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## NOTES ON THE LIFE-HISTORY OF ALSOPHILA POMETARIA, PECK.

(*Fall Cankerworm.*)

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The eggs of this insect were found on a small branch of golden willow in Beverly, Mass., March 14, 1900, in a nursery, close to fruit stock of various kinds. The mass, consisting of 220 eggs, was kept at the temperature of the laboratory, which was considerably higher than that outside. Notwithstanding this fact, none of the eggs hatched till April 23, within forty-eight hours of which time, however, all the larvæ had emerged.

*Egg* (Plate 4, Figs. 1 and 3).—Eggs placed close together in regular rows, forming a compact mass, in this case about twice as long as broad and in one layer. Egg about .6 mm. long and .45 mm. broad at top, which is nearly flat. Just inside the rounded edge of the top a brown ring encloses an area bright steely gray in colour, and containing a small brown depression in its centre; lateral surface of egg and rounded edge steely gray. Base of egg more rounded than top, and its diameter somewhat less, as the straight sides converge slightly toward the base, giving to the whole a resemblance to an inverted truncate cone with rounded basal edge. Eggs laid in an exposed position upon the tree, and quite firmly cemented together; placed in a somewhat slanting position lengthwise of the twig, so that the edge of one is a little higher or lower than the adjacent edge of the next in the row.

*Larva*.—Emergence.—When ready to emerge from the egg, the tiny larva makes its first meal upon the relatively thinner portion of the shell constituting the steely-gray area enclosed by the brown ring. Through the opening thus made in the top of the egg, the young larva gradually and laboriously works its way out. At this time the head is the largest segment, the body tapering very slightly from it to the tip of