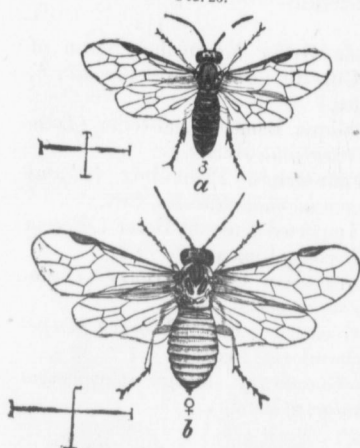


it does not appear to be so very troublesome as it is in this country; probably its natural enemies are more numerous there, and its increase is thus to some extent checked.

This insect usually passes the winter in the chrysalis, or inactive state, enclosed in a small papery looking, silken cocoon; sometimes at, and sometimes under the surface of the ground, and occasionally fastened on the stems of the currant or gooseberry bushes, on which it has been feeding, or in some convenient nook near by. Occasionally they pass the winter in the caterpillar state, a fact we were the first to notice; a full account of our observations on this point was published in the *Canadian Entomologist* vol. 2, p. 16 and 17 and 47 and 48 to which the reader is referred.

FIG. 26.



The perfect fly, see figure 26, appears very early in spring, the exact time depending much on the weather; when the season opens early they may be looked for about the third week in April—otherwise, not until near the end of that month or the beginning of May. During the past season we found them flying about actively on the 23rd of April, which was some time before the gooseberry or currant leaves had expanded. The two sexes differ considerably in appearance. In the figure, *a* represents the male, and *b* the female, both of which are drawn on an enlarged scale. The hair lines at the sides show their natural size. The male approaches very near in size to the common house-fly, but the body is hardly so robust, and the wings are more glossy. Its head is black, with dull yellow spots, with the horns, or antennae, brownish black; the thorax, or anterior portion of the body is black, with a yellow spot at the base and in front of each of the fore wings; the abdomen, or hinder portion, is black above, but yellowish underneath and at the tip, and its legs are bright yellow; the wings are glossy, with black, or brownish black veins. The female is larger than the male, as may be seen by reference to the figure, and differs from it in the colour of the body, the female being mostly yellow instead of black. These flies are active only during the warmer parts of the day; at other times they are quiet, indeed almost torpid. In a few days they pair, and soon after the female is ready to deposit her eggs. These are laid on the under side of the leaves, and are generally placed there as soon as the leaves are sufficiently expanded to receive them. Most of the insects known as *saw-flies*, deposit their eggs in little slits, in the ribs or substance of the leaves on which their caterpillars feed. These they cut with a curious little saw-like instrument, which is enclosed in a sheath in the terminal segment of their bodies; but this species is furnished with only a sort of rudimentary saw, of which it appears to make no use, its eggs being laid upon the surface of the leaf, and usually in long rows upon the veins or ribs.

FIG. 27.



In the accompanying figure, 27, a gooseberry leaf is represented, with the larger veins or ribs partially covered with these eggs. In vol. 2, p. 15, of the *Canadian Entomologist*, we published some observations on this subject, which we cannot do better than reproduce here.

While turning up the branches of some gooseberry bushes, about the middle of May, we observed a number of whitish eggs on some of the leaves, arranged lengthwise in regular rows at short distances apart on the principal veins or ribs of the leaf. Usually they were placed singly in the rows, but here and there double. These were the eggs of the gooseberry or currant worm; they were about one-twentieth of an inch long, four times as long as broad, rounded at each end, and with a whitish glossy surface. On the branch then examined there were three leaves with these eggs on; two of them had their principal veins pretty well covered, while the third had but a few on it, as if this

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