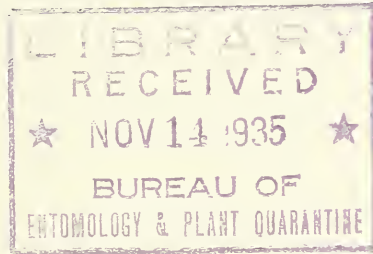


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THE MORE IMPORTANT RECORDS FOR OCTOBER 1935

The month of October was unusually favorable to grasshopper development. Damage to late crops is reported from Iowa to Arizona. Extensive flights are recorded from Kansas.

The Mormon cricket was reported as abundant in parts of North Dakota and Idaho. In Idaho a nematode is infesting these insects in considerable numbers.

During the second and third weeks in October there was heavy oviposition by the hessian fly in central Indiana.

The chinch bug was reported as going into hibernation in sufficient numbers to indicate possible damage next year from Indiana to Kansas and Oklahoma.

Although the codling moth was reported as generally less abundant in the Eastern States, it was apparently more destructive than usual in the Sacramento Valley of California this year.

The apple maggot was quite prevalent in Monmouth County, N. J., with very heavy infestations in neglected orchards.

The rosy apple aphid developed its oviparous generation about 2 weeks earlier than usual in Virginia and is so abundant that an outbreak is expected in that State next year.

Heavy infestations of truck crops by the southern green stink bug were reported from Florida and Alabama.

Very heavy infestations of tomatoes by the corn ear worm were reported from the Gulf region to Kansas and westward to California. In some fields in central California as high as 25 percent of the tomatoes were infested. The tomato pinworm was also very abundant on tomatoes in parts of California.

A leaf folder, Pachyzancla periusalis Walk., was reported as seriously damaging plant-bed tomato plants on the Gulf coast of Mississippi.

Reports from the Mississippi Valley cotton district indicate that the boll weevil was less abundant than usual.

Flights of moths of the cotton leaf worm were reported during the latter half of October in Iowa and Illinois and during the first week of the month in Michigan.

The fall webworm was less abundant than usual in New England and considerably more abundant in the Central States and in the Southwest.

A cottonwood leaf miner, Proleucoptera albella Chamb., was defoliating cottonwood trees in Kern County, Calif. This is apparently the first record for this insect in that State.

Black widow spiders attracted considerable attention throughout the country during October, reports being received from Illinois to California.

The screw worm has been found at a number of places in Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

G E N E R A L F E E D E R S

GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae)

Iowa. H. E. Jaques (October 21): The current summer and fall have been unusually favorable for grasshoppers, and eight or ten species not heretofore recorded for the State have been collected.

Missouri. L. Haseman (October 28): There has been an unusual abundance of the red-legged grasshopper (Melanoplus femur-rubrum DeG.) over much of the State this fall and in spite of earlier frosts it continues to be rather abundant at this time.

Arkansas. Transradio Press (October 30): "A flight of grasshoppers has taken possession of the town of Helena. Soon after dark last night hordes of insects dropped out of the sky. They covered the streets, buildings, trees, and automobiles. Most of them are more than 2 inches long."

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 25): M. mexicanus Sauss. is the most numerous species in most sections of the State. Some injury has been caused in a number of localities, making it necessary to apply control measures. This has been especially true where fall alfalfa and winter wheat have been sown. This species has been very active in flight and some flights have approximated a migration. Reports of such flights have been received from Beloit, Mitchell County, and Minneapolis, Ottawa County. The blue-stem district has a heavy population. M. differentialis Thos. and M. femur-rubrum also occur in considerable numbers in some localities.

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (October 23): Grasshoppers have been unusually destructive in Payne and adjoining counties. Much late feed and many fall gardens have been destroyed.

Arizona. W. A. Stevenson (October 5): A heavy infestation of grasshoppers developed during the past 10 days in the vicinity of Fresno on the Papago Indian Reservation. One small planting of chili pepper has been completely destroyed. Considerable feeding was also noted on many of the range grasses and weeds, especially pigweed.

V. L. Wildermuth and E. G. Davis (September): In the Salt River Valley M. mexicanus gave a second hatch of grasshoppers the middle of July. Many fields showed a high population count. The outbreak was controlled readily, however, by the use of poisoned-bran mash. One field southeast of Tempe was not poisoned, and in this field continuous observations have been made for the past 3 months. We were especially anxious to ascertain the time, place, and egg-laying habits of the mature females. On September 25 many hoppers were noted ovipositing. They were placing their eggs mostly on the raised borders in the field, rather than in the level areas between. In addition to the hoppers noted ovipositing, many showed distended abdomens. It is interesting to note that all stages of hoppers were present in the field, from newly hatched first-instar nymphs to mature adults.

About 80 percent of the hoppers were mature. It is hoped from these observations that we will have less trouble in locating eggs during our fall survey this year than was the case in the past survey.

Idaho. C. Wakeland (October 23): The grasshopper egg survey is about two-thirds completed. Eggs are very scarce in all communities surveyed to date and entirely absent in many.

✓ MORMON CRICKET (Anabrus simplex Hald.)

North Dakota. J. A. Munro (October 22): Found in northeastern part of Montrail County at the rate of one per 3 square yards in range land.

Idaho. C. Wakeland (October 23): We recently made a trip to the area where Gordius villosus Rosa was found infesting A. simplex last July. Male and female nematodes were found in masses under overhanging banks along small streams and a few were observed in the water. Mormon cricket eggs are abundant over much of the area where outbreaks occurred this year and it is probable that the infestation in 1936 will be even greater than in 1935. More of them have oviposited on agricultural land than heretofore.

PLANT BUGS (Pentatomidae)

California. S. Lockwood (October 2): Cotton, barley, peaches, and figs in the San Joaquin Valley have been damaged by one or all of the following plant bugs: Say's plant bug (Chlorochroa sayi Stahl); the red-shouldered plant bug (Thyanta brevis Van D.); and the green soldier bug (Acrosternum hilaris Say). The worst damage to peaches has been caused by the green soldier bug. The other three species mentioned were responsible for most of the damage to cotton and barley.

FALL ARMYWORM (Laphygma frugiperda S. & A.)

