N.M. 47: 139-350, 1914. "Rept. on Lepid. of Smithsonian Biol. Survey of Panama Canal Zone").

T R U C K - C R O P I N S E C T S

TARNISHED PLANT BUG (Lygus pratensis L.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): The tarnished plant bug was very destructive to potatoes at Kimmell September 19.

Michigan. R. Hutson (September 19): The tarnished plant bug is very abundant and causing some damage to late celery and cabbage.

FALSE CHINCH BUG (Nysius ericae Schill.)

Minnesota. L. I. McMillan (September): The false chinch bug is very abundant in the vicinity of Amboy, Blue Earth County.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (September 27): The false chinch bug was unusually abundant in Iowa this year. It was very widespread and occurred in large numbers in practically every county in the State. Some injury was reported in flax fields. Most of the damage was done to truck and garden crops and to rape.

FIELD CRICKET (Gryllus assimilis Fab.)

Connecticut. B. E. Walden (September 7): In a 3-acre field with grassland on three sides, crickets were observed migrating to tomatoes. Probably 20 per cent of the ripe fruit was eaten into and a few green tomatoes injured. Another field of 4 acres a short distance away showed less injury.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 21 to September 20): Field crickets were feeding on and damaging tomato fruits in Otoe County, according to a report received from that county on August 28. Specimens of this insect were also sent in from Kearney County the latter part of August.

MOLE CRICKETS (Gryllidae)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (September 8): Mole crickets caused considerable injury to cabbage and collard plants in a large seed bed at Fort Valley.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): The mole cricket (Gryllotalpa hexadactyla Perty (borealis Burm.) was reported from Elkhart and other localities in northern Indiana the last of August, damaging potatoes.

POTATO

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say)

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 21): The Colorado potato beetle is unusually abundant in one plantation in the southern part of Marion County, feeding on volunteer potatoes.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (September 8): The Colorado potato beetle is moderately abundant at Auburn.

England. Daily Digest, Vol. L, No. 67 (September 19): The Journal of the (British) Ministry of Agriculture (September) reports an order authorizing action to prevent the spread of the Colorado beetle which was discovered near Tilbury Docks in Essex late in August.

POTATO TUBER WORM (Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (September 25): Specimens of the potato tuber moth were received from St. Marys County. On further investigation it was found that infestation is very heavy on one farm where a large part of the potato crop will probably be lost. The insect was also infesting tobacco leaves and potato leaves on this farm.

POTATO LEAFHOPPER (Empoasca fabae Harr.)

Connecticut. N. Turner (September 29): Heavy rains stimulated growth of potatoes and lessened damage by the leafhoppers. Tipburn is still severe, however.

West Virginia. L. M. Pairs (September 21): The potato leafhopper is moderately abundant in northern West Virginia.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): The potato leafhopper was reported destructive to potatoes at Attica, September 4.

Michigan. R. Hutson (September 19): The potato leafhopper is very abundant.

Wisconsin. C. L. Fluke (September 23): The potato leafhopper is very abundant. Along with hot weather hopperburn is very severe.

Minnesota. A. A. Granovsky (September 20): The potato leafhopper is very abundant. This year E. fabae was very abundant in potatoes, apple orchards, alfalfa fields, etc. There is more alfalfa yellow top disease caused by this leafhopper this year than in a few previous years in Minnesota.

BEANS

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (Epilachna corrupta Muls.)

Maine. C. O. Dirks (September 5): Moderately abundant in York and Cumberland Counties. Found in small numbers near Lewistown this year.

New Hampshire. L. C. Glover (September 25): Adults and all stages of larvae of the Mexican bean beetle are still active in the field. Eggs were found the week of September 22. These have since hatched and the young larvae are still feeding.

J. V. Schaffner, jr. (September 23): Mr. A. B. Proper on September 1 reported seeing E. corrupta as far north as Bradford and Warner, N. H., the infestation being principally in the valleys. Wide interest was shown in control methods.

Connecticut. N. Turner (September 23): The second generation was delayed two weeks by cool wet weather. Damage was less severe than last year.

Rhode Island. A. L. Stene (September 25): The Mexican bean beetle is very abundant. There has been considerable spread and increase in some sections, while there is no increase in others.

