

The treatment recommended for the control of the Buffalo Carpet-beetle will answer for the Black Carpet-beetle.

CLOTHES-MOTHS.—There are three species that are more or less common, viz., the Case-bearing Clothes-moth (*Tinea pellionella*) (Fig. 6),

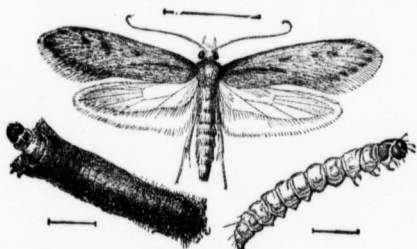


Fig. 6.—Case-bearing Clothes-moth, much magnified.

the Naked Clothes-moth (*Tinea biselliella*), and the Tube-building Clothes-moth (*Tinea tapetzella*). The habits of the larvæ of these three species are quite characteristic, and their English names, as given above, describe fairly well their mode of working.

The adults of Clothes moths are tiny moths, not the large "millers" that fly into our houses in the summer.

As a rule, only those articles of wear are injured that are left undisturbed for a time. Consequently clothes that are hung away in closets should be taken out frequently and beaten and exposed to the air out of doors for a few hours. In the spring winter clothing, furs, blankets, etc., should be well brushed and aired, then stored away in paper bags or other suitable pest-proof boxes, care being taken to close tightly the mouths of the bags by the use of paste.

With upholstery it may be necessary occasionally to spray carefully with benzine, and to air for several hours.

LARDER-BEETLES.—(*Dermestes lardarius*) (Fig. 7). These are dark-brown beetles, with a lighter band across the base of the wing-covers. The larvæ are dark,

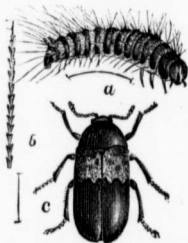


Fig. 7.—Larder-beetle—*a* grub; *b* hair; *c* beetle—all much magnified.