California. H. H. Keifer (October 24): The collection of a single adult in a light trap near Chula Vista, San Diego County, on September 26 indicates the presence of this insect in the State for the third year. During the other 2 years, 1931 and 1934, its presence was noted by the injury it caused to corn. So far as we know there was no commercial damage to corn in California in 1935. The species is now presumably established in the agricultural district contiguous to the Gulf of lower California, where it can overwinter and invade California during the warm weather. This condition, according to available records, is a comparatively recent development.

LESSER CORN STALK BORER (Elasmopalpus lignosellus Zell.)

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): The lesser corn stalk borer was reported from Camp Hill, Tallapoosa County, where it was destroying kudzu seedlings.

WHITE GRUBS (Phyllophaga spp.)

Vermont. H. L. Bailey (October 23): Reports continue to arrive of serious injury to potato tubers by white grubs. Rutland, Chittenden, Franklin,

and Orange Counties appear to have most serious infestations.

Massachusetts. L. H. Worthley (October 9): Severe damage to strawberry roots and sod was observed by a district inspector at a nursery in Westwood. Damage to the lawn was first noted early in August. Counts showed about 12 grubs per square foot in the affected plots.

MONARCH BUTTERFLY (Danaus menippe Hbn.)

Kentucky. W. A. Price (October 24): Large numbers were observed in migration southward in Lexington on October 20.

SWALLOWTAILS (Papilio spp.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (October 23): Orange dogs (P. cresphontes Crar.) have been more than usually troublesome to nursery stock.

Iowa. H. E. Jaques (October 21): Many caterpillars of the tiger swallowtail (P. glaucus turnus L.) have been sent in from different regions where they have aroused interest.

CEREAL AND FORAGE - CROP INSECTS

WHEAT

HESSIAN FLY (Phytophaga destructor Say)

Indiana. W. B. Noble (October 19): Abundant oviposition by the hessian fly occurred in central Indiana on September 12 to 15 and on October 12 to 18. Flies emerging from volunteer wheat were largely responsible for the eggs laid during the latter period. Little, if any, winter wheat was sown in time to become infested by the flies emerging in September, but volunteer wheat received a heavy infestation. Some infestation of the sown wheat will probably develop as a result of the October emergence.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (October 22): Our experimental plots of sown wheat indicate only light infestation.

APPLE GRAIN APHID (Rhopalosiphum prunifoliae Fitch)

Nebraska. M. H. Srenk (October 1 to 30): On October 4 reports were received that winter wheat in Washington County was badly infested with the apple grain aphid.

FALSE WIREWORM (Eleodes opaca Say)

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (October 5): False wireworms were causing injury to fall-sown wheat in the vicinity of Junction City, Geary County. R. H. Painter also found that larvae were numerous in a field of volunteer wheat near Junction City. These reports are significant because Abilene,

Dickinson County, is usually considered the eastern limit of commercial damage by this species. A report of injury to wheat in Hodgeman County was also received.

CORN

CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus Say)

Indiana. C. Benton and A. C. Cole, Jr. (October 14): Chinch bugs have been breeding throughout the season in foxtail grass as well as in corn in the vicinity of La Fayette. The adults are gradually going into hibernation in large numbers in this locality.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (October 22): A survey of chinch bug conditions in standing corn and to some extent in hibernating quarters has been carried on over about three-fourths of the infested area of Illinois. The results of this survey indicate danger of moderate damage in 1936 in most of the area infested in 1935. Apparently there will be less damage in the northeastern part of the area and a somewhat more serious damage along the southern edge and especially in the southwestern and western parts of the area infested in 1935.

Iowa. H. E. Jaques (October 21): The chinch bug has gone into hibernation in large numbers at many places in southeastern Iowa.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (October 5): The chief injury caused this fall may be found in the cane and kafir fields. Bugs may be found at Manhattan but are not numerous. E. G. Kelly reports that the bugs are abundant and causing some injury to the cane, kafir, and Sudan grass in the following counties: Ottawa, Shawnee, Coffey, Bourbon, Woodson, Wilson, Cowley, and Harper.

Mississippi. D. W. Grimes (October 23): A light infestation of chinch bugs on late corn at Belzoni.

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (October 23): Chinch bugs are present in fairly large numbers on grain sorghum in Payne and Pawnee Counties.

SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica duodecimpunctata Fab.)

Indiana. P. Luginbill (October 19): Adults are common on alfalfa, particularly in fields adjacent to corn. Most of them appear to have recently emerged. The larvae have been reported as quite injurious to corn in several localities this year.

SORGHUM

LEAF-FOOTED BUG (Leptoglossus phyllopus L.)

Texas. H. J. Reinhard (October 18): Leaf-footed plant bug very abundant on immature grain sorghum seed in Madison County.

PACIFIC RED SPIDER (Tetranychus pacificus Mc G.)

California. S. Lockwood (October 2): This red spider was observed doing considerable damage to one of the grain sorghums in Kern County in September.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA WEEVIL (Hypera postica Gyll.)

California. A. E. Michelbacher (October 17): Larval populations throughout the infested area in middle lowland California remain small. Highest counts are found in the San Francisco Bay area, where at the present time as many as 75 have been taken to 100 sweeps of an insect net. On September 30 in one field in this area 38 out of 118 large larvae were found to be parasitized by Bathyplectes curculionis Thoms.

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

APPLE

CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella L.)

Georgia. C. H. Alden (October 21): The entire crop has been cleaner than in several years past and codling moth injury is considerably reduced.

Ohio. T. H. Parke (October 23): Counts made in 57 Ohio orchards where the spray service was followed shows the codling moth to be well controlled by two (in a few orchards three) cover sprays against the first brood and by one cover spray against the second brood. The average number of stung or worry fruits in the 57 orchards is 3.2 percent. This is the lowest injury since 1929.

Missouri. L. Haseman (October 23): Checkups in experimental and other orchards during October indicate that fewer larvae are going into hibernation this year than in the past several years.

California. S. Lockwood (October 2): During the summer the codling moth proved to be more serious than usual and certainly has been more injurious than in 1934 to apples and pears over much of the Sacramento Valley. In some areas larvae were found in peaches. This was particularly true in Sutter County, where the damage done ranged around 1 percent in some peach orchards.

