

but they appear to differ very much from our species. *D. pastinacella* resembles ours in color, but the description does not otherwise tally; its food-plant, judging from the specific name, is the same, though no account is given of the larva in any books that we have access to. As then the ravager of our parsnips is in all probability a native and not an imported insect, affecting some wild plant of the same character, we may call it from the name of this Province, *Depressaria Ontariella*.

The following is a description of the imago :—

*Depressaria Ontariella*, n. sp.—Alar exp. 0.90 inches; length of body 0.40 inch; wings with a satiny lustre. Primaries greyish fuscous, varied with black scales and blotches; a small black spot at the base of the costa; basal third irregularly marked with black spots and blotches, and with a few whitish spots—these vary very much in different specimens; termination of the disk with a whitish spot, partially margined with black: a very much curved transverse fascia composed of parallel longitudinal black streaks, proceeding from the costa and terminating before the hind margin; then a somewhat conspicuous outwardly angulated narrow dusky white fascia, forming a more or less distinct V across the wing; and next an indistinct dusky fascia, a narrow subterminal line, and a terminal row of deep black points. Fringe fuscous, broadly edged with whitish.

Secondaries semi-transparent, whitish, darker towards apex and exterior margin; nervures distinctly marked with dusky scales. Fringe long and dusky, longer and much paler towards the anal angle.

Under side of primaries dusky, without any markings, except a terminal rim of black points; secondaries much paler, with black points towards the apex on the exterior margin.

Head, thorax, and abdomen above fuscous; labial palpi fuscous above, brush of second joint black beneath, third joint black tipped with white; abdomen with a row of black spots along each side.

These moths, or possibly a late brood, though we do not see what a later brood would have to feed upon, hybernate and may often be seen flitting about rooms and emerging from behind curtains even in the depth of winter. They are usually mistaken for clothes-moths, and indeed we always hitherto regarded them as such ourselves, and were immensely surprised when we found them to be the product of our parsnip worms.

As some of our horticultural readers may be troubled with a superabundance of this insect, and be desirous of learning a mode of getting rid of it, we may suggest a remedy. As soon as the young caterpillars appear upon the flowers, dust the umbels well over with powdered white hellebore, and repeat the operation occasionally, as all the larvæ do not appear at once,