A9. 6: 45/cont. + ind.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY-BULLETIN No. 95.

L. O. HOWARD, Entomologist and Chief of Bureau.

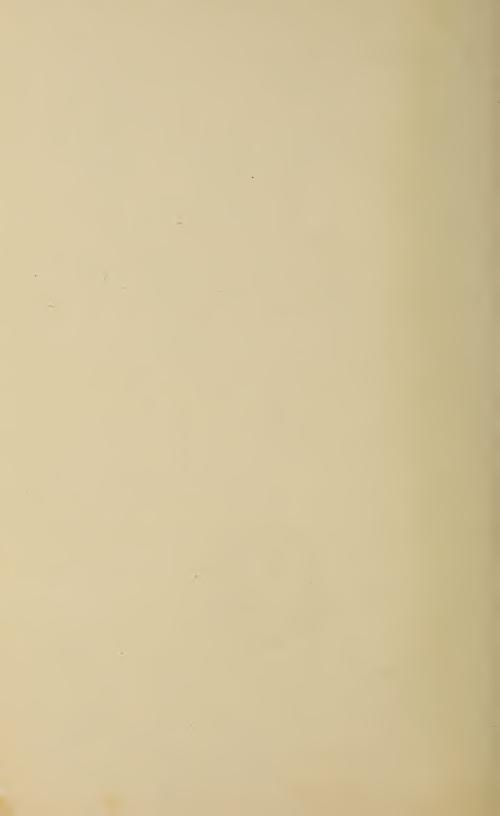
PAPERS ON CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

CONTENTS AND INDEX.

Issued February 7, 1913.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1913.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY—BULLETIN No. 95.

L. O. HOWARD. Entomologist and Chief of Bureau.

PAPERS ON CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS.

I. THE TIMOTHY STEM-BORER, A NEW TIMOTHY INSECT.
By W. J. PHILLIPS, Entomological Assistant.

II. THE MAIZE BILLBUG.

By E. O. G. KELLY, Entomological Assistant.

III. CHINCH-BUG INVESTIGATIONS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

By E. O. G. KELLY, Entomological Assistant,

T. H. PARKS, Entomological Assistant.

IV. THE SO-CALLED "CURLEW BUG"

By F. M. WEBSTER, In Charge of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations.

V. THE FALSE WIREWORMS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

By JAMES A. HYSLOP, Agent and Expert.

VI. THE LEGUME POD MOTH.
THE LEGUME POD MAGGOT.

By JAMES A. HYSLOP, Agent and Expert.

VII. THE ALFALFA LOOPER IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

By JAMES A. HYSLOP, Agent and Expert.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1913.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

L. O. Howard, Entomologist and Chief of Bureau.
C. L. Marlatt, Entomologist and Acting Chief in Absence of Chief.
R. S. Clifton, Executive Assistant.
W. F. Tastet, Chief Clerk.

- F. H. CHITTENDEN, in charge of truck crop and stored product insect investigations.
- A. D. Hopkins, in charge of forest insect investigations.
- W. D. Hunter, in charge of southern field crop insect investigations.
- F. M. Webster, in charge of cereal and forage insect investigations.
- A. L. QUAINTANCE, in charge of deciduous fruit insect investigations.
- E. F. PHILLIPS, in charge of bee culture.
- D. M. Rogers, in charge of preventing spread of moths, field work.
- ROLLA P. CURRIE, in charge of editorial work.
- MABEL COLCORD, in charge of library.

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECT INVESTIGATIONS.

F. M. WEBSTER, in charge.

GEO. I. REEVES, W. J. PHILLIPS, C. N. AINSLIE, E. O. G. KELLY, T. D. URBAHNS, H. M. RUSSELL, GEO. G. AINSLIE, J. A. HYSLOP, W. R. WALTON, J. T. MONELL, J. J. DAVIS, T. H. PARKS, H. L. VIERECK, R. A. VICKERY, HENRY FOX, J. R. MALLOCH, V. L. WILDERMUTH, W. R. MCCONNELL, HERBERT T. OSBORN, PHILIP LUGINBILL, W. R. THOMPSON, HARRISON R. SMITH, E. G. SMYTH, C. W. CREEL, E. J. VOSLER, R. N. WILSON, VERNON KING, PHILIP B. MILES, E. H. GIBSON, L. P. ROCKWOOD, entomological assistants.

NETTIE S. KLOPFER, ELLEN DASHIELL, preparators.