YELLOW-NECKED CATERPILLAR (Datana ministra Drury)

Missouri. L. Haseman (October 23): During the past 3 weeks there has been a scourge of late yellow-necked apple worms on both bearing and young apple trees in central Missouri. I have never known this pest to have a September and October brood before.

APPLE MAGGOT (Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh)

New Jersey. M. Kisliuk, Jr. (October 2): The apple maggot is apparently quite generally distributed in Monmouth County. Apples from neglected yard plantings and orchards are generally infested, the infestation sometimes approaching 100 percent. Commercial and home orchards that are sprayed regularly show much less infestation. It has been noted that sometimes there are more flies noticeable in September than in July, a possible indication that there are two generations a year, or that there is a very long period of emergence.

ROSY APPLE APHID (Anuraphis roseus Baker)

Virginia. W. S. Hough (October 28): Fall migrants and oviparous females are abundant in all orchards. The oviparous generation is developing about 2 weeks earlier than usual. The unusual abundance of the oviparous form leads us to expect a general outbreak in the spring of 1936.

BOXELDER BUG (Leptocoris trivittatus Say)

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (September 26): Boxelder bugs are clustering in great numbers on prunes and apples at High Creek in Cache County. The prunes become shriveled and the outer quarter inch of apples becomes corky, owing to these heavy attacks. In one instance more than one hundred bugs were massed around the outside of a prune.

SAN JOSE SCALE (Aspidiotus perniciosus Const.)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (October 19): The infestation at Fort Valley increased rapidly last month and a number of peach orchards in this locality are now heavily infested. The general infestation is heavier than that of an average year. The very dry weather during September and October has favored reproduction.

C. H. Alden (October 21): The San Jose scale has been increasing since September and many incrustated areas have been found on both peach and apple trees. The scale is also getting on the apple fruit and in many instances apples that would otherwise grade as fancy have been reduced to culls.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (October 9, 12): The San Jose scale is unusually prevalent in the apple orchards of commercial and home plantings and on scattered peach trees in the western part of the State.

PEACH

PEACH BORER (Aegeria exitiosa Say)

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): The peach tree borer is moderately abundant. Control measures are being applied.

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (September 25): Adult emergence was practically completed in the field at Fort Valley by September 25, which is earlier than usual. The general infestation in 1935 was moderate or a little lighter than usual. We attribute this to predators and to the better application of control measures by more growers than formerly.

C. H. Alden (October 21): Annual treatment at Cornelia has kept the larval injury on about the same basis as for several years past. A few untreated orchards are heavily infested.

LESSER PEACH BORER (Aegeria pictipes G. & R.)

Mississippi. Jack Milton (October 23): Injury by the lesser peach tree borer to peaches in Scott County was noticed on October 15.

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Grapholitha molesta Busck)

Georgia. C. H. Alden (October 21): Moths continued coming to the bait traps at Cornelia up to October 1, mostly from an adjacent peach orchard. Larval work in apples was very light.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (October 23): General injury to twigs has been reported from various sections of the State during the month.

PLUM CURCULIO (Conotrachelus nenuphar Hbst.)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (September 26): Considerable jarring of peach trees on this date showed that at Fort Valley the plum curculio had left for hibernation places.

SHOT-HOLE BORER (Scolytus rugulosus Ratz.)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (October 19): Infestation has increased in central Georgia during recent months, and is now heavier than that of an average year. The increased infestation by the San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.) has contributed to the increase in shot-hole borers as secondary pests attacking the more or less devitalized trees.

GRAPE

GRAPE LEAFHOPPER (Erythroneura cores Say)

Nebraska. M. H. Srenk (September 15): A Merrick County correspondent reported his grapevines as being infested on August 27 and a Dawson County correspondent made a similar complaint regarding his woodbine vines on September 14.

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (September 19): Grape leafhoppers are seriously damaging grape foliage at Hurricane and Virgin and Virginia creeper foliage at Richfield, Leeds, La Verkin, and Saint George.

California. B. L. Fox (September 5): The grape leafhopper is doing a moderate amount of injury to grapevines locally in Kern County, but the injury is not sufficient to warrant control measures this late in the season.

PECAN

HICKORY SHUCK WORM (Laspeyresia caryana Fitch)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (October 23): The pecan shuck worm is reported by inspector H. Gladney, of Ocean Springs, as causing some damage, but on account of the heavy crop of pecans the injury seems lighter than last year. Another report was received from Richton and injury was also noticed at State College.

TWIG GIRDLER (Oncideres cingulatus Say)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (October 23): Serious injury to pecan trees was observed by inspector G. L. Bond near Avera on October 10. Inspector Jack Milton at Jackson has observed several cases of damage, which does not seem to be as serious as last year.

FIG

DARKLING BEETLES (Tenebrionidae)

California. H. C. Donohoe (September 30): Adults of Blapstinus rufipes Csy., and Eulabis rufipes Esch. did considerable damage to Calimyrna figs in the Fresno area during the early part of the harvest. The first picking (late August and early September) was heavily infested, the damage consisting of general surface feeding and, especially, of internal feeding in the large, extra-quality fruits with open eyes, which afforded entrance to the central cavities.

TRUCK - CROP INSECTS

VEGETABLE WEEVIL (Listroderes obliquus Gyll.)

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): The vegetable weevil has appeared in turnips and lettuce in fall gardens.

Mississippi. M. M. High (October 21): The vegetable weevil for the past 30 days has been unusually scarce and hard to find in Gulfport, owing to the extremely dry weather. Weevils were in aestivation quarters until about October 15, when small collections were made about turnips, but only slight feeding was in evidence.

BANDED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica balteata Lec.)

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (October 9): Scattered adults have been found since September 1 in various places, including dahlia blossoms. I do not recall having seen this species at Experiment before this year.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): The banded bean beetle is moderately abundant in gardens.

Mississippi. M. M. High (October 21): The belted cucumber beetle is fairly abundant on young turnips and cabbage at Biloxi and Long Beach on the coast.

FALSE CHINCH BUG (Nysius ericae Schill.)

Mississippi. M. L. Grimes (October 23): The false chinch bug was observed on turnips at Meridian.

Texas. H. J. Reinhard (October 22): Sent in with complaint of severe damage to turnips at Valley Junction on October 14.

