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We are making these tremendous price reductions now because we believe it is a good business idea. We want the money to re-invest in newer merchandise—that will be more saleable later, next Fall. We want the money to pay cash for Fall goods that we are contracting for now. We want to pay cash, because this will entitle us to some very liberal discounts on Fall stuffs, whereby we will be enabled to undersell all competitors on Fall goods. But enough. Read the prices and reflect. You'll find many more bargains like these mentioned below, when you come to the store.

Dress Goods Department

BLACK DRESS GOODS REDUCED.

Even if you do not need a black dress until along in the Fall, it will pay you to buy it now.

We have just received another shipment of those Rajah and Seco Silk, which have been the rage this season.

25c Rajah; sale50c
50c Seco; sale39c

Silk Petticoats

Silk Underskirts. See our windows.

All silk Skirts to \$8.50 on sale at \$5.00 each.

Sale Ribbons

300 yards of fancy Dresden and checked Ribbons, usually sold at 30c to 50c yard, on sale at 19c and 24c.

Sale of Smart Wash Dresses.

The summer frocks, crisp and dainty, washable and serviceable, priced as you'll find them nowhere else. Hot days are close at hand and you'll be ready to open the season with these very reasonable dresses—at these reasonable prices, \$8.50, \$10, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$15—none higher.

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THE LESSER PEACH BORER

By A. A. Girault, Engaged in Deciduous Fruit Insect Investigation for the Department of Agriculture.

Introduction.

Until recently the only lepidopterous borer of the peach known to be common and injurious in the east was the peach borer (*Sannioidea exitiosa* Say), an insect well known to entomologists and fruit growers alike. About ten years ago—in 1896—however, another somewhat similar borer, the subject of this paper, now called the lesser peach borer, was mentioned by Webster as "the peach borer," and again, four years later, Smith recorded it as being sometimes found on the peach in New Jersey, though apparently it was not considered a pest of any importance. It was with some surprise that, in the investigation of the peach borer by this bureau during the past two years, this insect was discovered to be very abundant on peach in Maryland and Georgia, and also to a less extent in western New York and adjacent portions of Canada, occurring especially in the trunks of old or diseased trees. At first the larva was confused with that of the peach borer, but dissimilarities in its habits soon led to its recognition, which was confirmed upon rearing adults. Aside from its being a practically unrecognized enemy of the peach, the insect is of interest from the fact that it has heretofore evidently been more or less confused with the true peach borer, to which the larva bears great resemblance in general appearance. In subsequent pages there is given as complete an account of the species as is possible at this date.

History.

Up to the year 1906 the species under consideration had not been treated as an insect of special economic importance. Previous to this time it had been known mostly as occurring on the plum and cherry, and it had not been sufficiently abundant to cause more than occasional record of the fact in the literature of economic entomology. For instance, it is not mentioned in the catalogue of the exhibit of economic entomology at the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition, Portland, Oregon, 1905, given in bulletin No. 53 of this bureau. It has been listed several times, however, as occurring on plum and cherries, and in the following cases has been mentioned, especially in respect to its injury to these plants: Kellieff reported serious injury, in some in-

stances, to plums in New York state in 1881, but Smith, nine years later (1890) stated that it was rare in New Jersey. In 1892 Kellogg reported serious injury to cherries in Ohio. In 1899 Luggar thought the insect was increasing in Minnesota. Finally, in 1906, Quintance reported it as very abundant in Georgia, causing material injury to peach trees.

Original Description; Scientific Name.

The insect was first described as new to science in 1868 by Grote and Robinson, from adults captured in the "Atlantic district (Pennsylvania). It was given the specific name *picripes* and placed in the genus *Aegeria* Fabricius. In 1881 it was described as new by Henry Edwards under the name of *Aegeria inusitata*, from specimens obtained in the White mountains, New Hampshire, and at Andover, Mass. Twelve years later Beutenmuller (1893) established *inusitata* Hy. Edwards, as a synonym of *picripes*. In the meantime Smith (1890) had removed the species *picripes* to the genus *Sesia* of Fabricius, which removal was accepted later by Beutenmuller (1896), 1897) and Dyar (1902). Soon afterwards Holland (1903) finding that the name *Sesia* had been restricted to a genus of the Sphingidae by Fabricius, applied to the genus Hubner's proposed name, *Synanthedon*, which seems to be the proper course in this case (p. 385). The insect's scientific name, therefore, is *Synanthedon picripes* (Grote and Robinson).

Common Names.

Owing to the fact that the lesser peach borer feeds in the larval stage on a variety of trees, it has become known by local or common names, depending on its most common or most important food plant in particular localities. It was first found on plum, and hence was first called, by Bailey in 1879, the plum-tree borer, which has since been the name oftenest applied to it. In 1896, as previously mentioned, Webster referred to it incidentally as "the peach borer;" and in 1906 it was designated by Starnes as "the wild-cherry borer." In the same year, however, because of its increasing abundance on the peach and apparent preference for this tree over others hitherto chosen, Quintance proposed for it the name of the lesser peach borer, in distinction from the better known peach borer

Sannioidea exitiosa Say. This name seems preferable to any of the others, and more logical, because the peach is the most important food plant which it attacks at the present time. Food Plants; Character and Extent of Injury.

It has already been indicated that the lesser peach borer has more than one food plant, a habit usual with the members of the family to which it belongs. Bailey, in 1879, first found it attacking old plum trees at Buffalo, N. Y., and also wild cherries (*Prunus serotinus* and *P. pennsylvanicus*). In 1891 the same author stated that, in addition to its favorite food plant, it also attacked wild black and red cherries at Columbus, O., and very probably would be found on the cultivated cherry. Again the following year (1892) he briefly states that it attacks both cultivated and wild cherry in the same locality of Ohio. In 1893 Webster reared the insect from the black-knot fungus, *Plowrightia morbosa*, on cherry and plum. Beutenmuller (1896), three years later, gave two additional food plants, juneberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*) and the beach plum (*Prunus maritima*). During the same year Webster (1896) recorded it on peach. Beutenmuller (1897) then added chestnut, and in 1899 Luggar added wild plum, making the following known food plants to date: Cultivated and wild plums and cherries, black-knot fungus on plum and cherry, juneberry, beach plum, chestnut and peach.

(To Be Continued.)

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