

each other in the following respects : The antennæ are long and tapering. The body is oblong, approaching to a cylindrical form, a little flattened above, and tapering somewhat behind. The head is short and armed with powerful jaws. The thorax is either square, barrel-shaped, or narrowed before, and is not so wide behind as the wing-covers. The legs are long ; the thighs thickened in the middle ; the feet four-jointed, not formed for rapid motion, but for standing securely, being broad and cushioned beneath, with the third joint deeply notched. Most of these beetles remain upon the trees and shrubs during the day time, but fly abroad at night. Some of them, however, fly by day, and may be found on flowers, feeding on the pollen and blossoms.

The pride of our Canadian forests, the Maple tree, suffers much from the attacks of *Clytus speciosus* (fig. 21), the largest of our native members of the family. This beautiful beetle is easily recognized ; it is about an inch in length, and the third of one in breadth. The head is yellow, with antennæ and eyes of reddish black. In shape the body is somewhat cylindrical, a little flattened above and tapering behind. The thorax is black with two yellow transverse spots on each side. The wing covers for more than half their length are black, for the rest they are yellow ; they are gaily ornamented with bands and spots arranged as follows : A yellow spot on each shoulder, a broad yellow curved band or arch, of which the yellow scutellum forms the keystone, on the base of the wing covers ; behind this a zig-zag yellow band forming the letter W ; across the middle another yellow band arching backwards, and on the yellow tip a curved band and a spot of a black color ; the legs are yellow.

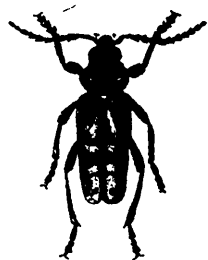


Fig. 21.

The under side of the abdomen is reddish yellow, variegated with brown. The female has the advantage of her mate in size, but her antennæ are somewhat shorter. She possesses a pointed tube at the end of the abdomen, through which the eggs are passed from her body into the cracks and crevices of the bark. The tube can be contracted or extended at the will of the fair owner and to suit the emergency of the case.

The parent lays her eggs on the bark of the Maple in July or August. As soon as the grubs are hatched they burrow into the bark, and there find protection during the cold of winter. When the warm days again