TARNISHED PLANT BUG (Lygus pratensis L.)

Missouri. L. Haseman (October 28): The summer and fall have been ideal for growth of Erigeron canadensis and the weed has been fairly teeming with tarnished plant bugs in all stages of development during October. This pest is sure to cause trouble in 1936.

SOUTHERN GREEN STINK BUG (Nezara viridula L.)

Florida. F. S. Chamberlin (October 23): Numerous complaints received this month regarding severe damage to beans and other truck crops.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): W. D. Thompson, county agent at Ozark, reported that the green stink bug developed in large numbers in the tract of land devoted to truck crops. As the crops were destroyed by drought in August, the stink bugs spread to the adjacent fields of cotton. They so

severely attacked the bolls that only one-half bale was picked from 12 acres. Other adjacent fields were as severely attacked.

SWEETPOTATO HORNWORM (Herse cingulata Fab.)

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): J. D. Sanford, of Montgomery, reported 40 acres of sweetpotato foliage destroyed. The larvae, in migrating from the field, accumulated in a ditch barrier to the extent of a wagon load.

CHANGA (Scapteriscus vicinus Scudd.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (October 23): Mole crickets, chiefly the changa, are troublesome in gardens and seed beds in many sections, including the celery seed beds around Sanford and gardens over the southern part of the State.

TOMATO

CORN EAR WORM (Heliothis obsoleta Fab.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (October 23): Late tomatoes are being seriously damaged in several localities, reports being received from Meridian, Dossville, and State College. It was also reported as injuring late corn at Belzoni and Senatobia.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 18): The corn ear worms were very plentiful in alfalfa all fall. They were also present in truck patches, causing some injury to beans and tomatoes. Probably the most serious injury has been in alfalfa fields and in sorghum heads, where the damage cannot be readily measured.

Texas. H. J. Reinhard (October 22): Up to the middle of October this insect had caused considerable damage to late grain-sorghum crops in Burleson, Brazos, and Madison Counties.

California. A. E. Michelbacher (October 17): In some fields in central California as high as 25 percent of the tomatoes are infested with the corn ear worms. A survey just completed showed that in general from about 5 to 25 percent of the fruit was infested.

J. C. Elmore (September 30): Several tomato fields at El Cajon, San Diego County, showed that 25 percent of the fruit was infested.

TOMATO PINWORM (Gnorimoschema lycopersicella Busck)

California. S. Lockwood (October 2): On September 10 of this year the tomato pinworm was found in the hills northeast of Felton, Santa Cruz County. The infested plant was a native Solanum, either S. xanti or S. umbelliferum.

J. C. Elmore (October 18): The tomato pinworm has built up to injurious numbers at San Juan Capistrano, where 69 percent of the fruit was infested on September 25. Near Santa Ana, Orange County, on the same date, 70 percent of the ripe fruit was infested. In summer growing areas pinworms are either absent or the infestation is not more than 2 or 3 percent.

A LEAF FOLDER (Pachyzancla periusalis Walk.)

Mississippi. M. M. High (October 21): The tobacco leaf folder was found at Long Beach in a tomato seed bed on August 27, where it caused serious damage by folding and devouring the leaves. This is the second record of the pest injuring tomatoes in Mississippi.

A BUMBLE FLOWER BEETLE (Euphoria sepulchralis Fab.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (October 23): A correspondent at Oldenburg reports that this insect is damaging tomatoes. This is the first time such damage has been recorded here.

BEANS

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (Epilachna corrupta Muls.)

South Carolina. F. Sherman (October 23): Apparently normal adults emerging from pupae exposed to killing frost on October 14.

Georgia. C. H. Alden (October 21): Fall crop of beans at Cornelia seriously injured.

T. L. Bissell (October 8): A large number of adults of the Mexican bean beetle are feeding on a few lima bean plots at Experiment.

LEAFHOPPERS (Cicadellidae)

Florida. J. R. Watson (October 23): Bean jassids worse than during an average year and are damaging beans over Alachua, Marion, Orange, and other counties.

Mississippi. M. M. High (October 21): The bean leafhopper (Ermoasca mali ? LeB.) has caused serious damage to all varieties of beans and cowpeas in southern Mississippi.

GREEN STINK BUG (Acrosternur hilaris Say)

North Carolina. L. W. Leiby (September 20): Completely destroyed a crop of lima beans at Brevard.

BEAN LEAF ROLLER (Goniurus proteus L.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (October 23): The bean leaf roller is common, doing considerable damage to beans.

BEAN THRIPS (Heliothrips fasciatus Perg.)

California. S. Lockwood (October 2): For the past 4 weeks the bean thrips has been responsible for considerable silvering of bean leaves over much of the Sacramento Valley. This pest has also been present, but far less injurious, on winter peas in the same area.

CABBAGE

HARLEQUIN CABBAGE BUG (Murgantia histrionica Hahn)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (October 10): The harlequin cabbage bug is attacking kale and mustard plants at Ellicott City.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (October): The harlequin bug has been unusually numerous on cabbage, cauliflower, rape, and turnips in different parts of the State.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): The harlequin cabbage bug was very active on snap beans and lima beans at Auburn and in Montgomery during the first 2 weeks of September. Attacking turnips at Luverne on September 25.

Mississippi. M. M. High (October 21): Observed injuring collards at Cedar Lake.

CABBAGE LOOPER (Autographa brassicae Riley)

Mississippi. N. D. Peets (October 23): The cabbage looper is causing serious injury to rutabagas in Lincoln and Copiah Counties.

Texas. H. J. Reinhard (October 22): S. W. Clark, Weslaco, reports that this insect was extremely abundant in early cabbage seedbeds on October 20 and was also attacking lettuce and Chinese cabbage.

CABBAGE WEBWORM (Hellula undalis Fab.)

Mississippi. D. W. Grimes (October 23): Serious injury to turnips at Kosciusko.

M. M. High (October 21): The imported cabbage webworm is more abundant on cruciferous crops in southern Mississippi than for several seasons.

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM (Ascia rapae L.)

California. R. E. Carobell (October 18): The imported cabbage worm is still prevalent in most of the cabbage and cauliflower fields of southern California. Considerable dusting has been necessary to keep it under control. Although there are actually more cabbage loopers (Autographa brassicae Riley) than cabbage worms, the latter are the principal cause of injury.