CHAS. PETTY, collaborator.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

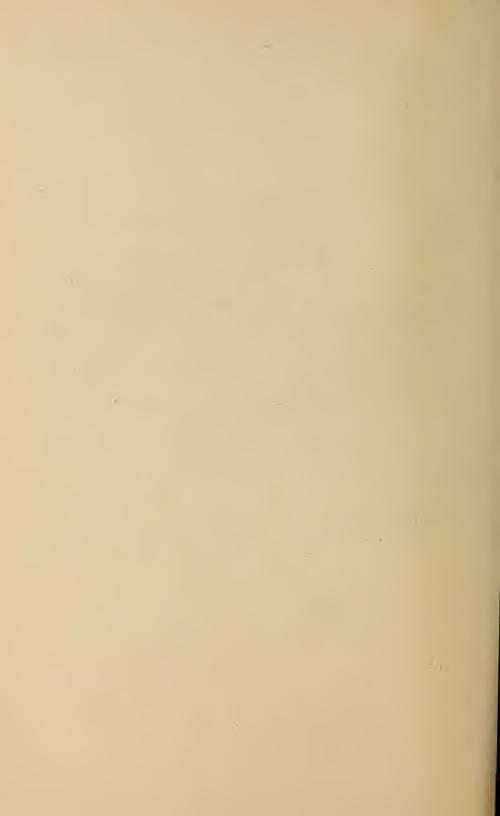
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1912.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication as Bulletin No. 95, seven papers dealing with cereal and forage insects, and methods for their control. These papers, which were issued separately during the years 1911 and 1912, are as follows: The Timothy Stem-Borer, by W. J. Phillips; The Maize Billbug, by E. O. G. Kelly; Chinch-Bug Investigations West of the Mississippi River, by E. O. G. Kelly and T. H. Parks; The So-Called "Curlew Bug," by F. M. Webster; The False Wireworms of the Pacific Northwest, by James A. Hyslop; The Legume Pod Moth and The Legume Pod Maggot, by James A. Hyslop; The Alfalfa Looper, by James A. Hyslop.

Respectfully,

L. O. Howard, Chief of Bureau.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.



PREFACE.

The articles included in this bulletin relate to insects more or less destructive to cereal and forage crops in the United States. They represent investigations largely completed during the fiscal year 1911–12.

The timothy stem-borer, the subject of Part I, has not during our observations been especially injurious, but is likely to become so should several favorable conditions result in increased abundance. The maize billbug (Part II) and the so-called "curlew bug" (Part IV) are two very closely related insects, the latter being especially destructive in Virginia and the Carolinas, while the former is occasionally quite injurious in the West. The paper relating to chinch-bug investigations west of the Mississippi River (Part III) is exceedingly timely and serves to make more clear the difference in conditions, as regards the chinch bug, between the country west of the Mississippi River and that lying east of it. Parts V, VI, and VII relate to species more or less destructive in the extreme northwestern portion of the United States, a section of the country somewhat peculiar in that it differs greatly in insect fauna from more southern and eastern sections of the country.

All of these papers relate to insects that the farmer must, to a greater or less extent, encounter and control in a successful carrying out of his business.

F. M. WEBSTER,

In Charge of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations.



CONTENTS.

timothy stem-borer, a new timothy in	W. J. Phillips
Introduction	
History	
Distribution	
Character of attack	
Host plants	
Description of the different stages	
Life history and habits	
The egg	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
The larva	
The pupa	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
The adult	
Life cycle	
Hibernation	
Parasitic enemies	
Remedial measures	
maize billbug (Sphenophorus maidis Ch	
Introduction	
History of the species	
Injuries since 1895	
Distribution	
Food plants.	
Description and life history	
Number of generations	
Records of depredations	
Remedial measures	
nch-bug investigations west of the Miss	sissippi River.
	E. O. G. Kelly and T. H. Parks
Introduction	
Distribution	
Description and number of generations.	
Migrations	
Status of the chinch-bug problem in Ka	
Southern Kansas and northern Okl	
Kansas, 1911	
Hibernation	
Preventive measures recommended	
Remedial measures	
Unsatisfactory remedial measures	
Plowing under infested crops	
Parasitic fungi	
Summary	

¹ The seven papers constituting this bulletin were issued in separate form on March 31, April 22, and December 14, 1911, and April 10, April 22, May 31, and October 16, 1912, respectively.

	Page.
The so-called "curlew bug" (Sphenophorus callosus Oliv.)F. M. Webster	53
Introduction	53
History of the species	54
Bureau notes.	54
Distribution	57
Food plants	58
Description and life history	59
The egg	59
The larva.	60
The pupa	63
The adult	63
Recent investigations of the Bureau of Entomology	68
Remedial and preventive measures	69
Natural enemies.	71
The false wireworms of the Pacific Northwest James A. Hyslop	
	73
Introduction	73
Historical	73
Distribution	75
The work in the Big Bend region of Washington	76
Descriptions	78
Eleodes letcheri vandykei Blaisd	78
Eleodes pimelioides Mann	80
Food substances	82
Seasonal history	83
Natural enemies and parasites.	84
Remedial and preventive measures	86
The legume pod moth (Etiella zinckenella schisticolor Zell.) James A. Hyslop	89
Historical	89
Synonymy and distribution	90
Food plants.	90
Description	91
Seasonal history.	92
Field work.	94
Artificial dissemination	103
Parasites	104
Remedial and preventive measures	104
The legume pod maggot (Pegomya planipalpis Stein) James A. Hyslop	105
General account	105
Description.	106
Parasites	108
Remedial and preventive measures	108
The alfalfa looper in the Pacific Northwest (Autographa gamma californica	100
Speyer)	109
Introduction	109
Distribution.	110
Seasonal history.	110
Food plants.	112
Descriptions	112
Parasites	114
Diseases	118
Remedies and preventives	118
Indov	119

