

chambers were first noticed by Mr. S. S. Rathvon at Lancaster, Pa., and are from four to

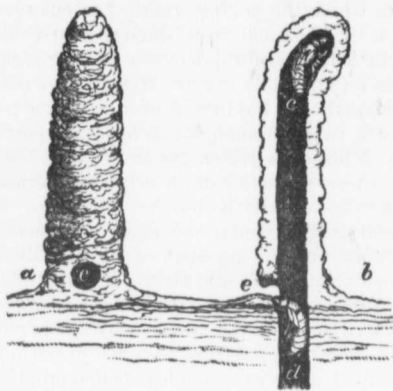


Fig. 85.

strip of wood left between them; there are from ten to twenty eggs in each groove. It takes about fifteen minutes to prepare a groove and fill it with eggs. There are sometimes as many as twenty grooves made in a branch by one insect, and each female has a stock of from 500 to 700 eggs. It frequently happens that these branches bearing the eggs, are so weakened by the operation, that they are broken off by the wind, and fall to the ground; when this is the case the eggs never hatch, for, like those of many of the gall flies the moisture of the living wood is necessary for their proper development, as shown by the fact that they are much larger just before hatching than when first deposited about six weeks before. When hatched, they throw themselves fearlessly from the tree to the ground, and from their small size, one line in length, they are very light and receive no injury. The newly-hatched insect is shown in fig. 86. They immediately burrow down into the ground and feed on roots. There are numberless stories in the newspapers every year about people being stung by the Cicadas, but none have ever been satisfactorily proved.

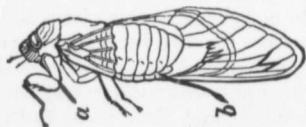


Fig. 87.

If these tales be true the injuries could, of course, only be inflicted by the beak, fig. 87 *a*, or by the ovipositor *b*, but I fancy that these tales are about as true as the newspaper accounts of the "frightful poisonings" yearly laid at the door of the larva of the Tomato Sphinx:

"The song of this species is in one uniform musical key, which is *C* sharp."

Of the Fulgoridæ or Lantern flies there is a small species found in the United States called *Scolops dulcipes*, which has the front part of the head much prolonged and projecting upward like a thin curved horn. Prof. T. Glover found it not uncommon in July and September in the neighbourhood of Maryland Agricultural College. None have so far been recorded from Canada.

Among the Cercopidæ are found several strange genera, including the Tree-hoppers, Frog-hoppers and Leaf-hoppers. The Tree-hoppers (*Membracis* of Harris) are dull-coloured little insects which are to be found on the stems and leaves of plants during the summer and autumn months. Many of them have very grotesque forms with the face nearly vertical, the thorax tapering to a point behind, and so much enlarged as to cover the greater part of the upper side of the body; it is too frequently ornamented with blotches or stripes of another colour. These insects are well protected from detection by their enemies, both by their habits and by a striking resemblance which frequently exists

between their shape and the leaves of the plants on which they are mostly found. They are mostly of a green colour, the enlarged thorax and the legs like processes resembling the processes of the leaves they have of sitting on—upwards towards the green species which climb the bark and stem for hours together without movement, and they settle at a certain extent so fugitive that many of them, on setting boards, are taken in the net, and have several species those taken in the net of which an illustration I may mention that Mr. Harrington, a convenient pattern

*Enchenopa bin* and most curious of a partridge with small clusters on the sides of the birds. Sometimes thorns or excrescences of the thorax, the for sucking sap. separated by a black more than four lines. One of the most recent four anterior tibiae, found on several trees

*Smilia vau*, E. butternut. It is a crest over the body. It is of a brown color.

*Entilia carina* plentifully on the families beneath the on the back, the species colours vary much: the posterior angle of broad subterminal v

*Ceresa bubalus*, beautiful green. It one on each side of the which fact it takes in when disturbed. I said to be deposited the female in the bark puncturing the bark

*C. diceros*, Say.



Fig. 86.