

The larvae consume immense quantities of Aphides, and may be seen chasing, or rather, stalking the plant-lice, and eating them one after the other, taking the whole set on a leaf or stem in regular order. "The larvæ (see fig. 9) are rather long, oval, soft-bodied and pointed behind, with the

Fig. 9.



prothorax larger than the other rings, often gaily colored and beset with tubercles or spines." After having eaten voraciously for the appointed time, the larva attaches itself by its tail to a leaf or a twig—after the fashion of a caterpillar—and either throws back its skin or else keeps it loosely folded about it as a protection; in this position it remains quiescent for some ten or fifteen days, and then emerges a perfect insect.

We will now briefly refer to some of the well known Coccinellidae which make the Dominion of Canada their home.

The Two-spotted Coccinella, *C. bipunctata*, Linn., is our most common species. They appear to have two broods each season; the eggs are of an orange yellow, and attached in bunches of about twenty-five to the bark of trees. They hatch out when the leaves and their natural article of diet, the Aphis, appear. The body of the larva is black, with flattened tubercles, adorned on top with spines; on each side of the first abdominal segment is a yellowish spot, and there is another broad one in the middle of the fourth segment, and one on each side. Packard thus describes the *modus operandi* of the larva becoming a pupa, and the appearance of the pupa itself: "The larva begins the operation by attaching very firmly, with a sort of silky gum, its tail to the leaf, the point of attachment not being the extreme tip, but just before it, where the tip of the abdomen of the pupa is situated. Meanwhile the body contracts in length and widens, the head is bent upon the breast, and in about 24 hours the skin splits open and discloses the pupa. The body of the pupa is black; the head is also black, and the prothorax is black and yellowish pink, with a black dot on each side, and a smaller black dot on each edge. The meso-thorax, wing-covers, scutellum and legs are shining black. The abdominal rings are pale flesh-colored, with two rows of large black spots on each side, the spots being transverse; the terga of the fourth to the seventh segments are separated, the body being arched and leaving a deep furrow between." Fig. 10.

The Nine-spotted Coccinella, *C. novem-notata*, Herbst. (see fig. 10), is one of our most common beetles, and may be found in all parts of our Dominion; it is of a red brick color, somewhat

