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There are two broods of this insect every year: the first brood of larvæ may be seen on the potato vines during the month of June. The grubs are rather short, and almost cylindrical, being thickest in the middle, they are of a greyish-white colour with a blackish head, and two black spots on the next segment of the body; they have six legs arranged in pairs beneath the first three segments. Dr. Harris, the late talented Entomologist of the State of Massachusetts, points out as another noticeable peculiarity of this larva "that, in eating, the grub moves backwards, never devouring the portion of the leaf immediately before the head, but that which lies under it." When the grubs are about a fortnight old, they are fully grown; they then cease eating and leave the vines, descending into the earth where each larva having formed for itself a small oval cell lined with a gummy cement, changes into the pupa, Fig 67 (c) from which after the lapse of another fortnight the perfect beetle emerges. After coupling in the usual manner the female lays its oblong yellow eggs (which are glued to the leaves in parcels of six or eight together) fig 67 (d), on the underside of the leaves of the potato; from these eggs the larvæ usually make their appearance about August. This second brood remains in the ground all winter in the pupal or inactive state. The perfect beetle when held between the fingers emits a shrill creaking noise. It is common everywhere in Ontario, and indeed in many parts of the Province of Quebec, and has been known to Canadian Entomologists for a long period. This insect is very prolific, and the larvæ are very voracious, so that the ravages they commit on the vines are sometimes of a serious character; in the neighbourhood of Kincardine, the beetle this year did great mischief, in some cases affecting nearly the whole crop and by its numbers and enormous appetite causing the farmers of that district to believe that the "True Simon Pure," the Colorado potato bug, had at last got amongst them. Specimens of the insect in its different stages were sent to us for identification by the editor of the "*Bruce Herald*" and a short sketch of its history was furnished by us to that paper. We have also heard from several other portions of this Province, that this beetle has during the past year caused an unusual amount of damage among the field potatoes. It is almost always present more or less in our gardens, and is often especially annoying to those who cherish ardent hopes of that *summum bonum* of vegetable felicity, "an early dish of young potatoes." We notice that a correspondent of the "*American Entomologist*," writing to that periodical states "That the early Goderich potato seemed to be peculiarly subject to the attacks of this beetle." This may be an exceptional case, for we do not remember ever to have noticed any such peculiarity in the various sorts of potato vines including the early Goderich that we have found infested with *Lema trilineata*.

As a remedy we have ourselves sometimes obtained good results from dusting the leaves and young larvæ with a mixture composed of one-third air-slacked lime, and two-third's ashes. We have also caught incredible numbers of the perfect beetle in a very short time, by brushing them off the leaves into an open pan or dish of warm water, if this is done in the early part of the season when the insect first appears, it is obvious that their numbers can be considerably lessened. In these remedial efforts, however, as in everything else in this world of ours, "union is strength." In towns especially, where our gardens are so surrounded by those of other people, these remedies are often rendered practically useless, by the neglect of our neighbours to make similar efforts to destroy the enemy, and as the perfect insect is a lively beetle and active on the wing, it is very aggravating after clearing out our own garden to find it immediately reinvested by hosts, which drop over the fences from our neighbour's lot, where they have been lazily suffered to accumulate at their ease.

2ND.—THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE, OR, TEN-LINED SPEARMAN.—*Doryphora*—10-lineata, Say.)

Order, COLEOPTERA—Family, CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

Immense numbers eating the leaves of the potato all through the summer both in the larval and perfect state.

The summer of 1870 will be noted among Canadian entomologists as being the unlucky period when the Colorado potato beetle first made its appearance on the western shores of the Dominion. Previous to that date Canada had been comparatively free from any insects that affected to any great extent the general growth of the potato, but the advent of this beetle will,