

# ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

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## SOME NOTES ON THE GRAPE-CANE GALL-MAKER, *AMPELOGLYPTER SESOSTRIS* (Coleoptera).\*

BY F. M. WEBSTER.

In his First Report as State Entomologist of Missouri, p. 131, Dr. C. V. Riley describes this species under the name *Madarus vitis*, stating that the larva formed its gall in the Fall, pupating in June and developing to the adult about two weeks later. He therefor gave as a remedial and preventive measure the collecting and burning of infested canes during Winter. In the "American Entomologist," Vol. II, p. 105, the same writer states that the galls first become visible towards the latter end of July, the larvæ producing them wintering over within these galls, but not becoming full grown until the Spring of the following year, pupating during the latter part of June and in a couple of weeks developing to adults.

On May 6, 1898, a lot of dried leaves were brought from a vineyard near the lake shore about Gypsum, O., where they had fallen the Autumn before and been blown by the winds into bunches along an Osage orange hedge, remaining there throughout the Winter and placed in a breeding cage in the insectary. From among these leaves adults of *A. sesostris*

\* Read before the Ohio State Academy of Science, December 29, 1898.

## Notes and News.

## ENTOMOLOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

ON THE LARVA OF EVERGESTIS FUNALIS, GROTE.—Late in July, 1898, I noticed that the *Portulacca* which grows abundantly on the campus of the N. M. Agricultural College, Mesilla Park, N. M., was shrivelling up and turning brown. A closer examination showed that it was attacked by enormous numbers of pyralid larvæ. Some of these larvæ, collected July 28th, were described as follows:

20. mm long, green, sage-green on back, with a transparent dark (not pigmented) dorsal stripe; sides becoming darker (because more transparent) than the green subdorsal areas, until the level of the spiracles, where there is a greenish-white longitudinal band with a jagged upper edge; below this band and beneath, is very pale green, with a pinkish suffusion above each leg. The piliferous tubercles just above the spiracles are darkened, and on the last two segments they are all dark, the dorsal ones variegated with whitish. Head pale ochreous, marbled with brown. Legs all pale. A variety has the sides and the ventral surface between the abdominal legs strongly suffused with pink.

The moths bred from these larvæ (emerging from August 6th on) are of two types, identical in markings, but differing in color. One type, identified by Dr. H. G. Dyar as *Evergestis funalis*, has the markings on the upper wings strong and blackish. The other has them very pale ochreous, quite inconspicuous. From the larvæ I bred a parasite in fair numbers: this was identified by Mr. W. H. Ashmead as *Temelucha* (formerly *Porizon*) *facialis* (Cresson).

On September 4, 1895, the college campus at Mesilla Park was invaded by great numbers of another variable pyralid (*Loxostege similalis*, Gu. det. Dyar), but I did not find the larvæ.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

MASSING OF COCCINELLIDS.—As a very much belated addition to the notes on this subject, published in the *News*, volumes viii and ix, the following items may be of interest, while their non-entomological source may cause them to be overlooked by the Coleopterologists. In recently reading Sir William Martin Conway's "The Alps from End to End" (Westminster, Archibald Constable & Co., 1895), I found on page 194—"Near the foot of the [Oberaar] glacier were countless lady-birds grouped on stones and even on the ice itself [July 18th];" and on page 207 "The stone-covered Winter glacier, where there were again a quantity of lady-birds on the stones [July 21st]."

P. P. CALVERT.

HABITS OF ISCHNURA KELLICOTTI (order Odonata).—(See the *News* for November, 1898, page 209.) Writing of this species, in a personal letter, its describer, Mr. E. B. Williamson, says: The first male I took I thought was *Enallagma geminata*, which latter species, to-