Pennsylvania. H. M. Worthley (September 26): The Mexican bean beetle is moderately abundant in Center County. All stages are abundant on late snap beans, with newly emerged adults increasing in numbers. In the absence of early frost there should be many beetles to go into hibernation.

West Virginia. L. M. Peairs (September 21): The Mexican bean beetle is moderately abundant in general.

South Carolina. F. Sherman (September 19): The Mexican bean beetle seems to be maintaining maximum abundance later in the season than is usual.

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 21): The Mexican bean beetle has not been observed in the State this month.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): Reports received indicate a rather heavy infestation in late beans in many sections of the State, especially in the central regions.

Michigan. R. Hutson (September 19): The Mexican bean beetle is moderately abundant in the southwestern part of the State.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (September 23): The Mexican bean beetle is very abundant in the eastern and middle counties.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): Serious injury to pole, bunch, and Lima beans has recently been reported from Hattiesburg in Forrest County and Falkner in Benton County.

Nebraska. M. H. Svenk (August 21 to September 20): The Mexican bean beetle was reported from Sioux County on August 26.

BEAN LEAF BEETLE (Cerotoma trifurcata Forst.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): Severe injury to beans by C. trifurcata was reported from Crystal Springs, Copiah County, on September 6.

LESSER CORN STALK BORER (Elasmopalpus lignosellus Zell.)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (September 2): The lesser corn stalk borer has seriously damaged 4 acres of young snap beans planted between rows of trees in a peach orchard at Talbotton. Corn was planted between the rows of these trees last year.

A PLANT BUG (Neurocolpus nubilus Say)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): On September 2 a correspondent at Clinton, Hinds County, sent to this office specimens with a report that they were abundant on Lima bean vines.

CABBAGE

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM (Ascia rapae L.)

New York. P. J. Parrott (September 21): Cabbage worms are moderately abundant in western New York State.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 22): The imported cabbage worm is moderately abundant.

Michigan. R. Hutson (September 19): The imported cabbage worm is very abundant.

HARLEQUIN BUG (Murgantia histrionica Hahn)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (August 28): This insect is abundant, and has caused some damage to young collards in commercial plantings.

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 21): The harlequin bug is moderately abundant.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (September 23): The harlequin bug is very abundant in middle and eastern Tennessee.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): Correspondents at Woodland in Chickasaw County and Philadelphia in Neshoba County recently reported serious injury to collards, while turnips in a garden at Starkville, Oktibbeha County, showed a heavy infestation on August 23.

Alabama. J. E. Robinson (September 20): The harlequin bug is moderately abundant at Siluria and Auburn.

CABBAGE APHID (Brevicoryne brassicae L.)

New York. C. R. Crosby (September 17): The cabbage aphid is much more abundant and destructive in western New York than usual.

Wyoming. C. L. Corkins (September 21): The cabbage aphid is more abundant than usual this year. Where control measures have not been used the loss of cabbage is almost total.

Nevada. G. G. Schweis (September 19): Cabbage aphids are very numerous and doing much damage in western Nevada.

ONION THRIPS (Thrips tabaci Lind.)

Connecticut. N. Turner (September 23): There has been severe damage to cabbage and cauliflower.

MELONS

STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica vittata Fab.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 21): The striped cucumber beetle is very abundant in the Everglades and western Florida only.

MELON WORM (Diaphania hyalinata L.)

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (September 23): The melon worm is very abundant in melon fields of Roane and Tea Counties.

MELON APHID (Aphis gossypii Glov.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): We continue to receive many reports of melon aphid abundance from many sections of Indiana.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 20): The melon aphid was reported injuring melon, cucumber, and squash vines in Douglas County during the first part of September. Complaints of this pest were received also from Madison, Knox, and Boyd Counties.

SQUASH

SQUASH BUG (Anasa tristis DeG.)

Minnesota. A. G. Ruggles (September 21): Several reports of injury have been received from the southern part of the State.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 21 to September 20): Complaints of injury were received the last part of August and the first two weeks in September from Douglas, Lancaster, and Franklin Counties.

PICKLE WORM (Diaphania nitidalis Stoll)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): A correspondent at Crystal Springs in Copiah County reported on September 6 that late squash in her garden had been almost completely ruined by this pickle worm.

STRAWBERRY

STRAWBERRY LEAF ROLLER (Ancyliis comptana Froel.)

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 23): The strawberry leaf roller is reported destructive at Vliets.

