

numbers by internal parasites; otherwise they would in time destroy all vegetable life. Ants are usually to be found prowling about the colonies; they do not eat the Aphids, as might be suspected, but are attracted by the sweet "honey-dew" that exudes from them, and take them under their special protection.

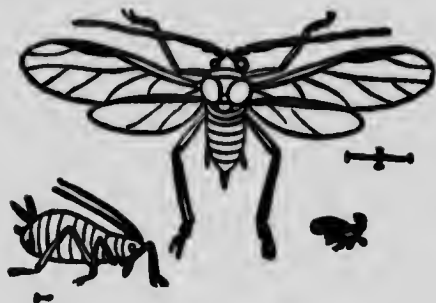


Fig. 1. Winged aphid and wingless form—much magnified.



Fig. 2. Wingless aphid—greatly enlarged.



Fig. 3. Lady-bird beetle—  
a, larva; b, pupa; c, beetle  
—natural size.



Fig. 4. Lady-bird beetle and  
larva—magnified.



Fig. 5. Lady-bird  
beetle—slightly  
enlarged.



Fig. 6. Lace-winged fly.



Fig. 7. Lace-winged fly—  
a, eggs on stems; b, larva.



Fig. 8. Syrphus fly  
larva sucking an  
aphid.

In gardening operations nature's checks are not sufficient, but require to be supplemented with artificial remedies such as kerosene emulsion, strong washes of soap-suds or tobacco decoction. In greenhouses they can be kept in control by burning the commercial preparation of tobacco.