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATES.	70
LATE I. The timothy stem-borer (Mordellistena ustulata): Larvæ and pupa	Page.
in stems	8
II. Fig. 1.—Corn plant injured by the adult of the maize billbug	
(Sphenophorus maidis); afterwards attacked by the larva. Fig. 2.—	
Corn plant showing on stalk the effects of feeding by adult maize	
billbugs; effects of feeding by larvæ on roots. Fig. 3.—Corn plant,	
much distorted, showing suckers; final effects of feeding of adult	
maize billbug	18
III. Corn plants showing effects of feeding of adult maize billbugs in the	3.0
field; plant at left not attacked; the two at right attacked by larvæ.	18
IV. Ravages of the chinch bug (<i>Blissus leucopterus</i>). Fig. 1.—Corn plant killed by chinch bug. Fig. 2.—Chinch-bug ravages in cornfield in	
southern Kansas, 1910. Fig. 3.—Cornfield adjoining wheat field	
from which chinch bugs migrated in immense numbers at harvest	
time	24
V. Hibernation of the chinch bug. Fig. 1.—Pile of sorghum canes in	
which no hibernating chinch bugs could be found. Fig. 2.—	
Waste land along stream in foreground, sedge-grass meadow in	
background; chinch bugs found hibernating in both. Fig. 3.—	
Clumps of red sedge grass (Andropogon scoparius) in which over	
6,000 chinch bugs were found hibernating during winter of 1909–10.	36
VI. The portion of the Shannonhouse cornfield, Hertford, N. C., on which corn was grown in 1910, totally destroyed by the "curlew	
bug," Sphenophorus callosus, in 1911	60
VII. The portion of the Shannonhouse cornfield that was devoted to	00
cotton in 1910; planted to corn in 1911 and uninjured by the "cur-	
lew bug"	60
VIII. The dividing line in the Shannonhouse cornfield in 1911 between	
the portion (to the left of the man standing in the center) devoted	
to cotton in 1910 and the portion (to the right) where corn was	
grown in 1910	60
IX. Fig. 1.—View of cornfield near Appleton, Tenn., showing damage by	
the "curlew bug." Fig. 2.—Corn plants, showing normal plant	00
and those damaged by the "curlew bug"	68
during the season of 1911	100
XI. The alfalfa looper and its parasites. Fig. 1.—Cocoon cluster of	100
Apanteles hyslopi. Fig. 2.—Cocoon of alfalfa looper (Autographa	
gamma californica). Fig. 3.—Larva of alfalfa looper with cocoon of	
Microplitis alaskensis. Fig. 4.—Pupa of alfalfa looper. Fig. 5.—	
Adult alfalfa looper. Fig. 6.—Adult alfalfa looper at rest	112

TEXT FIGURES.

		Page.
	The timothy stem-borer (Mordellistena ustulata): Adult	2
	The timothy stem-borer: Egg	3
	The timothy stem-borer: Larva and details	3
4.	The timothy stem-borer: Pupa and details	5
	The maize billbug (Sphenophorus maidis): Eggs	16
6.	The maize billbug: Larva	16
	Corn plant showing result of attack by the maize billbug	18
8.	Swamp grass attacked by the maize billbug	18
	The maize billbug: Pupa	19
	The maize billbug: Adult	21
11.	Map showing distribution of the chinch bug west of the Mississippi	
	River, 1911	24
	Corn plant about 2 feet tall, infested by chinch bugs	25
13.	The chinch bug (Blissus leucopterus): Eggs, larvæ, details	26
14.	The chinch bug: Adult of long-winged form	26
15.	The chinch bug: Adults covered with "white fungus" (Sporotrichum globuliferum)	47
16.	The "curlew bug" (Sphenophorus callosus)	53
17.	Map showing distribution of the "curlew bug" (Sphenophorus callosus)	
	and the maize billbug (Sphenophorus maidis)	57
18.	The "curlew bug": Egg as placed in stem of young corn plant	59
19.	The "curlew bug": Larva; heads of larvæ of "curlew bug" and maize	
	billbug	60
20.	The "curlew bug": Pupa	63
21.	The "curlew bug": Eggs, pupa, adult, work in corn	65
22.	False wireworm, Eleodes letcheri vandykei: Adults in characteristic	
	attitudes	73
	False wireworm, Eleodes letcheri vandykei: Egg	78
	False wireworm, Eleodes letcheri vandykei: Larva and details	79
25.	False wireworm, Eleodes letcheri vandykei: Pupa, dorsal and ventral aspects	79
26.	False wireworm, Eleodes letcheri vandykei: Adult	80
	False wireworm, Eleodes pimelioides: Adult, details of larva	81
	The legume pod moth (<i>Étiella zinckenella schisticolor</i>): Egg	91
	The legume pod moth: Larva and details	91
	The legume pod moth: Pupa	92
	The legume pod moth: Adult	92
	The legume pod moth: Larva feeding in a pod of field pea	93
	The work of the legume pod moth compared with that of the pea weevils (Bruchidæ)	95
34.	Planting plan of plats used in investigations of the legume pod moth during the season of 1910	96
35.	Diagram showing maximum and minimum damage done by the legume pod moth to varieties of peas commencing to bloom on a given date	
0.0	in 1910	98
36.	Diagram showing maximum and minimum damage done by the legume	0.0
-	pod moth to varieties in full bloom on a given date in 1910	99
37.	Diagram showing maximum and minimum damage done by the legume	
	pod moth to varieties of peas which ceased to bloom on a given date	100
00	in 1910.	100
38.	Diagram showing mean percentage of damage done by the legume pod moth to varieties of peas in full bloom on a given date in 1910	101