STRAWBERRY CROWN BORER (Tyloderma fragariae Riley)

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (September 23): The strawberry crown borer was moderately abundant in Rhea County September 12 to 20.

CORNFIELD ANT (Lasius niger americanus Emery)

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 21 to September 20): These ants were reported attacking strawberry plants in Kearney County on August 28. Ants were also reported working in a lawn in Cedar County on August 23.

RHUBARB

A TERMITE (Reticulitermes tibialis Bks.)

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 21 to September 20): Termites were reported attacking rhubarb plants in the field in Clay County the first of September.

BEETS

BEET WEBWORM (Loxostege sticticalis L.)

Nebraska. M. E. Swenk (September 20): The beet webworm was reported feeding on Russian thistles and garden crops in Harlan County on September 8.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 23): The beet webworm has been reported as very abundant in the western part of the State. Correspondence reports indicate this pest as attacking Russian thistles and other weeds. Farmers report the caterpillars are so numerous that they move in armies in some localities. Reports have been received from Modoc, Penokee, Lenora, Hugoton, Edmond, and Coats.

SUGAR BEET ROOT APHID (Pemphigus betae Doane)

Wyoming. C. L. Corkins (September 21): The sugar beet root louse is more abundant than usual this year. Injury varies from minor to serious.

S O U T H E R N F I E L D - C R O P I N S E C T S

COTTON

PINK BOLL WORM (Pectinophora gossypiella Saund.)

United States. Press Service, U.S.D.A. (September 25): The U. S. Department of Agriculture today concentrated its facilities for inspecting cotton-gin trash in the area around Enigma, Ga., where plant quarantine inspectors last week found pink boll worms during a routine inspection of gin trash. An intensive inspection of adjacent fields is also under day. Prompt extermination measures will be taken against any additional infestation discovered. This is the first time in twelve years that the pink boll worm has appeared in the main Cotton Belt of the United States.

F O R E S T A N D S H A D E T R E E I N S E C T S

BROWN-TAIL MOTH (Nygmia phaeorrhoea Don.)

Maine. J. V. Schaffner, jr. (September 23): Noted heavy infestations in Waterloo, Maine, on September 6. Orchard trees and wild cherry and oak in pastures and along fence rows most seriously infested.

New Hampshire. J. V. Schaffner, jr. (September 23): Reports received September 1 to 6 indicate a heavy infestation in sections of Carroll, Belknap, and Merrimac Counties, particularly in orchards and along fence rows.

GYPSY MOTH (Porthetria dispar L.)

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (September 22): A stripped area of about 20 acres was discovered in Groton just as the spraying season ended in July. Thousands of egg masses were present.

BEECH

BEECH SCALE (Cryptococcus fagi Baer)

Massachusetts. J. V. Schaffner, jr. (September 22): An infestation was found in an area of beech near Lake Chebacco at Hamilton on August 28.

BIRCH

BIRCH SKELETONIZER (Bucculatrix canadensisella Chamb.)

Maine and New Hampshire. H. B. Peirson (September 9): In central and southern Maine and the White Mountains of New Hampshire this insect is causing severe damage, browning the trees.

New Hampshire. J. V. Schaffner, jr. (September 23): On September 6 infestations were reported as very heavy through northern New Hampshire, especially in the vicinity of Lancaster, Stark, and Northumberland.

Vermont. H. L. Bailey (September 25): The birch leaf skeletonizer is extremely abundant throughout northern and central Vermont. Most of the birches were defoliated early in September.

ELM

ELM LEAF BEETLE (Galerucella xanthomelaena Schr.)

Washington. E. J. Newcomer (September 20): This beetle has defoliated elm trees in various places in the Yakima Valley, and is becoming numerous in the city of Yakima.

A LEAF BEETLE (Monocesta coryi Say)

Virginia. H. G. Walker and L. D. Anderson (September 26): The larvae of this beetle are doing considerable damage to the foliage of elm trees at the Lake Drummond Dam in the Dismal Swamp. (Det. H. S. Barber.)

FIR

AN APHID (Dreyfusia piceae Ratz.)

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. H. B. Peirson (September): Severe damage in many sections of Maine and New Hampshire and reported as killing balsam fir in numbers in Washington County, Vermont.

MAPLE

FLAT-HEADED APPLE TREE BORER (Chrysobothris femorata Oliv.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): The flat-headed borer was reported damaging sugar maples at Evansville, August 30.

