

forcibly remove the external covering and find the formation of the wings underneath.

Appearance in larval form.—When the tiny creature issues from its nest it is of a greenish-white or creamy color, about one-eighth of an inch or seven millimetres long, and when it throws off its covering, which it sets about doing at once, it soon begins to move and creep. The very dust of the ground, which was so still before, now seems to waken into life from the vast multitude that exists of the tiny creatures. The number of these small forms seems infinite. In a day or two, according to the state of the weather, the whiteness disappears, they become mottled, and the heat of the sun turns the color gradually into a homogeneous blackish brown or dark hue. You find the chief rudimentary parts of the body of the full-grown locust there, less the wings, even in this early stage.

Early movements.—They begin to move by a process of twisting or rolling over one another, so that for the first few days they received the name of "twisters." At night they gather themselves into companies, or heaps, or bunches so as to keep themselves warm, and thus rest for the night. They early show their gregarious nature. During this initiatory period, if there is plenty of pasture about for them to eat, they do not march far away; if they do, it is *en masse*; but they spread out selecting warm and sunny places, and eat and grow, keeping pretty well in the vicinity of their birthplace. Within eight or ten days they can jump about 4 or 6 inches, and so they evince considerable progress. Their eating and movable apparatuses show evident signs of rapid development.