			Page.
Fig.	39.	Planting plan of plats used in investigations of the legume pod moth	
		during the season of 1911	101
	40.	Diagram showing mean percentage of damage done by the legume pod	
		moth to varieties of peas in full bloom on a given date in 1911	103
	41.	The legume pod maggot (Pegomya planipalpis): Larva and details	106
	42.	The legume pod maggot: Puparium	106
	43.	The legume pod maggot: Pupa	107
	44.	The legume pod maggot: Adult male and head of female	107
	45.	The alfalfa looper (Autographa gamma californica): Larva, dorsal and	
		lateral aspects	113
	46.	Rhogas autographæ, a parasite of the alfalfa looper	115
	47.	Larval skin of alfalfa looper from which Rhogas autographæ has issued.	115
	48.	Cocoons of alfalfa looper parasites: Microplitis sp., Sargaritis websteri,	
		Microplitis alaskensis	116
	49.	Apanteles hyslopi, a parasite of the alfalfa looper	116
		Plagia americana, a parasite of the alfalfa looper	117
	51.	Phorocera saundersii, a parasite of the alfalfa looper	117

ERRATA.

Page 2, line 18 from bottom, for this year read in 1910.

Plate I, facing page 8, after line at bottom, insert: a, Work of larva in bulb of plant; b, larva ascending stem to pupate; c, pupa in cell, the gallery plugged with frass below. Much enlarged. (Original.)

Page 12, line 19 from bottom, before corn borer insert double quotation mark in place of single quotation mark.

Page 15, line 16, for were read was.

In Plate IV, facing page 24, the cut of figure 1 is upside down.

Page 46, line 16 from bottom, after 4 insert per cent.

Page 74, last line, insert superior figure 1 (1) before Bureau.

Page 76, line 16 from bottom, for littorale read aviculare.

Page 77, line 12 from bottom, for littorale read aviculare.

Page 81, line 4, after monograph insert comma.

Page 81, line 5 from bottom, before Dr. insert of.

Page 82, line 5 from bottom, for littorale read aviculare.

Page 83, line 8, for littorale read aviculare.

XII

INDEX.

1 ag	с.
Agropyron sp., host plant of Mordellistena ustulata	2
Agrostis alba, host plant of Mordellistena ustulata	2
Alfalfa, food plant of Autographa gamma californica	12
looper. (See Autographa gamma californica.)	
	16
	84
Andropogon furcatus, hibernating shelter for chinch bug	
scoparius, hibernating shelter for chinch bug	
	17
	18
	85
Apanteles hystopi, parasite of Autographa gamma californica	
	87
	22
Astragalus sp., food plant of Etiella zinckenella schisticolor	
	84
Autographa gamma californica	18
	10
adult, description	
control by parasites	18
description	14
diseases	18
distribution	10
early record of injury to alfalfa	09
egg, description	12
	12
larva, description	13
	10
parasites	
	13
	18
seasonal history	
	18
	71
	76
	76 75
	10
Baldpate. (See Mareca americana.)	10
	12
Barriers, coal-tar, against chinch bug	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	37
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	39
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	84
Bean, lima, food plant of Etiella zinckenella schisticolor	90
Beard-grass, broom. (See Andropogon scoparius.)	
forked. (See Andropogon furcatus.)	
719190 Dll 07 19 0	