ONION THRIPS (Thrips tabaci Lind.)

Nebraska. M. H. Srenk (October 8): A Nemaha County correspondent reported that the onion thrips was destroying his late cabbage crop.

SQUASH

SQUASH BUG (Anasa tristis DeG.)

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (October 5): Squash bugs are quite abundant in pumpkin and squash plantings. Owing to the dry weather during the summer, squashes and pumpkins are comparatively fewer than in past years, but those that survived have a high population of bugs. Many of the bugs are still immature.

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (October 15): Squash bugs have caused serious damage to squash in infested areas of the State. A few agricultural sections have not as yet become infested.

MELON WORM (Diaphania hyalinata L.)

South Carolina. W. C. Nettles (October 23): The melon worm is unusually destructive to stems of late squash near Beaufort.

TURNIP

TURNIP APHID (Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicae Davis)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (October 23): Injury to turnips is reported as light at Ocean Springs and severe at Grenada, Jackson, Meridian, and Kosciusko.

CARROT

A GEOMETRID (Orthonama obstipata Fab.)

Mississippi. M. M. High (October 21): A single specimen was reared from carrot at Biloxi. (Det. by F. H. Benjamin.)

SWEETPOTATO

SWEETPOTATO WEEVIL (Cylas formicarius Fab.)

Mississippi. G. L. Bond (October 23): Sweetpotato weevils are rather abundant along the coast of Jackson County east of the Pascagoula River.

STRAWBERRY

STRAWBERRY LEAF ROLLER (Ancyliis cecropiana Froel.)

Ohio. E. W. Mendenhall (October 18): The strawberry leaf roller is very injurious to strawberry plants in Clark, Miami, and Montgomery Counties this fall. There seems to be a late brood which is very abundant.

SPINACHGREEN PEACH APHID (Myzus persicae Sulz.)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (October 22): Infestation general throughout Patapsco Neck.

C O T T O N I N S E C T S

BOLL WEEVIL (Anthonomus grandis Boh.)

South Carolina. F. F. Bondy (Sept. 28): Most cotton around Florence has a luxuriant second growth and there appear to be more boll weevils than during any fall since 1929. (October 12): There are large numbers of boll weevils in the fields--more than any year since 1929.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): The boll weevil is moderately abundant.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (October 23): Because of the general defoliation of cotton by Alabama argillacea Hbn. over most of the State, together with the early maturity of plants and shedding of leaves, boll weevils are not generally abundant in cotton fields. Rains just beginning may promote growth of the plants in sections where they have not been killed by frost, but indications are that the number of weevils entering hibernation will be lower than normal.

Louisiana. R. C. Gaines (October 19): Collections of boll weevils on flight screens in Madison Parish on similar dates for several years indicate fewer boll weevils in the fields this fall than during the past 3 years.

Oklahoma. F. A. Fenton (October 19): Reports indicate fewer boll weevils present in the fields than at this time last year, despite the fact that the rainfall this year was greater than last.

Texas. R. W. Moreland and A. B. Beavers (September 21): In Brazos and Burleson Counties weevil infestations are building up in fields where squares are plentiful. (October 19): Weevils are abundant in fields where squares and young bolls are plentiful. Collected 10,000 weevils on October 14 for hibernation cages without any trouble.

K. P. Ewing and R. L. McCarr (September 21): In Calhoun County damage continues in most fields where unopened bolls are present.

THURBERIA WEEVIL (Anthonomus grandis thurberiae Pierce)

Arizona. W. A. Stevenson and J. M. Breazeale reported on October 15 a 0.6-per-cent infestation of cotton bolls by the thurberia weevil in a 52-acre field of cotton at Midvale, in the Santa Cruz Valley, about 5 miles south of Tucson. This is the first record of the thurberia weevil in commercial plantings of cotton in the Tucson district this season.

PINK BOLL WORM (Pectinophora gossypiella Saund.)

Texas. A. J. Chapman and associates (October 17): In 11 fields of the Big Bend of Texas examined on October 11 to 17 the boll infestation was 96.2 percent. All of these fields but 2 were infested 100 percent, the other 2 having 76 and 80-percent infestations.

Puerto Rico. L. C. Fife (October 2): The low infestation in Sea Island cotton on the northern coast is probably due to: (1) No cotton has been grown commercially in Puerto Rico during the past three years; (2) wild cotton trees were almost eradicated from the island in 1934 and 1935; (3) no other favorable host plants occur in sufficient numbers to maintain a high population of this pest in the absence of cotton. Of 1,791 cotton bolls examined between August 28 and September 18 only 46, or 2.56 percent, were found to be infested. These included 1 infested boll among 798 examined at Isabela, 1 among 200 examined at Quebradillas, and 44 among 793 bolls at Camuy. The heaviest infestations so far found are at Camuy. Three fields examined there showed no pink boll worms, but the other two fields showed 5 percent and 12.3 percent infestations on September 18. Five wild cotton trees (about 10 feet high) bearing green and open bolls were found about 6 miles from Corozal (toward Orocovis). An examination of 21 green and 75 open bolls on August 22 revealed no pink boll worms, but an exit hole from a green boll, an empty pupa case, and some feeding signs in open bolls indicated the presence of this insect. Inspections of other malvaceous plants for the pink boll worm have so far been negative.

COTTON LEAF WORM (Alabama argillacea Hbn.)

Illinois. W. P. Flint (October 22): There was a moderate flight of adults during the week of October 15.

Michigan. R. Hutson (October 2): The moth appeared much earlier than usual this year. Repeated reports of damage to peaches and everbearing strawberries have come from Hillsdale, Jackson, Berrien, and Ottawa Counties. The damage has not been so severe as in many other years.

Iowa. H. E. Jaques (October 21): Adults of the cotton leaf worm have been fairly abundant, causing the usual damage to fall fruit.

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (October 23): Adults are being caught in large numbers in flytraps on the college campus at Stillwater. Reports from Tillman County state that they are still doing considerable damage.

