

GROUND BEETLES.—These are found living on the surface of the ground, hiding in the ground under stones or rubbish, or running through the grass. They are valuable helpers to the orchardist, as some of them feed upon the larvae of injurious insects, such as the pear midge, curculio, etc. Those beetles known as the *Calosoma* are caterpillar hunters, sometimes even climbing trees in search of their food. Two valuable species are *C. calidum*, or the Red-spotted, Glowing or Fiery Hunter, which may be easily recognized by the rows of reddish or copper colored pits on the wing covers (Fig. 9), and *C. scrutator*, or Beautiful Bodied Searcher (Fig. 10). The latter has green or violet wing covers, and the rest of the body is marked with violet, blue, gold, green and copper.

MURKY GROUND BEETLES known as *Harpalus* (Fig. 11), and *Pterostichus* are also beneficial to the agriculturist. The former is of a pitchy black color.

TIGER BEETLES (Figs. 12 and 13) are more valuable to the farmer than to the orchardist, and several species of these are quite common.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

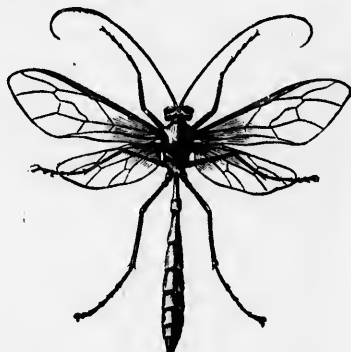


Fig. 14.

HYMENOPTERA (*Bees, Wasps, etc.*)

ICHNEUMON FLIES.—These are our most common parasites of injurious insects, chiefly among the butterflies and moths. The various species vary much in size, some being several inches in length and others of minute form. (See Figs. 14 and 15). The most common are *Thalessa*, with a very long tail, parasitic on pigeon tremex, and *Ophion*, with yellow body, generally compressed, living on the polyphemus moth and yellow-necked caterpillar.



Fig. 15.

BRACONIDS.—Sometimes also called Ichneumon flies. *Microgaster* lays eggs in the bodies of sphinx larvae. The larvae develop there, and just before the caterpillar perishes they leave it and spin their white, oblong, silken cocoons on its back. These egg-like bodies, should not be disturbed, as adult *Microgasters* will soon emerge.