

day and night, without holidays or repose, protecting our fields. They never touch the smallest thing. They are occupied entirely in arresting thieves, and they desire no salary but the body of the thief himself."

LADY BIRDS.

Order, *Coleoptera*, Family, *Coccinellidae*.

Lady bird, lady-bird, fly away home
Your house is on fire and your children are burned.

These words are no doubt familiar to all our readers, old and young, for, as Mr. R. V. Rogers graphically says (*Canad. Entomol.* Vol. VI. No. 5): "'Of all the painted populace that live in fields, and live ambrosial lives,' there is scarcely a family better known than those which compose the last of all the tribe of Hard-shells, the *Coccinellidae*. To the young and to the old, to the illiterate and to the scientist, they are equally familiar and equally interesting. Popular sympathy is extended towards them by the elders, because 'they do much good in preventing the excessive multiplication of aphides, by the juveniles, because they are very pretty little things and tamely pitter-patter to and fro, and their supposed misfortunes affect deeply sensitive little hearts, while infantile accents lisp—'lady-bird, lady-bird, fly away home, your house is on fire and your children are burned.'"

We introduce here illustrations of some of the more common of our Canadian species.



Fig. 28.



Fig. 29.



Fig. 30.



Fig. 31.



Fig. 32.

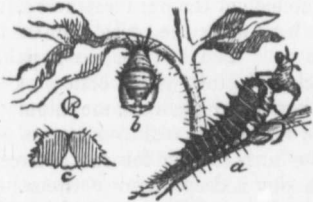


Fig. 33.



Fig. 34.

Fig. 35.

Fig. 28. Nine-spotted Coccinella (*Coccinella novem-notata*, Herbst.).

Fig. 29. Plain Lady-Bird (*Coccinella munda*, Say).

Fig. 30. Spotted Lady Bird (*Hippodamia maculata*, DeGeer).

Fig. 31. Thirteen-dotted Lady Bird (*Hippodamia 13-punctata*, Linn.).

Fig. 32. Convergent Lady Bird (*Hippodamia convergens*, Quer.).

Fig. 33. Fifteen-spotted Mysia (*Mysia 15-punctata* Oliv.).

Fig. 34. (*Chilocorus bivulnerus*,) Mulsant.

Fig. 35. Larva of *Coccinella novem-notata*, Herbst.).

These will give a general idea of the appearance of these beetles, for they all have a strong family likeness, so much so, that entomologists are sometimes at a loss to discriminate between some species, which will not appear strange when we remember that there are over one thousand species known, of which only some thirty have as yet been taken in Canada.

The general shape of Lady Birds, when they are resting on a flat surface, may be compared to one-half a split pea—flat underneath, and convex in both directions above. As will be seen from the above illustrations, in some cases, the head of the insect scarcely projects beyond the circular outline of the body. Most of the Lady Birds are gaudy little crea-