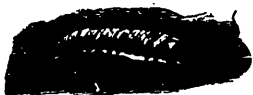


ON THE LARVA OF THE PEACH BORER.

(Pygeria Exitiosa.)

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The accompanying figure, No. 11, is a faithful representation of the larva of the Peach tree Borer, an insect which in some localities is so injurious and abundant as to sadly interfere with successful peach culture. The grub from which this woodcut was prepared was found in company with several others early in March, in some gummy matter lying on the scil immediately surrounding a peach tree. One, which was somewhat smaller than the rest, was dug out of its bored channel in the tree, where it was still feeding.



No. 11.

The following description will, we hope, enable any one to distinguish this pest beyond doubt when it is met with :

Its head is of a medium size, with a depressed line down the centre dividing it into two lobes. It has a triangular piece inserted in the middle, with its base towards the mouth, and its apex terminating just under the anterior edge of the second segment. The head is also flattened, and of a reddish color, becoming darker, almost black, on its anterior edge. The jaws are black and prominent.

The body above is of a dull pale yellow, with the segments or rings of the body rather deeply cut. The second segment is of a pale reddish brown color, smooth and horny looking. On each segment there are a few minute pale reddish dots, from which arise short reddish or brownish hairs—those along the sides and on the posterior extremity being somewhat longer. A faint line runs along each side through the stigmata or breathing pores of a paler shade than the rest of the body. The stigmata are small, nearly round, and of a dull reddish color.

The under surface is very similar in color to the upper. The feet are tipped with reddish brown, and the prolegs are pale yellow, with the fringe of hooks, crowning each of a dark reddish brown.

The grub becomes a chrysalis early in the spring, from which the wasp-like moth is produced late in June or early in July, which, soon after pairing, lays its eggs on the bark of the trunk of the tree, near its base. Here the young grubs, as soon as hatched, eat their way to the inner bark, and commence their work of destruction.

To prevent the moths from depositing their eggs, some recommend