OAK

ORANGE-STRIPED OAK WORM (Anisota senatoria S. & A.)

Rhode Island. A. E. Stene (September 25): The striped oak caterpillar has been sent in and complained of in two or three places as defoliating oak.

Connecticut. J. V. Schaffner, jr. (September 22): In the Townships of Griswold, Lisbon, Preston, Ledyard, and Groton many black and red oaks show heavy feeding. The defoliation varies from a single branch to entire trees scattered throughout the towns named. Many larvae were noted on September 12 and 13.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): The orange-striped oak caterpillar was defoliating oaks at Kouts, September 7.

A NOTODONTID (Symmerista albifrons S. & A.)

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. J. V. Schaffner, jr. (September 12 to 19): Larvae were found quite generally in oak woodlands, principally on white oak in the vicinity of Thompson, Conn., Hopkinton, R. I., and Middleboro, Mass. At the Rhode Island locality the white-oak foliage was very ragged and the larvae abundant.

A LEAF MINER (Lithocolletis hamadryadella Clem.)

Massachusetts. E. P. Felt (September 25): The white blotch oak leaf miner is somewhat abundant on oaks at Westwood.

LECONTE'S SAWFLY (Neodiprion lecontei Fitch)

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 21): One complaint of the depredations by Leconte's sawfly on pines was reported from Jacksonville.

TWO-LINED CHESTNUT BORER (Agrilus bilineatus Web.)

Minnesota. A. G. Fuggles (September 21): More abundant than usual, probably owing to the dry weather reducing the vitality of the oaks.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (September 27): Injury is beginning to show up quite generally in the northern half of Iowa. In many groves large numbers of oak trees have been killed.

LOBED OAK GALL (Cynips strobilana O. S.)

Massachusetts. E. P. Felt (September 25): The lobed oak gall was somewhat abundant on a white oak at Concord, the brilliant red gall clusters showing conspicuously.

PINE

NANTUCKET PINE SHOOT MOTH (Rhyacionia frustrana Comst.)

Massachusetts. J. N. Knull (September 30): Nantucket pine moth was abundant in the terminals of pitch pine on Cape Cod September 25.

Delaware and Maryland. J. V. Schaffner, jr. (September 23): Sept. 9, C. W. Collins observed heavy infestations in stands of red and pitch pine south of Harrington, Del., in the Counties of ^{Kent and} Sussex in Delaware, and in Wicomico County in Maryland. The pines in many areas show that more than 90 per cent of the terminals had been attacked.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): On August 25 larvae were received from Tubelo in Lee County with a report that a Cedrus deodara was being injured.

A FALSE PINE WEBWORM (Lyda sp.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (September 1): Fairly common on red pine, Austrian pine, and blue spruce trees in southern Maine.

A GEOMETRID (Ellopia sp.)

Massachusetts. H. B. Peirson (September 10): Very abundant and causing severe injury, ~~even~~ killing some trees in the Miles Standish State Forest at South Carver.

A BARK BEETLE (Pityophthorus pulicarius Zimm.)

Pennsylvania and New York. E. P. Felt (September 25): The pine tip beetle was reported as injurious to Austrian pine in the Philadelphia, Pa., area and also at Bedford Hills, N. Y.

SOUTHERN PINE SAWYER (Monochamus titillator Fab.)

Virginia. C. R. Willey (September 22): We have suspected this culprit of eating the bark on deodara cedars for several years but were unable to find one at work. Mr. French was finally successful September 1. These pests are injuring a lot of deodaras in Richmond, Newport News, and Norfolk, if all of the damage found is due to their feeding, and this seems to be the case.

WHITE PINE WEEVIL (Pissodes strobi Peck)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (August): Injury is very bad in southern Maine. Reported from Bar Harbor on Korean pine (Pinus koraiensis).

PINE NEEDLE SCALE (Chionaspis pinifoliae Fitch)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): The pine leaf scale was destructively abundant on blue spruce at Thorntown early in September.

POPLAR

COTTONWOOD LEAF BEETLE (Chrysomela scripta Fab.)

South Carolina. F. Sherman (September 19): This beetle has done noticeable injury to foliage of Carolina poplar in Anderson. (W. C. Nettles.)