Puerto Rico. L. C. Fife (October 2): Observations made September 27 showed that mature larvae and pupae were quite numerous on cotton plantings at Aguadilla (Barrio San Antonio). Many of the farmers on the northern coast found it necessary to spray from two to four times during the season. This insect has been the most important cotton pest observed during the past 2 months and the only one for which artificial control methods have been used by the growers.

COTTON INSECTS (Hemiptera)

Arizona and California. L. D. Christenson (October 8): George J. Harrison, Agronomist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in charge of the cotton investigations at Shafter, Calif., who visited the field station at Buckeye, Ariz., stated that in the San Joaquin Valley of California this season it was almost impossible to conduct work in cotton-breeding plots because of unusual populations of Lygus spp. and pentatomids. He thinks that the cotton production in California, especially in the Shafter and San Joaquin areas, will be very much lower this season because of these insects. After viewing conditions in the vicinity of Buckeye, Mr. Harrison was of the opinion that the cotton insect conditions there and in California were very similar.

Puerto Rico. L. C. Fife (October 2): A number of stink bugs have been collected on cotton, okra, and Hibiscus. About 10 percent of the cotton bolls show some injury by pentatomids.

COTTON APHID (Aphis gossypii Glov.)

Puerto Rico. L. C. Fife (October 2): This insect occurs throughout the northern cotton plantings and the population density varies considerably in different fields. It was found to be most numerous in cotton fields at Isabela, but parasites and predators were also numerous.

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

FALL WEBWORM (Hyphantria cunea Drury)

Vermont. H. L. Bailey (October 23): Fall webworms have been much less plentiful than for several years past.

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (October 23): Nests of the fall webworm are much less abundant this year than for several seasons past.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (October 22): The fall webworm was more abundant than has been the case for a number of seasons, feeding being very general over all the central and northern parts of the State.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 15 to 30): The fall webworm was working on elm trees in Hitchcock County on September 17.

Texas. H. J. Reinhard (October 22): The fall webworm was more abundant than usual in Brazos, Burlison, Grimes, and Madison Counties. The nests were most commonly noted on pecan.

GYPSY MOTH (Porthetria dispar L.)

Vermont. H. L. Bailey (October 23): New infestations were reported at Essex in Chittenden County, and at Derby, in Orleans County. These localities

are far removed from the generally infested area in the Connecticut River Valley.

BAGWORM (Thyridopteryx ephemerseformis Haw.)

Virginia. N. R. Hunt (October 23): Bagworms seem to be more abundant than usual around Clarendon, perhaps because evergreens are getting more numerous in home plantings.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): Bagworms continued to be active generally over Alabama.

PIGEON TREMEX (Tremex columba L.)

Ohio. T. H. Parks (October 17): Adults were received during October from Knox and Montgomery Counties, with the statement that they were taken on maple trees and were so common on hickory trees as to cause their death. It is our belief that they were attacking hickory trees already injured.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (October 30): A specimen was sent in on October 11 from Lincoln County, where they were attacking elm trees.

LONG-HORNED BEETLES (Cerambycidae)

South Dakota and Nebraska. N. D. Wygant (September): A species of Prionus was found killing quite a few green ash (Caragana) and honeylocust seedlings in the Plains Shelterbelt Nursery at Pierre, S. Dak., early in September. Tylonotus biraculatus Hald. is quite common and abundant in the old green ash tree claims and farmstead plantings from 40 to 50 years old in central Nebraska and South Dakota. The trees attacked by this insect die branch by branch, starting at the top.

BEECH

BEECH SCALE (Cryotococcus fagi Baer.)

Maine. H. B. Pierson (October): A light outbreak of the felted beech scale has been found on Mount Desert Island.

CATALPA

CATALPA LEAF MINER (Agromyza citreifrons Mall.)

Ohio. J. S. Houser (August 31): Catalpa leaves submitted by a correspondent show as much as one-third of the leaf occupied by the mines of the Catalpa leaf miner.

FIR

AN APHID (Dreyfusia piceae Ratz.)

New York. H. J. MacAloney (October): This aphid has been found in New York

State south of a line from Minerva to Poland (about 12 miles north of Utica). This is somewhat in line with the northern limit of infestation in Vermont and New Hampshire. The infestation has been present in some areas for several years and in some localities it is heavier this year than last.

MAPLE

GREEN-STRIPED MAPLE WORM (Anisota rubicunda Fab.)

South Carolina. W. C. Nettles (October 23): The green-striped maple worm has defoliated silver maples for the third time this season near Easley.

GLOOMY SCALE (Chrysomhalus tenebricosus Comst.)

South Carolina. F. Sherman (October 23): The gloomy scale reported as killing many maple trees in Greenville.

OBSURE SCALE (Chrysomhalus obscurus Comst.)

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (October 25): C. obscurus on maple trees are at this time producing living young and it has been observed that a very heavy invasion is being made on this scale by three species of the ladybird beetle--Adalia bipunctata, Hippodamia convergens Guer., and Ceratomegilla fuscilabris Muls.

OAK

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

Maryland. E. N. Cory (September 26): A larva was found on scarlet oak at Hyattsville.

OAK TWIG PRUNER (Hypermallus villosus Fab.)

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (October 23): This insect has apparently been rather scarce this year on oak and other trees. It is much less common than usual.

OAK ROSETTE GALL (Cynips frondosa Bass.)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (September 27): The oak rosette gall was attacking oak at College Park.

GOLDEN OAK SCALE (Asterolecanium variolosum Ratz.)

New York and New Jersey. E. P. Felt (October 23): Golden oak scale has been reported as occurring somewhat abundantly on oaks at Great Neck, N. Y., and in northern New Jersey.

PINE

AN ENGRAVER BEETLE (Ips calligraphus Germ.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (September 28): A large white pine at Fryeburg is practically dead and heavily infested with these bark beetles. Good-sized pitch tubes were abundant on the trunk, hence beetles were an important factor in causing the death of the tree.

INTRODUCED PINE SAWFLY (Diurion simile Htg.)

Ohio. E. W. Mendenhall (October 2): Pine sawflies are injuring pine trees on private properties at Newark.

WHITE-PINE APHID (Cinara strobi Fitch)

Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania. E. P. Felt (October 23): The white-lined plant louse (Dilachnus strobi) has been unusually abundant and is depositing its rows of shiny, black eggs on white pine needles in the vicinity of Stamford, Conn., Long Island, N. Y., and in the Philadelphia, Pa., area.

