the base of the silken fringe. The two hind wings are of a very light grey color, with only a dusky dot near the middle of each.

How unlike this silken-winged creature is its mate. Nature in this instance seems to have been very partial in the bestowment of her gifts. He can float in the sunbeams, and fly whither he will; she, poor creature, wingless and clumsy, can only creep. She may be seen at *b* in fig. 2. Her body is full of eggs, which are so heavy that she drags herself slowly along until she reaches the trunk of the tree, up which she climbs. At *d*, in fig. 2, is a magnified segment of the abdomen, shewing the two rows of reddish spines that run transversely across each segment; *c* represents a part of the antenna of the female, and *e* her ovipositor, both magnified.

The other species is the Fall Canker Worm, *Anisopteryx pometaria*. This

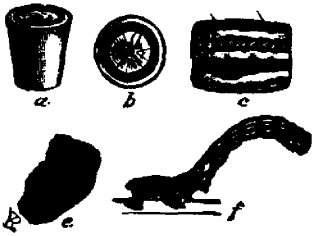

FIGURE 3.

is shewn, full grown, at *f*, fig. 3, while *c* represents a segment magnified so as to render the markings more distinct, which will be seen to be broader and fewer in number than they are in the

FIGURE 4.

Spring Canker Worm. The wings of the male moth are darker, *a*, fig. 4, and the fore wings are crossed by two whitish bands. The female of this species *b*, fig. 4, is also wingless. The eggs also differ in appearance: Those of the Spring Canker Worm are oval, *b*, fig. 1, and are laid in irregular masses, often as many as a hundred together; while those of the Fall Canker Worm are flattened on the upper surface, with a puncture in the centre, and a brown circle near the border, and are laid in regular, compact masses. See *a*, *b*, and *e*, in fig. 3: *a* being an enlarged representation of an egg, *b* shewing the top of it, and *e* the manner in which they are placed compactly together. It will also be seen that the antenna of the one, *c*, fig. 2, is covered with bristles, while that of the other, *c*, fig. 4, is smooth; and the abdominal segments of the female of the Fall Canker Worm have no bristles, *d*, fig. 4.

The full grown worm of this species also burrows in the ground, and there spins a cocoon of buff colored silk, within which it changes into the chrysalis state, remaining in this condition until the autumn. After the first fall frosts, the perfect insects appear, and the females seek the trunks of the trees up which they crawl to deposit their eggs.

In the early spring, just when the buds have broken and the tender leaves unfolded, the canker worms of both species are hatched, and begin their destructive work of feeding on the leaves. The larger they grow, the more they eat; travelling in countless numbers over the tree, and leaving not a leaf behind.

It has been already stated that the females of both species are wingless. This fact, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to the studies of the entomologist, of that man with "a bee in his bonnet," is the heel of Achilles, the vulnerable spot where we may strike and conquer. If we