SYCAMORE

SYCAMORE LACEBUG (Corythucha ciliata Say)

New England and New York. E. P. Felt (September 25): The sycamore lacebug has been extremely abundant over large areas in southern New England and southern New York State, as evidenced by the markedly discolored foliage.

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (September 22): This insect is much more abundant than usual and most of the sycamore trees throughout the State are now brown from its injury to the foliage.

Rhode Island. A. E. Stene (September 25): The buttonwood lacebug has been sent in and is reported as being abundant in one section of the State.

Virginia. L. D. Anderson and H. G. Walker (September 26): This species has been very abundant on sycamore foliage in the Norfolk region this fall causing a premature rusting and dying of the foliage.

WILLOW

WILLOW SNOUT BEETLE (Orchestes rufipes Lec.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (September): A severe outbreak of this weevil is occurring at Portland and Kennebunk. Premature and entire defoliation has resulted from the leaves being completely mined by the grubs. Laurel-leaf willow (Salix pentandra) is favored.

ASH

RHINOCERUS BEETLE (Dynastes tityus L.)

New York. E. P. Felt (September 25): Larvae of the rhinocerus beetle were reported as injuring roots of ash and lilac on Long Island.

I N S E C T S A F F E C T I N G G R E E N H O U S E
A N D O R N A M E N T A L P L A N T S

FULLER'S ROSE BEETLE (Asynonychus godmani Crotch)

Virginia. H. G. Walker and L. D. Anderson (September 26): Fuller's rose weevil is abundant and causing some damage to ornamental plantings in the Norfolk area.

PACIFIC FLAT-HEADED BORER (Chrysobothris mali Horn)

Arizona. C. D. Lebert (September 18): We have had a few complaints pertaining to injury of ornamentals by the western flat-headed apple-tree borer.

GARDEN CENTIPEDE (Scutigera immaculata Newp.)

California. A. E. Michelbacher (September 20): During the past month the garden centipede, has been doing damage to snapdragons in greenhouses in East Oakland.

SADDLE-BACK CATERPILLAR (Sibine stimulea Clem.)

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (September 22): Reported as attacking corn, wild cherry, iris, and hardy aster at North Branford, New Haven, and Bridgeport. More abundant as compared with the average year.

Maryland. E. N. Cory (September 25): The saddle-back caterpillar has been reported on iris and rhododendron in Prince Georges and Carroll Counties respectively.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (September 20): The saddle-back caterpillar is moderately abundant at Elberta.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): A correspondent at Lexington in Holmes County sent us on September 15 a larva collected from rose.

ALTHEA

COREIDS (Corizus spp.)

Virginia. H. G. Walker and L. D. Anderson (September 26): All stages of C. sidae Fab. are abundant on the foliage and particularly on the seed pods of Amaranthus. This species was reported on Althea in this area last year. It is usually of a more southern range.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): A correspondent at Fayette in Jefferson County wrote us on September 9 that Althea seed pods were heavily infested by C. hyalinus Fab.

ASTER

A LACEBUG (Corythucha marmorata Uhl.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): This lacebug was destructive to aster at Crown Point, August 30.

CAMELLIA

CAMELLIA SCALE (Lepidosaphes camelliae Hope)

Florida. E. W. Berger & G. B. Merrill (September 22): The camellia scale is scarce to moderately abundant generally. It was abundant here and there last year.

TEA SCALE (Fiorinia theae Green)

Florida. E. W. Berger and G. B. Merrill (September 22): The tea scale is scarce to moderately abundant generally. It is confined almost wholly to Camellia japonica.

CANNA

LARGER CANNA LEAF ROLLER (Calpodes ethlius Cram.)

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (September 20): A skipper butterfly is reported at Auburn as attacking canna foliage.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): Severe damage to cannas by the larger canna leaf roller was recently observed at State College.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

CHRYSANTHEMUM GALL MIDGE (Diarthronomyia hypogaea Loew)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (September 11): Chrysanthemum gall midge was observed severely infesting chrysanthemum at Togus.

GARDEN FLEA HOPPER (Halticus citri Ashm.)

Maryland. P. D. Sanders (September 27): The garden flea hopper was abundant on greenhouse chrysanthemums at Ellicott City, and the injury was becoming serious.

MEXICAN MEALYBUG (Phenacoccus gossypii Towns. and Ckll.)

