

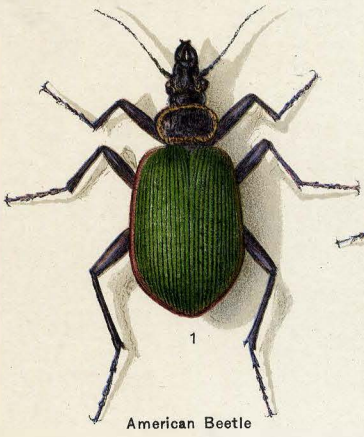
Mass. Dept. of Conservation; Division of Forestry, Farm
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THE CALOSOMA BEETLES

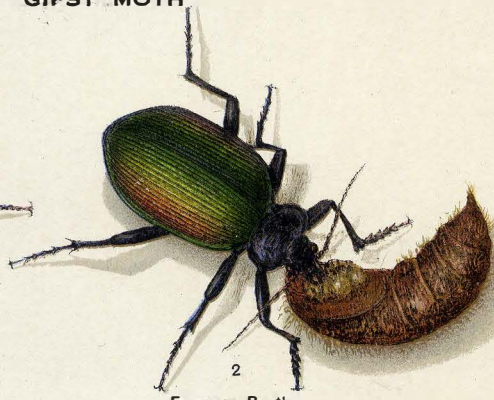
BOTH THE LARVAE AND ADULTS ARE NATURAL ENEMIES OF THE GIPSY MOTH.

DO NOT DESTROY THESE INSECTS. SEE OTHER SIDE.

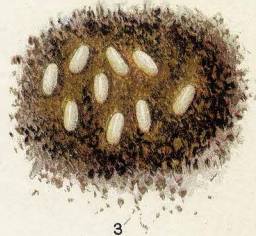
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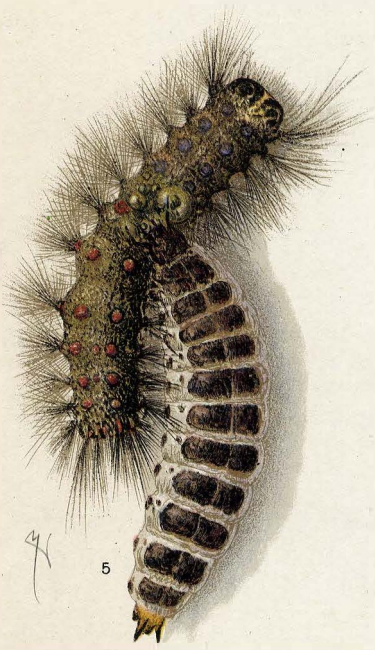
1
American Beetle



2
European Beetle feeding



3
Eggs



4
Full Grown Larva feeding



5
Young Larva



6
Pupa

E. O. COCKAYNE, BOSTON, LITH., PUBLISHED BY L. C. C. KRIEGER, DEL.
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE FORESTER, F. W. RANE, 6 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

1937

Private Mailing Card

THE CALOSOMA BEETLE.



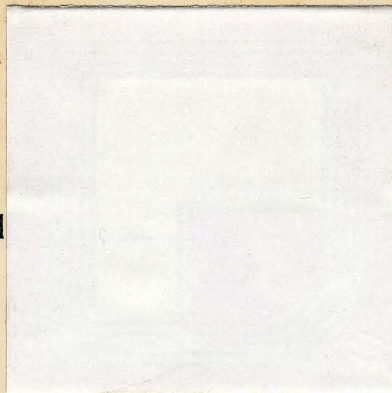
On the opposite side of this card will be found illustrations in color of all stages of a species of European beetle which is being imported to assist in destroying the gipsy and brown-tailed moths and also a native beetle which is liable to be mistaken for it. The name of the European beetle is Calosoma sycophanta (2) and that of the native species Calosoma scrutator (1). A pair of the former and their progeny have been found to destroy over 6,000 gipsy moth caterpillars or pupae in a single season and many of the beetles live and breed during two summers. Colonies of these beneficial insects have been liberated during the past three years in 36 towns in the gipsy moth infested district in Massachusetts, and last summer many of the beetle larvae (4 and 5) similar to the illustration were found feeding under burlaps. Both beetles and larvae feed by means of tearing the caterpillars or pupae and devouring the contents of the bodies.

The eggs (3) are deposited in the ground by the female beetles. When full grown the larvae burrow into the ground, transform to pupae (6) and the beetles emerge the following spring.

Special care should be taken to protect these insects, as they are engaged in a friendly mission, and when found on trees or under burlaps they should never be destroyed. Persons finding specimens which they cannot determine readily are advised to mail to the undersigned a sample in a small tin box and also a letter describing the locality and circumstances under which it was found, and they will be promptly informed concerning the specimens sent.

F. WM. RANE, State Forester,
6 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY



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Mass. Dept. of Conservation