

But when confined, a single female may place all of those laid by her on such plants as may be provided. In one instance a female confined at the Station placed 64 eggs on two young wheat plants growing in a flower pot. These were invariably, as they were in the field, on the upper sides of the blades, in the small longitudinal grooves. In some cases a half dozen were placed together in a single groove, end to end, in others but one was noted in a place. They were scattered in this instance over much of the lengths of the blades, some being placed near the tips, others near the bases. In the field they were generally found 2 or 3 together on the lower halves of the blades.

Quite often the flax seeds (puparia) of the Hessian fly are spoken of by farmers as the "eggs." They do look like the eggs of some insects, but not at all like those of the fly. They are the resting stage of the insect, between the grub and adult stages. It must be remembered that the egg of the Hessian fly is always found exposed on the upper sides of the blades, never under the sheaths at the base of the plant, and that it is only to be found on the blades during the fall, and again for a short period in spring, when the winter brood has emerged as adults and is laying eggs for a second brood to carry the species through the summer.

Eggs obtained October 3 measured just 0.50 millimeter (0.02 inch) in length, by 0.07 millimeter in diameter. They were cylindrical, smooth, rounded at the tips, sometimes curved a little; color, light red.

The flax seed or puparium, on the other hand, measures 4 millimeters (0.16 inch) long, and 1.25 millimeter in diameter, being 8 times longer than the egg and every way larger.

The following table gives the data dealt with above in condensed shape. The figures with reference to temperature were kindly copied for me by Mr. W. E. Gary from records kept by the local Weather Station: