

S. Yes; and they are all in even, slant rows going right around the twig.

T. I shall break one of these rings and let you look at the eggs under this magnifying glass, and you must try to draw on the blackboard what they look like under the glass. As soon as each one has looked through the glass he will go to the board and draw an outline of the shape he has seen. (End views and side views something like *c* and *d* in Figure 1. are drawn.)

S. The inside of a broken egg looked as if it were all covered over with a pearly lining.

T. You are quite right. The interior is as beautiful as a shell lined with mother of pearl. But you have noticed what came out of some of those little eggs in the warm days of May.

S. Yes; ugly little caterpillars. But those that were hatched in the school-room died, while those that were hatched on the trees grew larger and spun a cobweb and eat the leaves of the trees.

T. Do you see caterpillars with a cobwebby covering on the trees now in August?

S. Yes.

T. Have you examined them closely to see if they are the same?

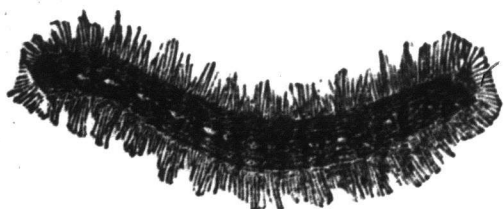
S. Their cobwebs are different, and their appearance, and the way they eat the leaves; and their eggs are not placed in rings around a small twig.

T. You are correct. The caterpillars you now see forming webs on the branches of the trees are the "Fall Webworms." They are quite different, but quite as mischievous if they become numerous. We shall make them the subject of another lesson. Do you remember what the full grown caterpillar from the little ring clustered eggs looked like?

S. Yes. There were two kinds—each about two inches long. You told us to put one of each of them in a small vial which you filled with alcohol to preserve the specimens.

T. What is the principal difference between the two kinds?

S. One kind has a whitish line all along its back, while the other has only a row of white spots nearly making a line along its back. Here is the figure of the latter kind—



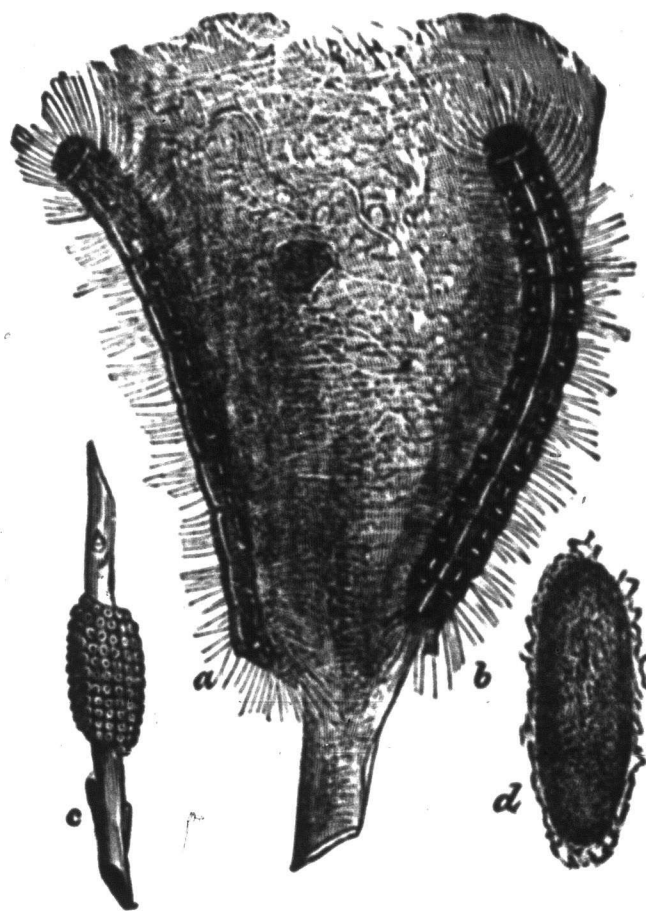
Larva of the Forest Clisiocampa.

and the former is figured *a* and *b* in the last picture,

T. You are correct. These two species of caterpillar are very much alike in appearance, and in their

habits, but they are distinct. The one in our first two pictures has been called the "Forest Tent Caterpillar," or *Clisiocampa sylvatica*. *Sylvatica* means belonging to the forest. *Sylva* is the Latin for forest. What is the meaning of sylvan shade in this line which I find in a piece of poetry? "Delightful sylvan shade when the summer sun is burning."

—CHORUS. Forest shade.



The American Clisiocampa.

T. The other caterpillar is called *Clisiocampa Americana*, which is the Latin for "American Clisiocampa." It is sometimes called the "American Tent Caterpillar," or "The Lackey Worm." Here we have a sketch of its egg cluster at *c*, the larvae at *a* and *b*, and the cocoon of the pupa at *d*.

S. The caterpillars eat nearly all the leaves of our trees. Sometimes they collect in great clusters on portions of the trees, and hundreds can be crushed to death by rubbing them with a handful of coarse leaves.

T. What do you think would be the easiest way of getting rid of them?

S. By breaking off the twigs bearing their egg clusters in winter or early spring. Every twig pinched off would mean two or three hundred caterpillars destroyed.

T. Supposing you picked off all the egg clusters in your own orchard, but your neighbor didn't pick them off his trees, would your neighbor's caterpillars injure you in any way?

S. Yes. For when they grow large they wander off in every direction for something more to eat.