

effective to distribute the mixture on alternate days, a little at a time, rather than to use larger quantities at longer intervals. In the case of grain fields, oats being especially liable to attack, the mixture should be thrown into the grain along the sides of the field and the grasshoppers will eat it in preference to anything else. Care should be taken not to allow cattle or poultry to have access to it.

PLANT-BUGS. In the American use of the word the name "Bug" is erroneously applied to insects of every kind—to a beautiful butterfly or moth as well as to a disgusting bed-bug. The name, however, when correctly employed denotes insects belonging to the order Hemiptera, which are provided with sucking and not biting mouth-parts, and which do not pass through any quiescent chrysalis stage but are gradually



Fig. 14. Grasshopper or Locust.



Fig. 15. Tarnished Plant-bug — much magnified (*Lugger*).

developed from the newly hatched larvæ to the winged adult. To the true bugs belong two species which are very abundant in gardens, attacking plants of all descriptions, flowers and vegetables alike. These are the Tarnished and the Four-lined Plant-bugs.

The Tarnished Plant-bug (*Lygus pratensis*)—Fig. 15—is to be found all through the season on plants of almost every kind, sucking the juices of flower buds and foliage and sometimes of the leaves of young fruit trees. The mature insects are oblong in form with a triangular head and prominent eyes, and tapering to a rounded angle at the tail. The color is variable, usually grayish brown, marked with yellowish and black dashes, and having a slight bronzy reflection; its length is a little over a quarter of an inch. They are very active insects, taking flight readily when disturbed, or dodging round to the other side of the plant.

The Four-lined Plant-bug (*Poecilopsus lineatus*)—Fig. 16—is much the same size and shape as the preceding, but is yellow in color, with dark lines down the back and four black dashes along the thorax. Its at-