

is flattened where it comes in contact with another in the cluster. It is minute in size, measuring about 0.32 mm. long by 0.2 mm. broad, and is pale shining yellow in colour."

THE LARVA.

The larva, which is a characteristic gelechid, is when young, russet-brown in colour, with the head, upper surface of the legs, a plate on segment 2, and a small plate on the anal segment vandyke brown. Soon after issuing from their hibernation in the spring they lose the anal plate, and as they reach their full growth, many of them turn from brown to pale green, while others exhibit various shades between the two. This colour variation of the larva has no effect on the appearance of the moth, for both brown and green larvæ have been isolated and reared, resulting in adults of a uniform type.

Upon hatching, the larva is very tiny, measuring a little over 1 mm. in length. Growth is slow, for at the time of hibernation it measures only 2.0 to 2.5 mm. and when full grown is from 8 to 10 mm. long.

THE PUPA.

Shortly after transforming, the pupæ, as did the larvæ, vary in colour from brown to green; in a few days however they all turn brown. Length 4 to 5 mm.

THE ADULT.¹

The following technical description is that given by Mr. August Busck for *R. crataegella*, which species is synonymous with *Gelechia nanella*:

"Antennæ, whitish, with indistinct, narrow dark-brown annulations. Labial palpi whitish, with two black annulations, on each joint; tip white. Face, head and thorax white suffused with fuscous.

"Forewings white, thickly sprinkled with fuscous. From near the base of the costa is an outwardly directed, oblique, ill-defined black streak, which does not reach the dorsal edge, and which is more or less interrupted at fold and bordered on the outside with white scales. From the middle of the costa is a similar, parallel, interrupted dark streak still less clearly defined. At the end of the cell in the middle of the wing is a short, black, longitudinal streak; below this on the dorsal edge is a small black spot, and on the costal edge are two similar black spots, one at the apical third the other just before the apex. Cilia white, speckled black, and fuscous. Hind wings light silvery fuscous; cilia a shade lighter than wing; male without costal hair pencil.

"Abdomen dark fuscous, anal tuft silvery gray; legs white, with black annulations; hairs on posterior tibia silvery white. Alar expanse, 12 mm."

THE GREEN BUD-WORM.

Argyroplote consanguinana Wlsm.

LIFE-HISTORY AND HABITS.

Although found generally throughout Nova Scotia this species of which the host plant is unknown, strangely enough, has been found feeding on apples only in Kentville and vicinity. In this district it is a common and serious pest, materially lessening the set of the fruit, as well as damaging the foliage in fall and spring. To ascertain the comparative seriousness of this bud-worm and *Tmetocera ocellana*, counts were made in 24 plots, where it was found that 78.65% of the infested blossoms harboured larvæ of the eye-spotted bud-moth, while the remaining 21.45% of the infestation was due to the green bud-worm.

¹ Bull. No. 113, U.S. Department of Agriculture, by Scott and Paine.