

size, but has a brown spot on each side of the thorax behind the horns, and a bar across the middle of the back and the posterior tip, of the same colour.

*Telamona ampelopsidis*, Harris.—Is a rather large Tree-hopper, sometimes measuring half an inch in length. It is found on the Virginian Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) and is very much the same colour as the bark of that plant. The thorax is raised up in the middle into a square hump and is crossed with three, more or less distinct, brown bands. I have taken this insect in the month of July.

In some of the Cercopidae the face slopes downwards towards the breast; the thorax is of moderate size, and never extends much beyond the base of the wing-cases, and does not conceal the head when viewed from above.

The Frog-hoppers (Amphrophora), also called Cuckoo-spits, are those insects which have the habit of enveloping themselves in the remains of the liquid food which they suck from plants and then eject again in the form of a frothy substance with which they entirely cover themselves, in the same way that the larvæ of some beetles, to a less extent, cover their bodies with the remains of their solid food. In the perfect state, to which they attain late in the summer, they are very active insects, mostly of dull colours, and are to be found in grass and low herbage; one species, however, *A. parallela*, Say, is the insect which forms the small masses of foam, which may be seen on the young branches of pine trees in June and July. It is an oval brown insect about half an inch long with a white spot in the middle of each hemelytron. The popular names of these insects are taken from an absurd idea, which actually dates back to the days of Aristotle, and which is fully believed in by many people even to-day that the frothy excrementitious secretion was the spittle of the cuckoo or the frog.

*Clastoptera proteus*, Say, is a pretty little short and broad insect, roundish in shape and about two lines in length, having the head and thorax black with three bright yellow stripes; the hemelytra are of a peculiar shape, being deeply grooved in the middle and having the apices turned abruptly down; they are also marked with two short oblique yellow stripes, running from the shoulders to the middle of the back, and at the tip of each wing-cover there is a black spot. This species is said to feed on the cranberry and blueberry.

*C. obtusa*, Say, found on hickory, is a rather larger species of a much less conspicuous colour, being brownish grey, and having the hemelytra veined and spotted with brown towards the apex.

The Leaf-hoppers (Erythroneura).—There is no better known example of this genus than that dreadful little pest—the grape-vine leaf-hopper *E. vitis*, which in some years will entirely spoil a whole crop of grapes by destroying the leaves just when the berries are half formed. This annoying little fly is almost rendering impossible the cultivation of the ornamental Virginia Creeper in this city.

The grape-vines do not appear to have suffered so much, although the havoc among these has been very great. The insect that causes all this mischief is really a most beautiful little creature. It is yellow with two red bands across the wings. (See Fig. 88). In the larva state it is bright crimson and has a very curious sidelong motion like a crab. The perfect fly nearly always settles underneath the leaf and sucks the sap from the parenchyma by means of its little trunk. The leaves first turn white, in patches, and then fall off. When large numbers of these flies spring from the leaves, as they will if the foliage is moved, they make quite a perceptible sound like rain. I have found them exceedingly difficult to combat, and really think the only way is to disturb them at night and hold a torch for them to fly into. There are a great many species of this genus in Canada, one of which is very troublesome to the apple. These flies are generally, but erroneously, called Thrips.



Fig. 88.

The second set of feet. In this section the head and in the texture. There are small insects of various kinds are known described. They are short and triangular at the front of the face of the eyes.

The larvæ of the *mamma*, Riley, liv. Montreal specimen informed me of its found, namely, in a under the head of "The Flea-lice pro Hackberry (*Celtis*) with their nearest. The egg, glued in caused by the young till it has acquired and drop, then by pupa works its way galls made by these *P. celtidis grandis* (which is an exception less filled with a of *P. celtidis-mamma* rough bark of the adjacent trees. On The males are about The wings are deflexed the tips, are traversed divided but once an

to show the general nerves are very delicate found; the antennæ joints, the eight basal terminal ones entirely