

which looks like powdered sulphur. These cocoons should be looked for and destroyed in the month of June.

The final transformation of the insect is to the perfect state, that of the winged moth. Fig. 43 represents the male; the female is much similar but larger. The colour is a dull, reddish brown with paler oblique bars across the fore-wings, as shown in the figure. The body is stout and the whole creature very fluffy. They usually appear early in July and may at once be recognized, as they are attracted into our houses by lights at night, by the mad way in which they dash about the room, here and there and everywhere, singing their wings at the lamp, then spinning on their heads on the table, and if it should be supper-time dropping into the butter dish and covering its contents with the fluff off their bodies. These idiotic performances may enable any one to identify them, and the opportunity should be taken of destroying them, both for the purpose of getting rid of a present nuisance and of a future generation.



FIG. 43.

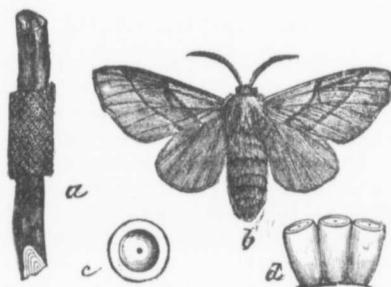


FIG. 44.

The other insect referred to at the outset is called "The Forest Tent Caterpillar," *Clisiocampa sylvatica*, Harris. It resembles the Apple-tree Tent Caterpillar very closely in appearance at all its stages, and also to some extent in its habits. The eggs are laid in clusters (Fig. 44 *a*) on the twigs of trees as in the other species, but the mass is cut square, as it were, at the ends instead of being rounded. The difference may be observed by comparing the two figures. The individual eggs are of the shape shown at Fig 44*d*; the top is depressed and circular, as at *c*.

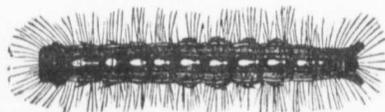


FIG. 45.

The caterpillar is also very like that of the other species in colour and appearance, but may be distinguished from it by the series of white spots along the back, which in the Apple Caterpillar are united into a continuous line. Compare Figures 45 and 42 and the difference will be plain at once. The moth (Fig. 44*b*) resembles its congener in general colour and appearance, but may be distinguished by its paler or more yellowish colour and by the transverse bars on the wings being dark brown instead of white.

Very much the same methods may be employed against this insect in all its stages, as have been recommended for the other species. The most important difference in habit is that the Forest Caterpillar spins a web against a bough or on the trunk of a tree instead of a tent in a fork, and congregates at times on the outside of the web instead of beneath it. When gathered together in this way numbers may easily be destroyed by crushing them with a stick or pole. These insects are very voracious feeders, and if let alone