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NOTES ON LARVA OF EUCHAETES EGLE, CLEM.

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On July 5th, 1884, several larvæ of this species were handed me by a neighbor, who had found them feeding on *Asclepias quadrifolia* growing in the yard. They were just ready to pass the last moult, evidently leaving the plant for the purpose of moulting; some of them being found on a fence attracted the notice of the person finding them. As found they were .55 of an inch long; body brownish black, each joint with eight tubercles from which project tufts of hairs. Those from the four dorsal, on joints 2 and 3, are long and black, part of those on joint 4 are white; the posterior three joints also supporting long tufts. The dorsal tufts between these are ochre colored, about a third as long as the anterior or posterior, and bend towards the centre from each side. The lower tufts on the anterior part of the body are gray, the rest black. Head black.

July 8, 9 and 10 quite a number more were found; both they, and those in my breeding case, had moulted and returned to the food plant. They must have gone quite a distance from the plant, as the fence and other things for several feet around were carefully examined upon finding the first, but only three or four were left feeding on the plants.

At this time they were .80 of an inch long; body velvety black, each joint with ten tubercles, from each of which arises a spreading cluster of hairs. Besides these, on the dorsal tubercles of joints 3 to 5 and 12 and 13, are pencils of finer hairs .25 of an inch long. All the hairs on joint 2 are white, short and point forward. In some specimens part of the dorsal pencils on joints 3 and 5 are white; also part of the hairs on joint 12 white, in others all are black. The dorsal pairs of tufts on joints 6 to 11 are turned towards each other so as to make a complete ridge, the others on the sides point outward. The pencils on joints 6 to 11 are about .15 of an inch long. Those on the back have the centre hairs ochre with black underneath; the laterals are black. Each one of the long hairs

under the glass is seen to be covered with a soft pubescence that makes it more like a downy feather than a hair. Head jet black, base of clypeus and antennæ white ; tips of prolegs pale.

On most of the specimens the lower spreading tufts of hairs on the extremities of the body are white, the rest black ; but I find some with all the lateral spreading hairs white, and also the lateral pencils on joints 6 to 11. In others the spreading hairs are gray and the lateral pencils black ; but these variations are the exception. Each tubercle gives rise to two sets of hairs, a short spreading bristle-like set, and in the centre a pencil of the plumose sort.

July 11 they began to spin, and by the 16th all had disappeared. They produced the imagines from July 28th to 31st, 54 coming out in all, only 6 of which were ♀. Some of the females deposited eggs, which were .025 of an inch in diameter, globular, white, smooth. These were deposited in irregular clusters, some in the roof of the cage and some partly around a twig, but all of them were covered more or less completely by hairs from the last joint of the abdomen of the female. The tufts of whitish hairs found on the tip of the abdomen of this species seems to be for that purpose. After the cluster was completed the female would rub the end of the abdomen all around it and over it, nearly denuding herself of these hairs.

These eggs were watched for a number of days, but as they did not hatch they were not noticed further, it being supposed that they would hibernate. Afterwards it was found they had hatched and the larvæ died. While in confinement the larvæ were fed on *Asclepias tuberosa*, which they ate readily, but they refused to eat *A. purpurascens*.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

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PAPERS READ.

The Rev. Mr. Fyles read a paper describing the habits of an insect forming galls upon *Vaccinium canadense*, and exhibited specimens and microscopic drawings of the insect.

Mr. Harrington read an abstract of a paper on the Tenthredinidæ, or saw-flies.