f the ground, agh the grass. pon the larvæ beetles known rees in search tted, Glowing lish or copper utiful Bodied d the rest of

Pterostichus lack color. rmer than to



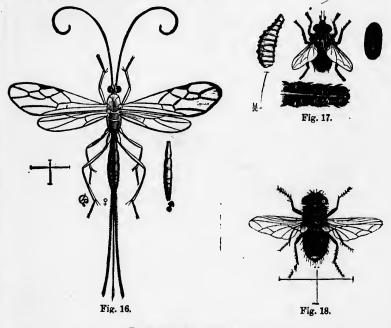
f injurious ous species of minute ith a very with yellow emus moth

mon flies. rvæ. The ar perishes ek. These will soon Aphidius infests plant lice, but it is too small to be readily seen.

Macrocentrus (Delicate Lace String) is parasitic on codling moth, etc. (Fig. 16.)

CHALCIDS or CHALCIS FLIES.—Small and parasitic. Cone species infests the cabbage butterfly, and others many troublesome larve.

VESPIDE or WASPS.—These may be placed among the beneficial insects, as they subsist chiefly upon injurious forms.



## DIPTERA (Flies-Two-winged).

TACHINIDS.—The Tachina flies are larger than house flies. (Figs. 17 and 18.) As valuable as the Ichneumon for parasitizing caterpillars, grasshoppers, etc. Eggs are laid on the surface of caterpillars, and the larvæ bore inside. Cut worms are especially attacked by them. Many Tachina fly larvæ prey upon saw-fly larvæ. *Eristalis* preys upon aphids. *Pranachus*, with a long tapering abdomen, feeds upon clover midges.