AN APHID (Triachnus tomentosus Villers)

Connecticut and Pennsylvania. E. P. Felt (October 23): A serious plant louse infestation on Mugho pine occurred on a few plants at North Stamford, Conn., the insect being tentatively identified as Schizolachnus tomentosus. Apparently this insect occurs in the Philadelphia area.

A SCALE INSECT (Matsucoccus matsumurae Kuwana)

Connecticut. G. H. Plumb (September 18): The current season's growth of pitch pine at Chaplin is from thickly to sparsely covered with young larval skins. Many twigs have been killed. Last year's growth exhibits similar injury.

A TREE MIDGE (Cecidomyiidae)

Idaho. J. C. Evendon (September): An unidentified tree midge is killing a large percentage of ponderosa pine tips in northern Idaho. The adult midge deposits her eggs at the bases of needle fascicles by forcing them into the soft tissue of the current season's growth and, upon hatching, the larvae excavate small pits in which they feed. As many as 35 midge larvae were found in a 4-inch lateral tip. Usually only 1 larva was found at the base of each fascicle, but sometimes 2 or 3 were present in one pit.

POPLAR

A NOTODONTID (Cerura cinerea Walk.)

Ohio. J. S. Houser (September 5): This striking caterpillar, both in form and color, is damaging the foliage of Populus simoni on ornamental plantings at

Lima. It was also found in a nursery near Lima on P. sironi and on P. nigra italica. One larva was found on Salix sp. at McGuffey. The larvae at Lima ranged in size from very small to full-grown individuals. The larger larvae were heavily parasitized by tachinids.

COTTONWOOD LEAF MINER (Zeugophora scutellaris Suffr.)

Nebraska. M. H. Suenk (September 15 to 30): On September 30 a report was received from Sioux County, stating that the leaves of some cottonwood trees there were badly infested.

A LEAF MINER (Proleucoptera albella Charb.)

California. S. Lockwood (October 2): This leaf miner has been responsible for serious, almost complete, defoliation of cottonwood trees in Kern County. This is the first record of this pest in California.

SPRUCE

WHITE SPRUCE SAWFLY (Neodiorion polytozum Htg.)

Vermont. H. L. Bailey (October 23): Serious infestation of the European spruce sawfly at Wilmington, in Windham County.

Connecticut. R. B. Friend (October 22): To date this insect has been found on Norway spruce in the following localities: Kent, West Hartford, Orange, Morris, West Hartland, and Middlebury. In only one area, Kent, have the trees been completely defoliated, and there only a few trees were involved. This defoliation occurred in 1934.

WALNUT

WALNUT CATERPILLAR (Datana integerrima G. & R.)

Nebraska. M. H. Suenk (September 15 to 30): The walnut caterpillar was reported as defoliating walnut trees in Douglas County on September 25.

WILLOW

A LEAF BEETLE (Monocesta coryli Say)

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): This leaf beetle was very active at Langdale, in Chambers County, causing considerable damage to the foliage of weeping willows.

INSECTS AFFECTING GREENHOUSE
AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

CUBAN-LAUREL THRIPS (Gynaikothrips uzeli Zimm.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (October 23): Cuban-laurel thrips were sent in from Sarasota where they were a serious pest of Ficus.

AN ANT (Lasius claviger Roger)

Kentucky. W. A. Price (October 24): Swarmed out of lawns in Louisville in great numbers early in October.

COTTONY-CUSHION SCALE (Icerya purchasi Mask.)

Mississippi. H. Gladney (October 23): Six known infestations on mimosa, citrus, and pittosporum at Ocean Springs. Ladybird beetles have been established at all of the infestations.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

CITRUS MEALYBUG (Pseudococcus citri Risso)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (October 23): Mealybugs are reported numerous on chrysanthemums at Grenada by inspector N. L. Douglass, and inspector F. A. Smith reports light infestations at Oxford and Holly Springs.

DEODAR

DEODAR WEEVIL (Pissodes deodarae Hopk.)

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): The ornamental cedar deodara is being attacked by what seems to be this weevil. The trees in Auburn and at Uriah and other places in the State are seriously affected.

CRAPEMYRTLE

CRAPEMYRTLE APHID (Myzocallis kahawaluokalani Kirk.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle and assistants (October 23): Aphids on crapemyrtle are reported to be abundant and general throughout Bolivar, Washington, and Sunflower Counties. Light to medium injury in central Mississippi.

EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS SCALE (Chionaspis euonymi Comst.)

Mississippi. Jack Milton (October 23): The euonymus scale is very abundant at Canton and Jackson, where many plants have been seriously injured.

LAUREL

A EUCOSMID (Polychrosis rhoifractana Kearf.)

New York. E. P. Felt (October 25): Seed heads of laurel (Kalmia latifolia) were received from Long Island, accompanied by a statement that most of the seeds were infested by an insect, probably this species.

LILIES

AN APHID (Rhopalosiphum nymphaeae L.)

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 15 to 30): The waterlily aphid was complained of as working on lily pads in a pool in Lincoln County on September 21.

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

ANTS (Formicidae)

New England. J. V. Schaffner, Jr. (October 19): Carpenter ants have caused a great deal of worry to property owners this year and reports indicate considerable damage, especially in dwelling houses and camps.

HUMAN FLEA (Pulex irritans L.)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (September 26): The human flea was fairly common at Fort Valley this summer and, with the cat and dog fleas, was involved in the heavier than usual infestation of fleas reported for this locality during the summer.

FLEAS (Ctenocephalides spp.)

North Carolina. Z. P. Metcalf (October 19): Report of a little theatre in Ayden badly infested with cat fleas (C. felis Bouche) and dog fleas (C. canis Curt.), and bedbugs (Cimex lectularius L.), the first report of this kind I have ever received.

CRICKETS (Gryllidae)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (October 8): Crickets are present in a house at La Plata.

Virginia. J. L. Webb (October 31): An outbreak of Gryllus domesticus L. occurred at Lyon Park in September and continued into October. Enormous numbers bred in a public dump and invaded residences for a radius of two

or three blocks. Considerable damage was done to silk, rayon, and woolen clothing. Housewives reported that it was not unusual to sweep up as much as a quart of crickets per day within a house.

