

and some kinds even produce gall's, or more or less decided enlargements of the stems of their food plant. These of course can only be collected by hunting for them at the proper time. A large number of still smaller caterpillars are leaf miners feeding on the soft cellular tissues under the epidermis. The moths of these leaf miners are very beautiful, but delicate little creatures.

The tips of plants may often be seen drawn together by threads of fine silk, and, if the leaves are separated, the caterpillar which caused this tying can be collected. A species of economic importance, because it does considerable damage at times, has been called the Greenhouse Leaf-tyer, from the habit it has of drawing the leaves of the plants together, and fastening them with silk.

The pleasure derived from collecting caterpillars and watching their varied habits, will be found very helpful and fascinating. There are many lessons which they teach us, from which we could derive untold benefit. Every species is worthy of study, and, as there is so much yet to be done in working out the life-histories of our butterflies and moths, particularly of the latter, there is in this branch of study alone a vast field for much original investigation. The value of such work cannot be over-estimated. From an economic standpoint, it is only when a complete knowledge of all stages is known that we can hope for the best results in combating the ravages of many injurious species. I feel sure that anyone who devotes any time to the rearing of larvæ, will not regret the hours spent in collecting and watching their specimens. On the contrary, however, they will be surprised at the interest they find themselves taking in the development of their captures, and, even if they should not be successful in bringing the specimens to maturity, they will not, I venture to say, allow this disappointment to lessen the interest aroused in these creatures.

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