

prickles that are said to sting when handled, but this I had not noted.

These worms occur in great numbers, destroying the foliage, checking the growth, and, in the case of young trees, actually killing them outright. The worms transform in the ground, and emerge as bright yellow moths, the fore wings with a wavy purple line across, the hind wings with a straight purple band. It expands two and one-half inches.

There is but one generation each year, as it stays fully six months in the cocoon. The worms are preyed upon by mosquito hawks and wasps, and probably by various *Tachina* flies.

Trees, when attacked, can easily be saved by spraying with a weak soapy emulsion, to which London purple has been added.

THE STINGING SLUG (*Lagva opercularis*).

This occurs on the oak, and eventually will be a pest to Japan persimmons, devouring its leaves. The worm varies in color—white, gray, yellow and red brown; it is covered with long silky hairs, beneath which are stinging stiff hairs, that are very irritating when they penetrate the skin. It moves slowly, gliding along. The cocoon looks like a fragment of a broken limb with an old bud. The moth is brownish yellow, wings with dark margins, expands from one to one and one-half inches. There are two broods a year. Trees should be looked over in February and the cocoons destroyed, if possible, then sprayed in June with some weak arsenical emulsion.

THE RASCAL LEAF-CRUMPLER (*Acrobasis* [*Phyceta*] *nebulo*).

This especially ruins the quince in Florida, but is beginning to occur on the LeConte and other pears.

The moth is a light gray, with six or seven oblong dark spots on upper wings, also four dark bands over the wing and a brown red spot near the inner margin; hind wings lighter in shade, margin darker.

The worms are greenish brown, one-half inch long, and roll up the leaves, forming a tube in which they live. They eat the tender leaves, and stunt the tree, or cause it to drop its fruit.

Hand picking is generally the most certain, though spraying the early leaves with a weak arsenical emulsion may be better.

THE TWIG GIRDLER (*Oncideres cingulates*, Say).

In several sections of the State, the persimmon, orange, peach, quince, and especially the LeConte pear has been badly damaged by the singular action of this grayish chocolate-colored beetle. It is about seven-tenths of an inch long, rather stout, somewhat speckled, and the short hairs covering the body and wing cases are bluish gray. In September and October it begins laying eggs. Beginning near the tip of a limb it pierces below each bud, inserts an egg singly at each place till a dozen eggs are deposited. It then cuts off the branch partially by a deep groove, displaying great judgment in the work. These limbs soon break off, fall to the ground and decay. The egg