A DEER FLY (Chrysops discalis Will.)

Utah. E. C. Cushing (October 24): George Bagley, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., states that reports reaching him from a C. C. C. camp at Corinne, Utah (Locomotive Springs), indicate that 33 cases of tularemia have resulted from the bites of this species. There were no fatal cases.

BLACK WIDOW SPIDER (Latrodectus mactans Fab.)

Illinois. W. J. Spicer (October 4): There has been a slight infestation of black widow spiders near Pittsfield this summer. One woman was bitten and another killed, according to reports. Pipe-line workers in this area reported seeing about 50 of these spiders when laying pipe from Springfield, Ill., to the Mississippi River, according to a local druggist, who has one of the spiders on exhibition in his window. The school principal at Barry had 4 of these spiders brought in to him.

Kentucky. W. A. Price (October 24): The black widow spider continues to be an object of much concern in the State. They are abundant and widely distributed. Many specimens have been received from all sections of the State.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (October): The black widow spiders continue to be very common in all parts of the State. Many persons have been bitten and hospital attention has been necessary. No fatalities, however, have been reported.

North Dakota. J. A. Munro (October 22): On October 8 Ross Cook, county agricultural adjustrent agent at Fort Yates reported the black widow spider as being in the basements of houses.

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (October 14): Several black widow spiders, collected in basements at Logan, have been brought into the Station laboratory this summer. Reports relative to its occurrence in basements and barns have been received from various sections of Utah.

California. A. F. Howland (September 21): Eighty-three black widow spiders (both sexes) were killed in the play yard of a private nursery school at Alhambra.

PAJAROELLO (Ornithodoros coriaceus Koch)

California. O. G. Babcock (October 24): These ticks were reported to be present all summer from Monterey to Huenema.

CATTLE

SCREW WORMS (Cochliomyia spp.)

General. E. C. Cushing (September): As a result of shipments of infested animals from the South into the Northern States, the screw worm fly (C. americana Cushing & Patton) gained a foothold in southwestern Illinois and Iowa, and in eastern Missouri. (October 26): New records of the occurrence of this species have been received from California, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (October 22): W. J. Spicer, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and J. H. Bigger, field entomologist, State Natural History Survey, Urbana, have located several scattered infestations in Sangamon, Pike, Morgan, Adams, Fulton, and probably some other counties.

Missouri. L. Haseman (October 28): Screw worm larvae were collected by W. J. Spicer during October, both in northeast and in southwest Missouri.

Oklahoma. F. A. Fenton (October 19): The rate of spread of the screw worm across the State has slowed down, owing to cooler weather, but nevertheless the pest spread into more northern counties and there was an increase in the number of cases reported, especially around Stillwater and Payne Counties.

California. O. G. Babcock (October 24): C. americana is causing a number of infestations in the vicinity of Wasco and Bakersfield. Cochliomyia spp. are present and active also in the vicinity of Paso Robles.

STABLE FLY (Stomoxys calcitrans L.)

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (October 15): The stable fly has been moderately abundant throughout northern Utah this season.

Florida. W. G. Bruce (October 24): Stable flies were observed as being pestiferous, but not abundant, in the north-central counties.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 25): Stable flies were exceptionally abundant and very annoying to livestock, especially cattle and work horses in the field. Dr. Kelly believes this increased abundance is due in part to the straw washed up in piles by the floods during May and June.

HORN FLY (Haematobia irritans L.)

Florida. E. W. Berger and G. B. Merrill (October 22): An apparently unusual attack of horn fly was noted on cattle on the eastern outskirts of the city on October 13.

W. G. Bruce (October 24): Horn flies were very abundant in all counties but more especially in Taylor, Lafayette, Union, Bradford, Alachua, Levy, and Dixie Counties.

MOSQUITOES (Culicinae)

Florida. W. V. King (September): The recent heavy storms have produced very favorable conditions for mosquito breeding, particularly in the Everglades, notorious as a breeding place for the "spotted-legged" mosquito (Psorophora columbiae D. & K.). Around Lake Okeechobee several deaths of animals have been reported as being due to the unusual abundance of this species.

BLACK HORSE FLY (Tabanus atratus Fab.)

Texas. K. Dorward (October 24): This species has been giving the ranchmen who have pastures in pine woods in Montgomery and Walker Counties a great deal of trouble during the last month or two. They seem to attack cattle in the woods much more than they do those on the prairie. Many of the ranchmen anticipate an increase in number of screw worm cases following the bites of these flies.

GULF COAST TICK (Amblyomma maculatum Koch)

Florida. W. G. Bruce (October 24): In a survey of Baker, Columbia, Madison, Hamilton, Taylor, Lafayette, Suwannee, Union, Bradford, Alachua, Gilchrist, Levy, Dixie, and Marion Counties it was found that in those areas where a large acreage of land was under water, following the hurricane early in September, there was a marked decrease in the number of infestations from this tick.

HOUSEHOLD AND STORED-PRODUCTS INSECTS

TERMITES (Reticulitermes spp.)

Connecticut. N. Turner (October 23): Several large dwellings in Manchester were attacked, the damage ranging from \$3,000 to \$7,000. All were within two city blocks. Apparently every building was susceptible and infested, several showing structural damage.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (October 22): Termite infestations are being reported daily. An unusual situation has come up on the University Farm at Urbana. In this instance termites have infested one edge of a field of standing corn, going in for 10 to 14 rows. The 4 outer rows in the field were injured so that practically all of the corn has fallen. The damage becomes gradually less towards the center of the field.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): Termites are active at Auburn and generally over the State.

Iowa. H. E. Jaques (October 21): Termites are reported doing damage at Danville and West Burlington.

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (October 23): Numerous requests are being received from over the State for assistance in termite control.

RICE WEEVIL (Sitophilus oryzae L.)

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (October 23): The rice weevil is moderately abundant in fields.

Mississippi. C. Lyle and Assistants (October 23): Weevils are very numerous in corn just being harvested and still in the field.

PEA WEEVIL (Bruchus pisorum L.)

South Carolina. W. C. Nettles (October 23): Complaints have been received from many parts of the State.