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(Continued from February number)

A paper was next presented by Mr. Forbes:

EXPERIMENTS WITH REPELLENTS AGAINST THE CORN ROOT-APHIS

By S. A. FORBES, *Urbana, Ill.*

(Abstract.)

In consequence of reports from farmers of beneficial results of the use of kerosene on seed-corn, a strip through a large field was planted, in 1905, with seed which had been soaked in kerosene, and as a result a considerable percentage of the seed was damaged, though the plants were protected for some weeks against injury by the corn root-aphis. On the supposition that the latter effect was due to the odor, experiments were made during the winter of 1905-06 with carbolic acid, oil of lemon, formalin, minimum quantities of kerosene, and a variety of other volatile oils and odoriferous substances, from which the four above mentioned were selected for trial in the field. The kerosene was used at the rate of a teaspoonful to a gallon of corn, thoroughly stirred in just before planting, the oil of lemon as a 10% solution in alcohol, and the carbolic acid and the formalin as 3% solutions in water. Three ounces each to a gallon of corn were used of the oil of lemon mixture and the carbolic acid solution, and six ounces to the gallon of the solution of formalin.

Strips of twelve to twenty-four rows each and eighty rods in length were planted with treated seed, intervening strips being left as

sulted in noticeable injury to the seed, showing that this substance as sold is of very unequal quality and apparently of unlike composition.

In reply to questions Mr. Forbes stated that the rows of corn in the field were about a quarter of a mile long; that the seed corn had been specially selected for the purpose and that, in the strips where the lemon oil was used, at a cost of about ten cents per acre, the ants were present between the rows, but very few aphids could be found.

Mr. Bishopp stated that he had tried repellants against the cotton boll weevil, including lemon, cinnamon, tar and clove oil. The odor of the latter was most persistent, but where it was used the plants showed greatest injury.

Mr. Forbes remarked that when lemon oil was introduced into artificial ants' nests it seemed to set them crazy, as they acted in a very confused and abnormal manner, even neglecting and deserting their young.

Mr. Taylor presented a paper:

LIFE HISTORY NOTES AND CONTROL OF THE GREEN PEACH APHIS, *MYZUS PERSICAE*

By E. P. TAYLOR, *Mountain Grove, Mo.*

The aim of this paper is to add a few new observations upon a very old insect. It was in 1761, nearly a century and a half ago, that Sulzer first described this pest in Europe. It has been mentioned in most works upon the Aphididae as well as in treatises upon general entomology published in this country for many years, and has long since been included in the lists of insects injurious to the peach in the United States and Canada. Like many of our common insect enemies, however, there have been and are yet many points concerning it unrecorded.

During the past two years or more this insect has become in parts of the country a pest of more than passing importance. The peach growers of Western Colorado have suffered loss from it; from its heavy infestation of the leaves of the trees in the spring, causing them to curl and drop prematurely to the ground, and from the withering and subsequent dropping of the buds and forming peaches also infested by the aphides at this time. It is probable that in many parts of the country this plant louse has not yet appeared in such injurious numbers as to infest and destroy a portion of the crop itself as it has in Western Colorado, but the insect is of interest since it is known to