	Page.
Beet, sugar, roots food of false wireworms.	82
Billbug, maize. (See Sphenophorus maidis.)	704
Bisulphid of carbon against legume pod moth (Etiella zinckenella schisticolor)	104
Blackbird, Brewer's. (See Euphagus cyanocephalus.)	
Bluebird, western. (See Sialia mexicana occidentalis.)	
Bluegrass. (See Poa spp.)	110
Botrytis rileyi, fungous parasite of Plusia brassica	118
Bracon sp., parasite of Etiella zinckenella schisticolor.	104
Braconid parasite of Etiella zinckenella schisticolor.	
Bromus secalinus, probable food plant of Mordellistena ustulata. "Budworm," colloquial name for Diatræa sp. on corn.	2
Bufo sp., enemy of Eleodes.	69
Burning against chinch bug (Blissus leucopterus)	85
maize billbug (Sphenophorus maidis)	22
Butcher bird, enemy of Eleodes.	85
Cabbage, food plant of Autographa gamma californica.	112
Eleodes tricostata	
Calandra callosa=Sphenophorus callosus.	54
Calomagrostis, hibernating shelter of chinch bug.	35
Cane in piles, hibernating place of chinch bug	32
Cannibalism in false wireworms in confinement.	82
Carex frankii, food plant of Sphenophorus callosus	
vulpinoidea, food plant of Sphenophorus callosus	58, 50, 50
Cecidomyia spp., hosts of Holaspis parellina and Holaspis papaveris	108
Centrocercus urophasianus, enemy of Eleodes adults	84
Chalcidids parasitic on Pegomya planipalpis	108
Cheat. (See Bromus secalinus.)	
Chickens, enemies of Eleodes adults	84
Chinch bug, control by parasitic fungi	40-50
description	24
destruction of those in hibernation	36-37
which enter corn fields	
distribution west of Mississippi River	23-24
generations, number	24
hibernation	32-36
in Kansas, 1911	30-32
southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma, 1910	29-30
migrations	
parasitic fungi	40-50
plowing under infested crops for its destruction	39-40
preventive measures recommended	
remedial measures.	
status in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma	
unsatisfactory remedial measures	39
west of Mississippi River	
summary	
Chordeiles acutipennis texensis, enemy of Sphenophorus cullosus	71
Chrysolophus amherstæ and adult Eleodes	84
pictus and adult Eleodes	84
Chufa. (See Cyperus esculentus.)	
Citellus columbianus, adults of Eleodes letcheri vandykei in burrows	83
townsendi, adults of Eleodes obsçura sulcipennis in burrows	76
"Clewbug," colloquial name for Sphenophorus callosus	53

INDEX. 121

	Page.
Clover, red, food plant of Autographa gamma californica	112
"Clue bug," colloquial name for Sphenophorus callosus	55
Coal-tar barriers against chinch bug	37–38
ineffective as a repellent against false wireworms (Eleodes)	87
Corn fodder, hibernating place of chinch bugs	33
food plant of Sphenophorus callosus	-57, 59
maidis	15
husks, hibernating place of chinch bug	32
leaves, food of Eleodes adults	82
seed, food of Eleodes adults	82
false wireworms (Eleodes)	82
Corrus brachyrhynchos hesperis, enemy of Eleodes adults	84
Corymbites inflatus destroying wheat field	74
Crop rotation against "curlew bug" (Sphenophorus callosus)	70-71
timothy stem-borer (Mordellistena ustulata)	9
Crotolaria incana, food plant of Etiella zinckenella schisticolor	
sagittalis, food plant of Etiella zinckenella schisticolor	89, 91
Crow, western. (See Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis.)	
Cultural methods against "curlew bug" (Sphenophorus callosus)	70-71
false wireworms (Eleodes)	86-87
legume pod moth (Etiella zinckenella schisticolor)	104
"Curlew bug." (See Sphenophorus callosus.)	
Cyperus esculentus, food plant of Sphenophorus callosus 55,	57, 58
exaltatus, food plant of Sphenophorus callosus	59
rotundatus, food plant of Sphenophorus callosus	58
strigosus, food plant of Sphenophorus callosus	58
Dactylis glomerata, host plant of Mordellistena ustulata	2
Diatræa saccharalis, remedies similar to those employed against Sphenophorus	
maidis	22
resemblance of injury to that of Sphenophorus maidis	22
sp., on corn, known as "budworm"	69
Digitaria, hibernating shelter of chinch bug	35
Disease affecting larvæ of Eleodes	85-86
bacterial. (See Bacterial disease.)	
fungous. (See Sporotrichum globuliferum.)	
Dock. (See Rumex sp.)	
Dryobates villosus, enemy of Eleodes adults	84
Ducks, enemies of Eleodes adults	84
Dust barriers against chinch bug	37
Early varieties of peas, use in preventing injury by legume pod moth (Etiella	
zinckenella schisticolor)	104
Elder. (See Sambucus sp.)	
Eleodes adults, defensive habits and secretion	76-77
food substances	82
natural enemies and parasites	84-86
larvæ. (See Wireworms, false.)	
Eleodes dentipes, longevity of adults in confinement	84
extricata, occurrence in Pacific Northwest	74
hispilabris, occurrence in Pacific Northwest	74, 75
humeralis, occurrence in Pacific Northwest	74
letcheri randykei, adult, description	-80
descriptions	78-80
distribution	75

