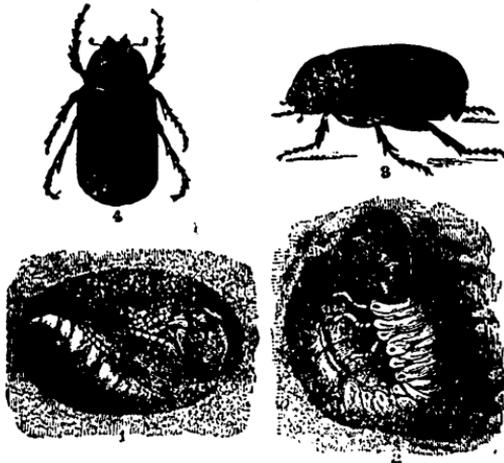


several trees, amongst which may be mentioned particularly the cherry tree, as well as the oak, beech, maple and poplar. It is entirely nocturnal in its habits, and during the day time is sluggish and seeks shelter under boards and logs.

The perfect insect is of a chestnut brown color on the back, with a smooth and shining coat. Underneath it is of a lighter shade of brown.

Fig. 8.



After the pairing of the sexes the male soon dies, and the female burrows into the earth about nine or twelve inches, where she deposits 60 or 70 eggs, after which she comes out and lives but a very short time. These eggs are soon hatched into small white grubs, which commence almost immediately to feed upon the rootlets of plants. As they grow the larvae become great enemies of the agriculturist. When they are hatched they are just in time for the tender vegetation of early summer.

In appearance the larva is of a white color, with a light brown head, and when full grown is about the size of one's little finger. They are constantly turning up when digging and gardening are going on, and crows and other birds will often follow the plow to pick up the white grub, to which they are very partial.

At the end of the third summer the grubs stop feeding and bury themselves deep in the ground, where, in an oval cavity, the change to the chrysalis state is accomplished.

In this condition it remains for a variable period, and then appears the perfect insect, which works its way up by degrees to the surface of the ground.