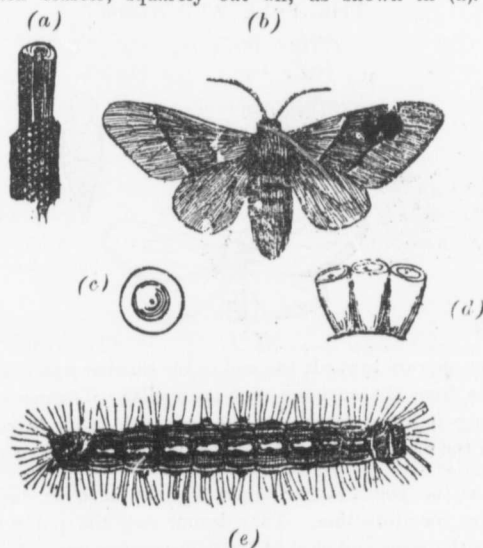


search must be made for these rings of eggs (which are generally found on the small branches), collecting and destroying by pouring boiling water on them or by burning them.

Paris green mixed with water in the proportion of one ounce to six gallons, and applied to the foliage with a syringe or a spray pump, will promptly destroy this insect.

THE FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR.

This insect closely resembles the common tent caterpillar described on another page. The eggs are of almost uniform diameter, and from three to four hundred in each cluster, squarely cut off, as shown in (a). After the



(a), egg cluster; (b), moth; (c), one of the eggs much enlarged, as seen from the top; (d), a side view from the same; (e), the caterpillar.

insects are hatched in spring they are often seen marching about in single or double column. In about six weeks these insects are full grown, as shown in (e).

They are from one to one and one-half inches long, pale, bluish color, with black points and dots. On the back is a row of ten or eleven oval or diamond-shaped white spots, by which it may be at once distinguished from the common tent caterpillar, while on the sides there are pale yellowish stripes somewhat broken and mixed with grey. These insects were numerous in several sections last season. In some of the old orchards the foliage of the apple trees was entirely devoured.

While particularly injurious to the apple, the insect also attacks various species of forest trees, such as oak, thorn, ash, basswood, plum, cherry, walnut, etc.