body, but with an irregular grayish patch at each side. On the twelfth segment there is a low fleshy ridge margined behind with deep reddish brown and an oblique stripe of the same color extends forward nearly to the spiracle on this segment. The terminal segment is flattened and has a number of small pale reddish and blackish tubercles scattered over its surface. Along the sides of the body close to the under surface there is a thick fringe of short fleshy-looking hairs of a delicate pink color.

The under surface is also of a delicate pink, of a deeper shade along the middle, becoming bluish towards the margins with a central row of nearly round black spots which are largest from the seventh to the eleventh segments inclusive. The anterior segments are greenish-white tinted with rosy pink along the middle, with a dull reddish spot at the base behind each pair of feet.

When about to change to a chrysalis the larva makes a rough enclosure by drawing together fragments of leaves and fastening them with silken threads, within which it undergoes its transformation and appears as a moth in about three weeks afterwards.

The moth is on the wing during the greater part of July and August, is attracted by light and comes freely to sugar. All the insects of this family are night-flyers and expose their brilliant hind wings only in flight. When at rest the gray or dull brown upper wings overlap and cover up the gaily tinted under wings like a very flat roof.

THE AMERICAN CURRANT BORER *(Psenocerus supernotatus).*

The accompanying cut (fig. 2) represents an enlarged view of a native currant borer, *Psenocerus supernotatus;* the small outline figure shows the natural size. It is a beetle belonging to the family of longicorns, *Cerambycidæ*, which doubtless had its home originally among the wild currant bushes of our woods, but a more extended and inviting field having been opened for it by the planting of the cultivated varieties in our gardens, it has taken kindly to them, and although not so destructive as the imported currant borer, *Egeria tipuliformis* (fig. 3), has in many instances proved quite troublesome. In nearly all our gardens numbers of the currant stalks annually perish, and were it not for the vigorous growth of new shoots from year to year, the bushes would soon be destroyed. If one

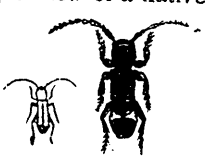

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.