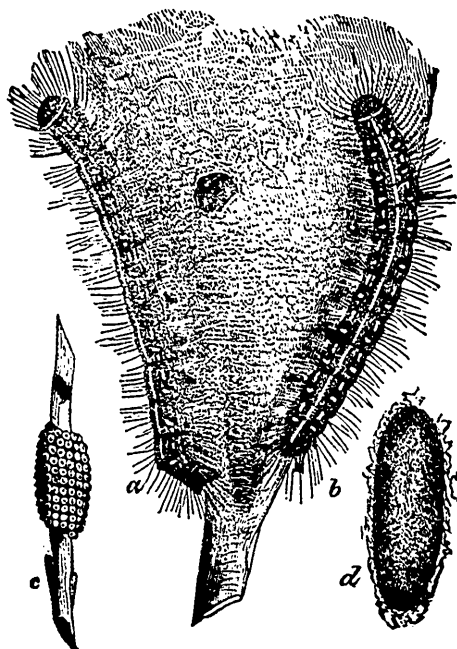


in mind the differences when the one follows the other. Again, the eggs of the Tent Caterpillar are deposited in bracelets of two or three hundred on the twigs of the trees about midsummer, but do not hatch out till the following spring; those of the Web-worm are deposited in little clusters upon the leaves about the middle of June, and hatch out early in August.—

Fig. 17.



The Tent Caterpillars, when fully grown, are over an inch and a half in length, covered with sparse hairs, blackish in colour, ornamented with blue and with either a white stripe or a series of white spots along the back; the Web-worm is much smaller, more hairy, in general colour varying from black to blue and greenish and with a broad blackish stripe

along the back. Further, the moths produced from the former belong to the family Bombycidae, and are of a rusty red or pale brownish colour, with the fore wings crossed in the one species with two pale lines, in the other with two dark ones; the moths of the latter belong to the family Arctiidae, and are of a pure white colour, free from any markings whatever upon the wings. Lastly, the former pass the winter in the egg; the latter in the pupa state.

Having now related the principal characteristics that distinguish *H. taylor* from our two species of *Clisiocampa*, it is unnecessary to give any further description of the insect, any indefiniteness being done away with, we trust, by the illustrations prefixed to this paper.

The Fall Web-worm feeds upon the leaves of a great many kinds of trees, few indeed—except the evergreens—appearing to come amiss to it. It seems to be especially fond of the Wild Cherry, Hickory, Ash, Elm, Willow, Apple, Oak, Birch and Button-wood.