

moths, these insects have flocked by hundreds, and this has been observed not only in Ontario, but also in the Western States, showing that this moth has been unusually abundant over an extended district. Millions of their eggs must have been deposited on the leaves and stems of grasses, but the intense drought we have had has probably deprived the newly-hatched larvæ of the food necessary to their existence, and we may hope that the evil we have suffered from in the way of drought has saved us to a great extent from serious invasions of Army Worms next year.

Much attention has been paid of late by Entomologists to the natural conditions which favor or prevent the increase of injurious insects; and I think there is good ground for expecting, after a few more years of close observation, that it will not be difficult to prognosticate, with a large measure of accuracy, several months in advance, the probabilities as to the insect pests likely to prevail during any year in any given district. When this can be satisfactorily accomplished, much practical good may be expected to result therefrom, since by avoiding the planting of such crops as are likely to be especially injured by insect hosts, and growing others comparatively free for the time from these troubles, a large saving may be effected.

During the summer a small moth, well known to Entomologists as a common insect throughout the Northern States and Canada, but never before recorded as destructive anywhere, has invaded the pastures in some parts of Northern New York, and inflicted great injury. It is a species of *Crambus*, *Crambus vulgivagellus*. The Crambidae are known by the common name of grass moths, from the fact that as far as is known they all feed in the larval state on grass, and hence the moths are found everywhere in meadows, flying about in the daytime, with a short but rapid flight. The moths are small, with narrow front wings, which are usually ornamented with metallic spots and stripes. It was about the middle of May that a serious invasion of what was popularly supposed to be the Army Worm, occurred in St. Lawrence County, New York. The State Entomologist, Prof. J. A. Lintner, at once visited the scene of destruction and found the injury widespread and serious, extending over eight of the northern counties. Hundreds of acres of grass presented a brown appearance, as if winter-killed. A pasture lot of ten acres which, ten days before, offered good pasture, was so thoroughly destroyed that in many places not a blade of grass could be seen to the square yard. The upland pastures were first attacked and entire fields were laid waste in ten