

THE WHITE-MARKED TUSSOCK-MOTH (*Hemerocampa leucostigma*), Figs. 9-11. This insect is chiefly known from its attacks upon street shade trees in Toronto and Montreal, and in some other cities and towns, which have caused it to be much discussed in the newspapers and thus made widely known to the public. As it frequently attacks apple and other trees, it may be briefly referred to here. The accompanying figures render description unnecessary. Notwithstanding all the alarm manifested in print, it is really an easy insect to control. The simplest method is to remove and destroy the white egg masses, which are very conspicuous on the trunks and lower limbs of the trees, at any time during the autumn or winter. The wingless female moth on emerging from her cocoon lays her eggs upon it, and covers them with a white frothy substance which soon hardens and protects them from the weather; she then drops to the ground and dies. Numerous other cocoons, without any deposit of eggs upon them, may also be seen; it is unnecessary to remove them, as they contain either the empty shells of the male chrysalids or parasitized larvæ. The young caterpillars are hatched out toward the end of May and may be destroyed, if numerous enough to injure the foliage, by an ordinary spraying with Paris green. In some places there are two broods during the season, the first forming their cocoons about the middle of July and the second in the end of August. Where this is the case spraying should be resorted to, or the egg masses destroyed as soon as possible after they are formed.



Fig. 12. *Datana* Moth.

THE YELLOW-NECKED APPLE-TREE CATERPILLAR (*Datana ministra*), Fig. 12. About the beginning of August the fruit-grower is sometimes surprised at finding a branch on an apple-tree completely stripped of its leaves. On investigation it will probably be found that the culprit is a black and yellow striped caterpillar about two inches long, with a black head and the next segment yellow, from which the name of the insect is derived. These larvæ are gregarious creatures, and are always found clustered thickly together on the limb where they are feeding. When disturbed or alarmed they throw up their front and hind segments with a jerk, and move them from side to side in a curiously threatening manner. They may easily be destroyed by crushing them where they are gathered, or by cutting off and burning the limb. If too high up to reach conveniently, they may be jarred off by rapping the branch with a pole and