Maryland. P. D. Sanders (September 27): The Mexican mealybug is seriously injuring chrysanthemums in some Baltimore greenhouses.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): The Mexican mealybug was reported very destructive to chrysanthemum at Bloomington the last of August.

CREPE MYRTLE

CREPE MYRTLE APHID (Myzocallis kahawaluokalani Kirk.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): On August 18 a correspondent at Philadelphia in Nehoba County sent us some crepe myrtle leaves showing indications of a heavy infestation earlier in the season.

DAHLIA

A CERAMBYCID (Hippopsis lemniscata Fab.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): Recently a correspondent at Meridian in Lauderdale County reported that dahlia stems had been tunneled by larvae of H. lemniscata. (Det. J. M. Langston.)

GLADIOLUS

GLADIOLUS THRIPS (Taeniothrips gladioli Moul. and Steinw.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (September 8): Thrips are causing severe damage at Bingham.

Connecticut. B. H. Walden (September 23): Late plantings of gladiolus (treated corns but not sprayed) are showing increasing injury.

New York. P. J. Parrott (September 21): The gladiolus thrips is scarce in western New York.

Maryland. P. D. Sanders (September 27): These insects were attacking gladiolus in large numbers at Ellicott City. The damage in this section has not been severe this year.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (September 27): The gladiolus thrips can be found in every commercial gladiolus garden in the State. In a few instances the thrips did serious damage to the crop this summer.

HAWTHORN

QUINCE LACEBUG (Corythucha cydoniae Fitch)

Massachusetts and New York. E. P. Felt (September 25): This lacebug was abundant and injurious to English hawthorn at Dedham, Mass., and somewhat numerous at Tarrytown, N. Y.

PHLOX

A PHLOX PLANT BUG (Lopidea davisi Knight)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 18): This phlox plant bug is damaging phlox at Attica.

PYRACANTHA

QUINCE LACEBUG (Corythucha cydoniae Fitch)

South Carolina. J. A. Berly (September 9): This lacebug was found heavily infesting pyracantha in various nurseries of the State during the summer.

RHODODENDRON

AN AMBROSIA BEETLE (Corthylus punctatissimus Zimm.)

New York. E. P. Felt (September 25): The pitted ambrosia beetle was reported as somewhat injurious to rhododendrons at Port Chester, N. Y.

WISTARIA

GIANT SKIPPER (Epargyreus tityrus L.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 25): The wistaria leaf-tier was reported very abundant at Hibbard, August 30.

I N S E C T S A T T A C K I N G M A N A N D

D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S

MAN

MOSQUITOES (Culicinae)

Connecticut. N. Turner (September 23): Aedes vexans Meig. and other species are unusually abundant at New Canaan.

New York. F. C. Bishopp (September 1): Today a report was received of the unusual abundance of salt marsh mosquitoes (A. sollicitans Walk.) in the vicinity of Belle Port. The reporter stated that he has been going there for many years and that he felt that the mosquitoes were more abundant and troublesome this year than ever before.

Virginia. H. G. Walker and L. D. Anderson (September 27): Mosquitoes have been very abundant, especially since the heavy rains of August, and over a hundred cases of malaria have been reported in the Norfolk area.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (September 23): Mosquitoes are very abundant in western and lower eastern Tennessee. Malaria has been so prevalent that the Memphis Health Department has put on an eradication campaign.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 23): Mosquitoes have been very abundant at Manhattan during the past two weeks.

Texas. E. W. Laake (August and September): Mosquitoes are very abundant at Dallas.

Oregon. H. H. Stage (September 16): A. vexans and A. aldrichi Dyar and Knab are no longer pests in the Columbia Valley. A. communis DeG. and A. fitchii Felt and Young were still very numerous and a great pest in the Cascade Mountains west of Bend the last week in August. This date is reported as unusually late. Tourists, fishing parties, and CCC Camps have suffered much from these species in that section since late in June.

EYE GNATS (Hippelates spp.)

Georgia and Florida. P. D. Sanders (September 20): Eye gnats are extremely abundant in southern Georgia and north-central Florida. They were especially annoying at Gainesville, Starke, and Deland, Fla., and Lakeland, Valdosta, Nashville, Tifton, Pearson, and Nahunta, Ga.

PUSS CATERPILLAR (Megalopyge opercularis S. & A.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): Larvae were recently sent in by correspondents from Pine Valley in Yalobusha County and Gulfport in Harrison County.