Flant - Lather was debat and december.	Page.
Eleodes letcheri vandykei, egg, description	78
investigations in Big Bend region of Washington	76-78
larva, description	78-79
occurrence in Pacific Northwest	74, 75
pupa, description	79-80
seasonal history	83-84
manni, occurrence in Pacific Northwest	74
nigrina, number of eggs	83
occurrence in Pacific Northwest	74, 75
obscura sulcipennis, adults found in burrows of Citellus townsendi and	
badger	76
occurrence in Pacific Northwest	74, 75
opaca, damage to seed wheat	74
distribution	76
pimelioides, adult, description.	81-82
descriptions	
distribution	75
egg, description	80
eggs, number.	83
in wheat field in Pacific Northwest	
larva, description	80-81
pupa, description	81
schwarzii, occurrence in Pacific Northwest	74
suturalis, distribution	76
early record as injuring wheat	74
host of Perilitus n. sp	85
seasonal history	83-84
texano, distribution.	76
tricostata, distribution.	75
early records as injuring cabbage	73-74
"Elephant bug," colloquial name for Sphenophorus maidis	14
	40
Entomophthora aphidis, parasite of chinch bug	
Erax lateralis, enemy of Sphenophorus callosus	71
Etiella villosa=Etiella zinckenella	90
zinckenella, synonymy	90
schisticolor	
adult, description	92
description	91-92
dissemination, artificial	103
distribution	90
egg, description	91
field work, 1910–11	94-103
food plants	
	89-90
larva, description	91-92
parasites	104
pupa, description	92
remedial and preventive measures	104
seasonal history	
	90
synonymy	
Euphagus cyanocephalus	84
enemy of Eleodes	85
Eleodes letcheri vandykei	78

INDEX. 123

	Page.
Fodder shocks, hibernating places of chinch bug	32
Formica rufa obscuripes, enemy of Autographa gamma californica	117
subpolita, enemy of Autographa gamma californica	118
Fumigation against legume pod maggot (Pegomya planipalpis)	108
Fungi parasitic on chinch bug (see also Sporotrichum globuliferum and Ento-	
mophthora aphidis.)	
observations by Kelly and Parks, field studies	
in Kansas and Oklahoma	
early	10-41
Fungous disease of chinch bug. (See Sporotrichum globuliferum.)	110
Fungus, Botrytis rileyi, parasitic on Autographa gamma californica probable cause of death of larvæ of Sphenophorus callosus	118 71
white. (See Sporotrichum globuliferum.)	/1
Gasoline torch against chinch bug	90 90
Gennaus nychthemerus, enemy of Eleodes adults.	84
Geococcyx californicus, enemy of Eleodes adults.	84
Geometrid larvæ, comparison of movements with those of Autographa gamma	0.7
californica	111
Grackle, bronzed. (See Quiscalus quiscula aneus.)	***
Grass, blue-stem, hibernating shelter of chinch bug.	33
broom beard. (See Andropogon scoparius.)	00
erab. (See Digitaria.)	
forked beard. (See Andropogon furcatus.)	
orchard. (See Dactylis glomerata.)	
quack. (See Agropyron sp.)	
reed. (See Calomagrostis.)	
sedge. (See Andropogon scoparius.)	
swamp. (See Tripsacum dactyloides.)	
wild, hibernating shelter of chinch bug	33
witch. (See Panicum capillare.)	
Hay in piles, hibernating place of chinch bug.	33
Hemerocampa leucostigma, periodical outbreaks and control by parasites	109
Hen, sage. (See Centrocercus urophasianus.)	
Heterospilus mordellistenæ, parasite of Mordellistena ustulata	9
Holaspis n. sp., parasite of Pegomya planipalpis	108
papaveris, parasite of Cecidomyia spp	108
parellina, parasite of Cecidomyia spp	108
gamma californica Speyer)''	00 110
"The False Wireworms of the Pacific Northwest"	
"The Legume Pod Maggot (Pegomya planipalpis	10-01
Stein)"	05-108
"The Legume Pod Moth (Etiella zinckenella schisticolor	
Zell.)''	
Kafir in piles, hibernating place of chinch bug	32
"Kaloo bug," colloquial name for Sphenophorus callosus	54
Kelly, E. O. G., paper, "The Maize Billbug (Sphenophorus maidis Chttn.)"	11-22
and Parks, T. H., paper, "Chinch-Bug Investigations West	
of the Mississippi River"	23-52
Kerosene emulsion against chinch bug	39
"Klew," collequial name for Sphenophorus callosus	53
"Klewbug," colloquial name for Sphenophorus callosus	56
"Kloobug," colloquial name for Sphenophorus callosus	53

