

Collections from human excreta. The following species of Calypteræ were collected by the writer from human excreta during the months of July and August, 1907, and may properly be added to the list of such flies given by Dr. Howard in his paper concerning the Fauna of Human Excrement. The determinations are by Mr. Coquillett through the kindness of Dr. Howard:

Lucilia sericata, very numerous, collected in large numbers.

Lucilia sylvarum, found but sparingly.

Phormia regina, rather abundant.

Anthomyia radicum, swarming in great numbers.

My endeavors to rear any of these species from excrement have met with failure so far. In the rearings made during the past summer large numbers of a hymenopterous parasite were reared from the pupæ under observation. Mr. H. L. Viereck has identified the same as *Aphaereta muscae* (Ashm). It issued in one instance from an unidentified species of *Sarcophaga*.

W. R. WALTON.

Snow-white linden moth, *Ennomos subsignarius* Hubn. This pest was responsible for serious injuries to beech in the Catskills last year. Extensive defoliation occurred in both the Catskills and the Adirondacks this year. The moths have been exceptionally abundant over wide areas, having been numerous at New York, Kingston, Hudson and Utica, and also have attracted attention in Albany and Troy. The insect does not appear to have been especially destructive in the last two named localities. It may be recalled that this species was well known as a shade tree pest about 1870, and has been remarkable chiefly in later years because of its scarcity. This unusual outbreak is certainly worthy of more than passing notice. The English sparrow, as is well known, feeds readily upon the moths and undoubtedly is an important factor in preventing extensive injuries to shade trees.

E. P. FELT.

Aphid on Gladioli Bulbs. A unique injury by a plant louse, referable to the genus *Aphis*, was brought to attention last spring. The aphids breed in large numbers on the base of the bulbs around the origin of the roots, beginning in early spring as soon as the temperature of the storage warehouse warms up and continuing to reproduce till toward the end of July. The insect is so abundant on certain varieties as to almost fill with exuviae many of the interstices in small boxes containing a dozen or so bulbs. Exuviae and dead plant lice can be swept up in large numbers in a badly infested warehouse. Bulbs affected by this insect are sickly, weakened and may fail to flower.

E. P. FELT.



Felt, Ephraim Porter. 1908. "Snow-white linden moth." *Journal of economic entomology* 1(5), 330–330.

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