

with dark veins. The males are equally abundant with the females, but are not so often observed, from the fact that they are seldom found on the bushes, but fly near the ground and beneath the bushes as if to welcome the females when they emerge from the soil, beneath which they have passed the winter in their snug cocoons. The females are larger than the males, and of a bright honey-yellow color.

The greenish-white glossy eggs which are about $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch in length, are laid along the main ribs, beneath the leaves of gooseberries and currants, as shown at Fig. 8 (1). As soon as the young larvæ hatch, they at once attack the leaves upon which the eggs were laid, and eat small holes, as shown at Fig. 8 (2 and 3). They are very voracious, and their growth is very rapid indeed, little more than a week sufficing for them to pass through all their stages. These characteristics added to the large number of eggs laid by each female, make constant vigilance on the part of the fruit-grower a necessity, or he will find his gooseberry and currant bushes stripped of every leaf in a few days.

When the young larvæ come out of the eggs, they are about one-twelfth of an inch in length, with large heads and a semi-translucent body. At first they all remain on the same leaf, but as they grow large they separate and spread in all directions over the bush. They are green at first, then dark blueish green, covered with small black dots, each one of which bears a bristle, and lastly, after the last moult, pale green with yellow extremities.

When full grown they spin smooth oval brown cocoons, which, however, are sometimes of a greenish white colour. Those of the summer brood are generally on or near the surface of the ground, but at a considerable depth beneath it in the brood which passes the winter inside cocoons. The chrysalis state is assumed at once in the summer brood, and the perfect flies appear in about a fortnight. The autumn brood, however, passes the winter in the larval state inside the cocoons, and the larvæ only change to chrysalises a short time before the flies appear in the spring.

Notwithstanding that this insect is attacked by a host of parasitic enemies, it is generally necessary for the fruit-grower to apply active remedies. Of these, "White Hellebore" is the best. One or two ounces of this powder mixed in a little hot water at the bottom of a pail, and then