

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE

Agricultural Experiment Station
AND THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
New Jersey Agricultural College Experiment Station
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
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Asparagus has suffered severely from the attacks of its ordinary pests, and fields of young plants have been especially injured. There are now two species at work—the twelve-spotted species which was first noticed a few years ago now doing its share of destructive work. This species has spread steadily, and I found it on the College Farm at New Brunswick in September, larvæ as well as adults being seen on the plants. As this new form has not yet been brought to the attention of our farmers generally, a brief account of both species is made a part of this report.

Periodical Cicada.

The occurrence of the "seventeen-year locust" is always a matter of interest from its unique life history, and from the fact that it usually appears in swarms so large as to attract general attention. The matter was of especial interest this year, for brood seventeen was by no means well established in New Jersey, and really authenticated by only a single reliable record. A special effort to obtain data concerning the occurrence of the insect was therefore made, and the correspondents of the Weekly Crop Bulletin were requested to note the appearance of this species in their vicinity. The result was the full establishment of the brood in our State, but in widely-scattered localities. A sketch-map, with an account of the records received, forms a part of this report.

Rose-chaffer.

There seems to be little doubt of the fact that the "rosebug" is again becoming injuriously abundant. Quite a variety of trees and small fruits suffered from them during June, and, as usual, grapes were particularly attacked. Yet there was nothing like the swarms which caused such widespread injury in 1888-1890, and resulted in the abandonment of grape culture in a large acreage, especially in Cumberland county. In my investigations, made in 1890, it seemed to be indicated that this insect appeared in destructive numbers at intervals of about twenty years. The height of the last invasion was in 1889, and there should be yet several years of comparative exemption before us.