

escape of the future moth the larva is careful not to cut entirely through, but leaves a thin tissue-like skin unbroken, which the moth finally ruptures when it makes its escape. The body of the moth is about one-third of an inch long, and its wings when spread measure about two-thirds of an inch across; the fore wings are of a plain brownish-buff color, with a satin-like lustre; the hind wings above and below, as also the under side of the fore wings, are blackish-gray.

This insect is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and has long been very destructive in France. It was introduced into the southern portion of the United States more than 100 years ago, where it has become fully naturalized. It is often brought into New York in cargoes of grain, but the climate of the Northern United States and Canada appears to be too cold to permit it to thrive amongst us, or to permanently establish itself. It has never yet, to my knowledge, been found within the limits of our Province.

The Chinch Bug, which, although always present in our midst, has happily never yet proved a serious trouble with us, has been very destructive to the corn crop in Missouri and Kansas, and combined with the drought, has seriously affected the yield of this cereal in those States.

The Army Worm has appeared during the season in some portions of the West, and inflicted much damage; and there were good reasons for anticipating trouble from this source in our own Province next year, unless the exceptional drought we have lately experienced, and which has been generally looked upon as an unmitigated evil, should check their natural increase. The Army Worm, in common with many other of our night-flying moths, is double-brooded, but whether the later brood pass the winter in the larval or chrysalis state has never been fully settled. It is probable that with us the bulk of the brood pass the inclement season in the larval condition, the young larva burrowing into the ground for protection during the extreme cold of winter. It has been observed by Entomologists that an unusually wet season which induces a free growth of vegetation is very favorable for the sustenance of these pests, and if preceded by a dry autumn, which appears to have the effect of disseminating the moths over a wider area, the worms are often met with in great abundance. During this summer the Army Worm moths (*Leucania unipuncta*), which are always present with us to a greater or less extent, have been unusually abundant in the western portion of our Province. To the sugar-bait, employed by Entomologists to attract night-flying