

pillars burrow as they do in the cotton bolls, and to some people the idea of a large fat grub busily at work within would spoil the taste of the largest and gayest tomato.

Of the many enemies of the fruit grower, one has been so long with us that we almost forget that it is not native to the soil. This is the destructive Colling Moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, recognized in America as early as 1819 and whose progeny one often finds snugly domiciled in the rosy-cheeked apple when it is eaten, resulting at times in the biter being bitten. This is by no means an insect new to science as wormy apples as said to be referred to in literature two thousand years old; when the fruit was presumably much less luscious and tempting than it is at present. Indeed we may reasonably assume that the first green apples with which the children of the cave-dwellers sharpened their teeth, already harboured the retiring and gentle grub.

Occasionally specimens have been captured in Ottawa of an unusually large and handsome moth named *Erebus olora*. The occurrence of this fine insect so far north is both remarkable and puzzling, as it is an inhabitant of the West Indies and Central America, and it seems scarcely possible that individuals, even aided by favourable winds, could accomplish such long flights without becoming very much travel-worn; yet the specimens observed have been in good condition.

Of Hymenoptera quite a number of species have come to us; of which probably the most important is the Honey Bee, *Apis mellifica* L., who labours during the hot Canadian summers to increase the sweets of our existence, but whose manifest virtues we will not stop to discuss. There are also several obnoxious forms belonging to the group known as Saw-flies, which have caterpillar-like larvæ. The blushing rose, that universal symbol of beauty and fragrance, among the many foes that stale and wither its infinite variety numbers three species of saw-flies, all of which, there is good reason to believe, are from over the ocean. *Monostegia rosæ* Harris has been known in America since 1841, *Emphytus cinctus* Linn., since 1867 and *Cladius pectinicornis*