of lateral teeth evenly receding to lateral margins of mentum. Hypopharynx (fig. 3) with 10 teeth on each plate, teeth of posterio-ventral plate nearly as long as those of anterio-dorsal plate.

Earlier Stages

All early stage larvae that have been taken resemble the last instar larvae in all respects save size. What instars they represented is unknown. Measurements of four of these younger larvae are as follows: a, length, 4.2 mm.; diameter, 0.4-0.5 mm.; b, length 6.4 mm.; diameter 0.6 mm.; c, length, 7.5 mm.; diameter, 0.7 mm.; d, length, 9.5 mm., diameter, 7.5 mm.

Pupa (Figs. 6, 7, 8)

Total length, 7.3 mm.; width (dextro-sinistral), 1.0 mm.; depth (dorsos-ventral), 1.0 mm.; length of pronotal breathing horn, 0.5 mm. Color in life greenish white, the tarsi, tibia, wing pads, cauda and breathing horns changing from yellow brown to dark brown with age, face and dorsum of thorax yellowish brown in older pupae, eyes black. In preserved specimens the greenish white areas become an opaque yellowish white.

Head slightly longer than broad; distinct, median, smooth, rounded cephalic crest between antennal bases. Antennal sheaths smooth, extending slightly cephalad of bases of wing pads; flattened meso-ventral angles of genae rounded. Labial sheaths with slight median notch on ventral margin; maxillary sheaths with distinct notch on bases of ventral margins.

Pronotal breathing horns (fig. 6) strongly compressed; lateral faces convex, mesal faces concave; in lateral view subreniform, broadest near apex; pores along dorsal margin distinct with low magnification. Mesonotum of thorax smooth, rounded; low median ridge on prothorax. Wing pads extending to about midlength of 2nd abdominal somite, venation not distinct; tarsal tips coterminall at caudal margin of 3rd abdominal somite.

Abdomen with dorsum and sternum concolorous with pleura; abdominal wets on terga 3-7, sterna 4-7, not protuberant. Cauda chitinized, brownish to dark brown. Male cauda as shown (fig. 8).

A ROSE CHAFER ATTACKS CITRUS

Occasionally a comparatively rare insect suddenly appears in large numbers, usually very locally, and may temporarily become a pest of some importance on a cultivated crop. Such an instance occurred in February of this year, the culprit in this case being a Scarabaeeid, Macrodactylus angustatus (Beauv.), and the victim citrus trees.

This beetle appeared in immense numbers in a grove in Manatee County and fed seriously on the young and tender foliage, hinds and blossoms. The insect is uncommon in Florida. There were previously no specimens in the collection of the Agric. Experiment Station and Dr. W. S. Blatchley, who has collected Coleoptera in Florida more extensively than any one else, reports that he has never taken it. He lists it in his Scarabaeidae of Florida (Florida Entomologist, Vol. XIII, No. 4, p. 71) as having been reported from Florida by Schaupp (1878), and at Enterprise by Dietz.

J. R. W.