

such as a fence post, or a stem of grass. The larval parasites then emerge from the body of their host, each through a separate hole and, after attaching themselves to the support, proceed immediately to spin up. The yellow, oval cocoons are attached to each other in a single mass. The host may remain



Fig. 9.—*Apanteles laeviceps* Ashm. 8 times natural size. (Original.)

held by stray silks to the mass of cocoons, though it usually lives long enough to crawl away, and it may re-enter the soil. The number of cocoons from one larva varied from three to forty-two, and averaged about thirty-five. The adults hatch about three weeks after the cocoons are made.

*Meteorus* sp.—Probably undescribed—(fig. 10) parasitized 8 per cent of the larvæ. The host does not come above the soil when it is mature, but may form a normal cell, though generally it wanders aimlessly in the soil till the contained larvæ bore through the skin and spin up. Their emergence does not

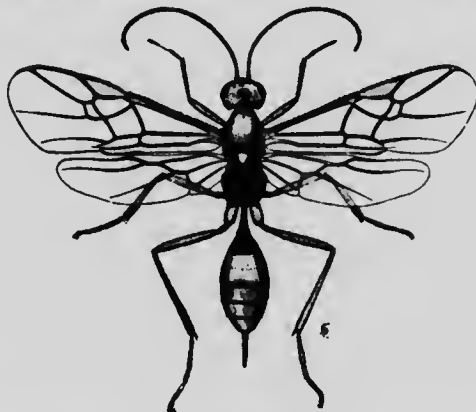


Fig. 10.—*Meteorus* sp., probably undescribed.—8 times natural size. (Original.)

kill the larva immediately, and it may come to the surface and crawl around for a day or two before dying. The cocoons are light straw yellow and are parchment-like. The largest number of parasites obtained from a larva was thirty-two, but the average is about twelve only. They began to hatch on June 24. In all cases they hatched between twenty-four and twenty-eight days, after emergence and spinning up.

*Berecynthus bakeri* How. var. *euxoa* (fig. 11). This parasite was bred from 6 per cent of the larvæ. Usually the parasitized cutworm made a cell towards the latter part of May, at which time the inclosed larvæ are seen plainly, for the first time, through the cuticle. The parasites are now mature, and the host dies. In all cases observed the adults emerged between July 23 and 31. We obtained between 1,100 and 1,200 adults from a single host, but Gillette (1904) has bred as many as 1,705 of these flies from an army cutworm.