

a lethargy, lasting two or three hours, during which the process of digestion changes the juices of the body to varying shades of brown. After the process of digestion has taken place, the larva again begins its work devouring aphides.

**TACHINA FLY.**



(FIG. 9.)

These are parasitic in habit, feeding largely upon caterpillars, and perhaps, preferably, upon cutworms. Frequently, when the latter are numerous, a large percentage will be noticed with one or several small white eggs, attached to the anterior segments, in such a position that the larvæ cannot possibly reach or destroy them. These eggs hatch in a very short time into little maggot-like creatures that at once bore through the skin of the caterpillar and live within its body, feeding upon the fatty masses and muscular tissue not absolutely necessary to life. When the maggots are full-grown, and the welfare of the unfortunate caterpillar no longer a matter of importance to them, they feed on, regardless of consequences. The maggots, sometimes without attempting to get out of their host, then change to small barred-shaped pupæ. Occasionally the maggots leave their host and make their way a little below ground to pupate. Some large caterpillars will attain their full growth with as many as thirty or more of these maggots feeding inside them.

Tachina flies are generally rather large for their class, robust in appearance, always bristly, and sometimes formidable looking from the array of sharp shiny points projecting in every direction from their bodies. They are among the most effective of nature's checks to caterpillars, especially cutworms.

**CUTWORM LION**  
(*Calosoma calidum*)

**BLACK GROUND WASP.**  
(*Ammophila luctuosa*).



(FIG. 10.)  
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(FIG. 11.)



(FIG. 12.)