thorough treatment which was applied, it is probable that this attack has been put an end to, and every one should feel under a deep obligation to the Hon. Charles Drury for enabling Dr. Bryce to do his work so thoroughly.

An account of the habits and life-history of this insect, which has suddenly become so celebrated, will probably be of interest and will enable our readers to recognise it in its different stages should it make its appearance at any future time.

The perfect moth is shown at Fig. 49, *c* and *f* slightly enlarged, the actual length of average specimens is shown by the hair-lines at the side of the figures.

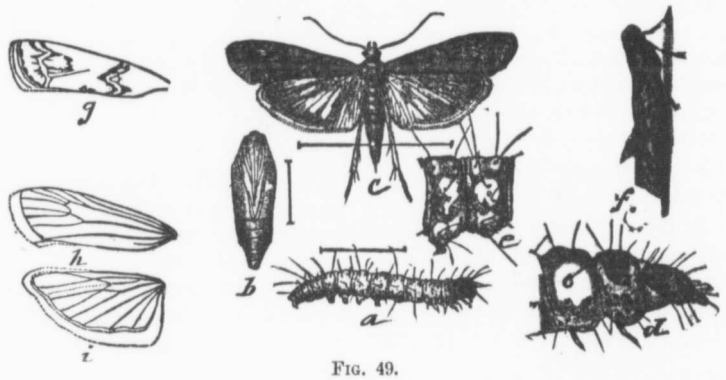

FIG. 49.

The moth when the wings are spread measures about $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch from tip to tip of the wings. The colour is leaden-gray more or less sprinkled with black scales and the forewings are crossed by transverse angled waved lines as shown in the figure. When the specimens are fresh the colours are much brighter than they are a few days after they have been killed. The ground-colour of some specimens which were left for ten days in a cyanide killing bottle changed to a yellowish brown tinge. I mention this point from the fact that in the article in *Insect Life* it is stated that in the typical specimens raised by Zeller, the ground colour is pure yellow or nearly brownish. I have no doubt of the identification of our Canadian insects as the true *E. kuhniella*, Zeller, for specimens were sent to Prof. C. H. Fernald for confirmation, and I have lately received from Mr. O. E. Janson specimens from Germany, which had been found feeding on flour, and of which he writes: "I have compared these and find they agree precisely with the type specimens in the Zeller collection now in the British Museum, and also with some specimens which I have reared from larvæ found in warehoused flour in the east end of London, you may therefore have no doubt as to the identity of these examples. Some specimens have the forewings of a darker shade with the blackish marking a little more pronounced than in those sent, others are rather paler with the markings less distinct, otherwise I have seen very little variation in the many specimens which have come under my notice."

The moths are rather sluggish in the day time but are active at night. When at rest they are difficult to detect the wings are drawn in close to the body after the manner of the *Crambidæ* or grass-moths, which belong to the same natural order, and the antennæ are folded back and crossed over the thorax, sometimes the attitude shown at *f* is asumed, but not so commonly as in the case of the Meal Moth (*Asopia farinalis, L.*) When fresh from the chrysalis, the females will remain for hours in this position, with the abdomen protruding between the wings, but more erect than in the figure, in fact at right angles with the line of