

one in front of it. From the habit of the larvæ of this genus of marching out to feed in bodies they are known in Europe as "Processionary Caterpillars." When their appetites are satisfied they return again to their tents to rest. They do not feed at night nor in stormy weather. They usually do not leave their tent until after nine in the morning, and have all returned before sundown. They are generally inactive in the middle of the day.

When full grown the caterpillars are two inches in length, and beautifully marked with black, white, blue, yellow and brown in the pattern shown in Fig. 1., B. The continuous stripe down the back is white, and serves as a distinctive mark by which this species can be known at once from the Forest Tent Caterpillar—Fig. 2—which has this dorsal stripe broken up into spots. This latter also differs in not constructing a tent, but merely spins a mat of silk on the side of a tree, or upon one of the large branches, on and near which it lives, more or less, in community; but it has not the same social habits as its relative. Just before they spin their cocoons, the caterpillars wander about very much, seeking for a suitable place. The cocoon, Fig. 1., C., is greenish yellow, and contains a powdery material like finely ground sulphur. The moths emerge in about eighteen or twenty days after the cocoon is made.



FIG. 2.

*Remedies.*—The most successful remedies with these insects all come under hand-picking. During the winter or early spring the egg-clusters can be easily collected and destroyed; they are always laid upon the small twigs and near the tips, so that if a dull day be chosen they can be easily detected against the sky, and can then be cut off and burnt, when, of course, the trees are exempt from attack, until eggs are laid again next year. If this precaution is neglected, the nests, which are conspicuous objects before the foliage is fully expanded in spring, must be cut off and destroyed. An invasion from neighbouring trees can be prevented by tying a strip of cotton-batting round the trunk, which the caterpillars have difficulty in climbing over.