

The beetle is short-lived. The female deposits her eggs in the ground during the latter part of June, and having thus provided for the continuance of her species, dies. The eggs are laid during the night, singly and at different depths, the number probably not exceeding twenty in all. They are very large for the size of the beetle, being nearly one-tenth of an inch in length, of a long ovoid form and white translucent appearance.

In less than a month the young larva is hatched; it is of a dull white color, with a brown polished horny head and the extremity of the abdomen lead color. The mature larva (fig. 10) is a thick, whitish, fleshy grub, very similar in appearance to that of the common May Bug, familiarly known as "the White Grub." It lives in the ground and feeds on the roots of plants, and on this account it is sometimes very destructive to strawberry patches.

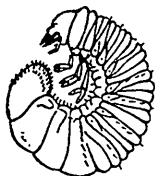


Fig. 10.

Several years are required to bring this grub to maturity; finally it reaches its full growth in the fall, and changes to the perfect beetle early the following spring.

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## THE SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF INSECTS.

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It is our desire in the present article to call attention to two pretty well established laws of nomenclature, that with a few seconding words on our part, the laws may, "to those whom it may concern," preach the importance and necessity of their being observed and obeyed.

1st. "All scientific names must be Latin or must be Latinized." The laws which govern the structure of the Latin language must apply in every case in the making of the binomial combination.

In the making of the binomial, four methods of construction are in use. The generic name is always a noun. The specific name is (a) a proper name in apposition with this, as *Papilio ajax*, the *Papilio* called *ajax*; (b) an adjective giving some description or characteristic, as *Colias occidentalis*—the western *Colias*, *Cossus Centerensis*—the *Cossus* living at