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whitish zigzag line; there is also a row of blackish dots within the outer margin, the veins and their branches are white. The hind wings are paler and dusky. The head, antennæ, body and legs, are all pale grey, more silvery underneath than on the upper side. When its wings are expanded it measures nearly an inch across.

This insect spends the winter in the chrysalis state, enclosed in a brown, papery-looking cocoon (see figure 40 a), secreted amongst leaves or other rubbish, on the surface of the ground, and appears in the winged state during the latter part of April; soon afterwards they seek their mates, and the females are ready to deposit their eggs as soon as the fruit has well set. These are probably attached singly to the fruit, and here in a few days the young larva is hatched, when it begins at once to burrow its way into the berry, where it remains safely lodged. As this larva increases in size, it fastens several of the berries together by silken threads, now and then biting the stems off some of them so that they may be more readily drawn into any required position, and within this retreat revels on their substance at its leisure. This larva makes but one hole in a berry, and that but barely large enough to admit its body, and when disturbed, it displays great activity, wriggling and working its way backwards out of the fruit very quickly, and dropping part way or entirely to the ground by means of a silken thread. Out of the single hole in the berry its *fraas* is thrust, which sometimes accumulates in a little heap around the orifice.

When fully grown, the larva measures about three-fourths of an inch in length, with the body thickest in the middle, tapering slightly towards each extremity; the head is very small, pale brown, and horny-looking, with darker coloured jaws; the body is of a very pale shining green colour, with a slight yellowish tint, and semi-transparent; some specimens have a reddish hue. Behind the head is a pale brown horny-looking patch, very similar in appearance to the head. The under side is of the same colour as the upper, the feet pale brown, and the thick, fleshy pro-legs pale green. When ready for its change, which is usually from the 15th to the 18th of June, it lowers itself to the ground, and there spins its little silken cocoon amongst leaves or rubbish, as already stated, and remains there in this inactive state, in a small brown chrysalis within the cocoon, until the following spring; hence there is only one brood of this insect during the year.

The fruit infested by this larvæ soon indicates their presence by becoming discoloured; if sufficiently advanced it ripens prematurely, otherwise it soon becomes dull whitish, and withers.

We have found this pest attacking the currant also, both the red and white varieties; neither does the black currant entirely escape, although it is more rarely affected. In these instances the fruit is not large enough to contain the worm, so it draws the clusters together, and, fastening the berries to each other with silken threads, lives within the enclosure.

Remedies.—The most satisfactory way yet known for extirpating this insect is by hand-picking, and its habits are such that evidences of its presence are not difficult to detect. Any berries found discolouring prematurely should be carefully looked over, as this is the first indication of its workings, and as the larva slips out and falls to the ground very quickly, watchfulness is needed to prevent their escape in this way; follow them up and give them no quarter, for where neglected they soon increase to an alarming extent; we have several times seen upwards of half the crop destroyed by these enemies in a short time.

We have tried dusting the bushes with fresh air slacked lime about the time of the appearance of the moths, that is late in April, and we think with good results, the moths seem to avoid in great measure bushes so dusted, for all insects dislike such alkaline materials. This is a remedy easily got at, costs but little, and is easily applied; for these reasons it should be further tested as opportunity offers. We have reared a number of specimens of this insect, but thus far, have not found them attacked by any parasites. Mr. C. V. Riley, of St. Louis, in his "First Report," says that "if chickens are allowed to run amongst the bushes after the fruit has gone, they will materially assist in checking this pest by devouring such chrysalids as are within their reach."

No. 13. THE GOOSEBERRY MIDGE. (*Cecidomyia Grossulariæ*).

Dr. Asa Fitch, of New York, is the only Entomologist who has written on this insect as affecting the gooseberry; we have had no experience with it ourselves, but thinking it probable that some of our readers may have met with it, we give Dr. Fitch's remarks in his first report