Texas. E. W. Laake (August and September): The puss caterpillar is appearing abundantly in practically all sections of the city of Dallas during September, numerous cases of a severe dermatitis having been reported to the city health department and local physicians.

CRINKLED FLANNEL MOTH (Lagoa crispata Pack.)

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (September 20): The flannel moth is moderately abundant; it has caused great irritation to patients at Huntsville.

FLEAS (Ctenocephalides spp.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (September): Cat fleas, C. felis Bouche, and dog fleas, C. canis Curt., have been reported at Augusta and Portland. An unusual number of complaints have been received.

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (September 5): Fleas are very much more abundant than usual, and many complaints in regard to them have been received from Fort Valley.

TICKS (Dermacentor spp.)

A correction. The tick mentioned in the Insect Pest Survey Bulletin, p. 263, was incorrectly determined. It should be Dermacentor spp.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (September 20): A boy was attacked by a tick and finally died in a hospital at Birmingham. The disease was diagnosed as Rocky Mountain spotted fever. The tick was removed before the boy came to the hospital.

BROWN DOG TICK (Rhipicephalus sanguineus Latr.)

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (September 20): The brown dog tick is very abundant; a house at Birmingham is very heavily infested.

CATTLE AND HORSES

SCREW WORM (Cochliomyia macellaria Fab.)

Florida and Georgia. P. D. Sanders (September 20): The screw-worm fly has been extremely injurious in 30 counties of southern Georgia from the Alabama line to the Atlantic coast and 12 counties in northern Florida (Taylor, Alachua, Hamilton, Baker, Bradford, Union, Jefferson, Madison, Leon, Gadsden, Suwannee, and Lafayette) during September. Infestations have been reported in horses, cattle, deer, hogs, sheep, goats, dogs, cats, and man. The monetary loss from dead livestock and the cost of treating infested animals has been severe. The outbreak was apparently due to the large number of dead animals in this area breeding flies, under ideal fly-breeding conditions — warm wet weather. Five cases of myiasis in the human have come to my attention through veterinarians and physicians, these were all in Georgia.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): Reports have been received of infestation by screw worms, especially in sheep, from Pearl River, Lamar, and Marion, Counties. The greatest damage has been to animals on the open range where they could not receive prompt attention.

GULF COAST TICK (Amblyomma maculatum Koch)

Florida and Georgia. P. D. Sanders (September 17): The Gulf coast tick is very abundant this year in southern Georgia and Florida, which afford ideal places for fly oviposition.

MOSQUITOES (Culicinae)

Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. F. C. Bishopp (September 29): The outbreak of the serious disease of horses known as encephalomyelitis continues in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. The fact that this disease has been transmitted experimentally by mosquitoes has directed much attention to the mosquito question. There has emerged from the salt marshes of the Central Atlantic States a series of heavy broods of salt marsh mosquitoes, which have given abundant opportunity for the spread of the disease if these species are concerned. These swarms of mosquitoes have greatly annoyed all classes of livestock and cut down their condition and reduced milk flow. They have also interfered with operation in farming and other industries.

H O U S E H O L D A N D S T O R E D - P R O D U C T S

I N S E C T S

TERMITES (Isoptera)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (August 31): Termites have caused considerable damage to the wooden foundation timbers of several houses in Fort Valley.

Arizona. C. D. Lebert (September 18): We have had numerous calls in regard to the desert termite Anitermes sp. These insects have been found numerous in lawns and trees, where they have built their earthen casts over the grasses and bark of trees and have scarified the same to some extent. Several cases of subterranean termite working in houses have come to our attention.

AN ANT (Solenopsis geminata, var. xyloni McCook)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): The fire ant has been especially troublesome in houses at Batesville, Jackson, Canton, Taylor, Meridian, and State College.

A TENEBRIONID (Palorus subdepressus Wallaston)

Michigan. R. H. Pettit (September 23): Dr. E. A. Chapin of the Bureau has just identified a species of wheat-inhabiting insect, sent to him from Mason, as Palorus subdepressus Wallaston. As this is new to me, it is probably at least not common. It is reported as doing considerable damage in stored wheat.

RICE WEEVIL (Sitophilus oryzae L.)

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (September 8): The corn weevil is very abundant on corn in the fields at Drewry, Tuscumbia, Comer, and Auburn.

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