	Page.
Lampyrid larvæ, association with Sphenophorus callosus in infested hills of	
corn	71
Lanius ludovicianus gambeli, enemy of Eleodes adults	84
Larks, horned. (See Otocoris alpestris var.)	
Legume pod maggot. (See Pegomya planipalpis.)	
moth. (See Etiella zinckenella schisticolor.)	
Legumes, food plants of Etiella zinckenella schisticolor.	90
Lima bean. (See Bean, lima.)	
Lupines (see also Lupinus spp.).	10-
food plants of Pegomya planipalpis.	105
Lupinus spp. (see also Lupines).	0.1
food plants of Etiella zinckenella schisticolor	91
Mallard. (See Anas platyrhynchos.)	110
Malva rotundifolia, food plant of Autographa gamma californica	112 110
place of oviposition of Autographa gamma californica Mareca americana, enemy of Eleodes adults	84
"Measuring worms." (See Geometrid larvæ.)	04
Melanerpes erythrocephalus, enemy of Eleodes adults	84
	9
Merisus mordellistenæ, parasite of Mordellistena ustulata	
	104
Microplitis alaskensis, parasite of Autographa gamma californica	$\frac{115}{115}$
n. sp., parasite of Autographa gamma californica. Mimus polyglottos leucopterus, enemy of Eleodes adults.	84
Mocking bird, western. (See Minus polyglottos leucopterus.)	04
Mordellistena ustulata	1-9
adult, description of Le Conte	6
life history and habits	8
attack, character	2
description of different stages	3-6
distribution.	2
egg, description	3
life history	6
enemies, parasitic	9
hibernation	8
history	1-2
host plants.	2
larva, description	3-4
life history and habits	6-7
movements in stem	6-7
outside stem	7
length of several stages	8
life cycle	8
history and habits	6-8
pupa, description	5-6
life history and habits	7
movements in stem	7-8
movements outside stem	8
remedial measures	9
Mowing against timothy stem-borer (Mordellistena ustulata)	9
Nectar of clover and alfalfa, food of moths of Autographa gamma californica	110
Nematode worms, occurrence in adult Eleodes	85
Nematodes, possible cause of death of larvæ of Sphenophorus callosus	71

	Page.
Nighthawk, Chordeiles acutipennis texensis, enemy of Sphenophorus callosus	71
Nut-grass, yellow. (See Cyperus esculentus.)	
Oats, seed, food of false wireworms (Eleodes)	82
Otocoris al pestris var	84
Owl, "billy." (See Spectyto cunicularia hypogxa.)	
ground. (See Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa.)	
Oxyechus vociferus	84
Panicum capillare, food plant of Sphenophorus callosus	55, 58
PARKS, T. H., and Kelly, E. O. G. (See Kelly, E. O. G., and Parks, T. H.)	
Peanuts, food plant of Sphenophorus callosus	59
Peas, Canada field, food plant of Etiella zinckenella schisticolor	91
field, food plants of Pegomya planipalpis	105
garden, food plants of Autographa gamma californica	112
Pegomya planipalpis	05-108
adult, description	07-108
description	06-108
general account	105
larva, description	106
parasites	108
pupa, description	107
puparium, description	106
remedial and preventive measures	108
Perilitus n. sp., parasite of Eleodes suturalis	85
Phasianus reevesi, enemy of Eleodes adults	84
torquatus	84
Pheasant, Chinese. (See Phasianus torquatus.)	
golden. (See Chrysolophus pictus.)	
Lady Amherst. (See Chrysolophus amherstæ.)	
Reeves. (See Phasianus reevesi.)	
silver. (See Gennæus nychthemerus.)	
PHILLIPS, W. J., paper, "The Timothy Stem-borer, A New Timothy Insect	
(Mordellistena ustulata Lec.)"	1-9
Phorocera saundersii, parasite of Autographa gamma californica	117
Phrynosoma cornutum, enemy of insects	85
douglasii, enemy of Eleodes	85
Plagia americana, parasite of Autographa gamma californica	116
Planesticus migratorius propinquus, enemy of Eleodes adults	84
Plover, field. (See Bartramia longicauda.)	
killdeer. (See Oxyechus vociferus.)	
Plowing, late, against false wireworms.	86-87
under infested crops for destruction of chinch bug unsatisfactory	00 01
except in certain cases.	39-40
Plusia gamma californica=Autographa gamma californica	109
Poa, hibernation shelter of chinch bug	35
Poa spp., probably food plants of Mordellistena ustulata	2
Polygonum aviculare, food plant of Eleodes letcheri vandykei	76
leaves, food of Eleodes adults	82
Powcetes gramineus confinis	84
Potatoes, seed, food of false wireworms.	82
Pseudapanteles etiellæ, parasite of Etiella zinckenella schisticolor	104
Quiscalus quiscula æneus, enemy of Eleodes adults	84
Rattlebox, common. (See Crotolaria sagittalis.)	

Rhogas autographa, parasite of Autographa gamma californica	Page.
Rice, food plant of Sphenophorus callosus.	
Road-runner. (See Geococyx californicus.)	00,00
Robber fly. (See Erax lateralis.)	
Robin, western. (See Planesticus migratorius propinguus.)	
Rotation, crop. (See Crop rotation.)	
Rumex sp., food plant of Autographa gamma californica	. 112
Rushes, wild, hibernating shelter of chinch bug	
Sage hen (Centrocercus urophasianus), enemy of false wireworms (Eleodes)	
Sambucus sp., food plant of Autographa gamma californica	
Sargaritis websteri, parasite of Autographa gamma californica	
Schizoprymnus phillipsi, parasite of Mordellistena ustulata	
Sedge, Frank's. (See Carex frankii.)	
Shrike, California. (See Lanius ludovicianus gambeli.)	
Sialia mexicana occidentalis, enemy of false wireworms (Eleodes)	76, 85
Skunk, enemy of Eleodes	
Sparrow, western vesper. (See Poacetes gramineus confinis.)	
Spartium junceum, food plant of Etiella zinckenella schisticolor	91
Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa	
enemy of Eleodes	. 85
Sphenophorus callosus	53-71
adult, description and life history	63-68
bureau notes	54-57
description and life history	59-68
distribution	57-58
egg, description and life history	59-60
food plants	
history of species	54
injury by beetles	67-68
larvæ to coru	61-63
larva, description and life history	60-61
life history and description of stages	59-68
natural enemies.	71
pupa, description and life history	
recent investigations by Bureau of Entomology	68-69
related to Sphenophorus maidis	
remedial and preventive measures	
Sphenophorus sculptilis Horn a synonym	
cariosus, name incorrectly used for Sphenophorus callosus	55
Sphenophorus sculptilis Uhler a synonym	
maidis, adult, description and life history	
comparison of larva with that of Sphenophorus callosus	
depredations, records	
description and life history	16-22
distribution	15
compared with that of Sphenophorus callosus.	57
early records	
egg, description and life history	16
food plants	
generations, number	22
history of species	12-14

	Page.
Sphenophorus maidis, injuries since 1895	14-15
larva, description and life history	16-19
life history and description of stages	
pupa, description and life history	19-20
related to Sphenophorus callosus	53
remedial measures	22
pertinax, name incorrectly used for Sphenophorus maidis	12
robustus, name incorrectly used for Sphenophorus maidis	11-12
sculptilis Horn=Sphenophorus callosus	54
Uhler=Sphenophorus cariosus	54
Sporobolus, hibernating shelter for chinch bug	35
Sporotrichum globuliferum (see also Fungi parasitic on chinch bug).	
effect of dry weather thereon	32
experiments in inoculation of dead chinch bugs	47–48
live chinch bugs	48-50
fungous parasite of chinch bug	40-50
artificial introduction,	
field studies	44-46
conclusions as to prac-	
tical efficiency	50
Squirrel, ground. (See Citellus townsendi.)	
Stalk-borer, lesser corn. (See Diatra saccharalis.) Stem-borer, timothy. (See Mordellistena ustulata.)	
Straw in piles, hibernating place of chinch bug	33
Strychnia sulphate ineffective as repellent against false wireworms (Eleodes)	87
Sugar sirup, food of Autographa gamma californica moths in confinement	110
Tar, coal. (See Coal tar.)	110
Tetramorium caspitum, enemy of Eleodes	85
Thrasher, curve-billed. (See Toxostoma curvirostre.)	00
Timothy, host plant of Mordellistena ustulata	2
stem borer. (See Mordellistena ustulata.)	2
Toad, garden. (See Bufo sp.)	
horned (see also Phrynosoma cornutum).	
(Phrynosoma douglasii), enemy of false wireworms (Eleodes)	75 85
little horned, colloquial name for Phrynosoma douglasii	85
sand, colloquial name for Phrynosoma douglasii	85
Toxostoma curvirostre, enemy of Eleodes adults	84
Tripsacum dactyloides, food plant of Sphenophorus callosus	58
maidis	
Tumbleweed. (See Panicum capillare.)	20.27
Turkeys, Eleodes adults distasteful and not eaten	84
Tussock moth, white-marked. (See Hemerocampa leucostigma.)	
Vegetable matter, decaying, food of Eleodes adults	82
Vetch, milk. (See Astragalus sp.)	
Webster, F. M., paper, "The So-Called Curlew Bug (Sphenophorus callosus	
Oliv.)"	53-71
Wheat, seed, food of Corymbites inflatus	74
Eleodes adults	82
Eleodes o paca	74
suturalis	74
false wireworms (Fleedes)	82

	_
	Page.
Wireworms, false (Eleodes), comparison with true wireworms (elaterid larvæ).	73
distribution	75-76
food substances	82
historical	73-75
investigations in Big Bend Region of Washington.	76-78
natural enemies and parasites	84-86
of the Pacific Northwest	73-87
remedial and preventive measures	86-87
Woodpecker, hairy. (See Dryobates villosus.)	
Lewis's. (See Asyndesmus lewisi.)	
red-headed. (See Melanerpes erythrocephalus.)	

ADDITIONAL COPIES of this publication may be procured from the SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents per copy













UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA 3 1262 09216 6668