

to 6 ♂♂, or say 15% are ♀♀. I have made enquiries and fail to find that the larva was seen on apple, whilst everyone I have interviewed on the subject noticed the cherry and plum trees being attacked; still, the larvæ may have fed on apple in places not visited by me, and as you say, 'but surely they also fed on apple,' I presume they do, and I will next year keep a look out for them and watch closely what they do feed on.

"The markings of the males vary very much; I have a series of 6 which are wonderfully unlike each other; in fact, *H. defoliaria* varies in its markings just as much as *C. Bruceata* or *E. Somnaria* do, and some are beautiful by the very reason of their wonderful contrast to the type—while one has the bands nearly black, another has apparently no median band, but is thoroughly suffused.

"The females are fond of climbing to the top of the fence rails and sunning themselves. They have very long legs, it seems to me, so much so that they have trouble in walking. Most of the imagoes bred by me were females."

The caterpillars sent me by Mr. Danby were received at Ottawa on June 28th, and were full grown. They pupated in a few days, most of them on the surface of the ground, but some a short distance beneath. A few specimens were parasitized by the larvæ of a Tachinid fly. The first moth, a male, emerged on November 27th, so that the pupal stage lasted almost five months. The pupa is smooth, dark reddish-brown, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length, and has the last segment terminated by a stout spine. The moth is of a dull ochre-brown hue, expanding $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and has the upper wings dotted and crossed diagonally by two dark waved bands; the space between these two bands is pale and bears a dark discal spot; the lower wings are paler than the upper, and like them sprinkled with brown dots and have a dark spot near the middle. The female moth is brown with two rows of conspicuous spots down the back. The wings in this sex are almost entirely aborted.

The occurrence of this insect at Victoria is worthy of note, as in England it is one of the worst orchard pests. In England, however, it is chiefly an apple pest, and it is rather strange that it has not been found on apple trees in British Columbia. Miss E. A. Ormerod says as to the food of the Mottled Umber Moth:—"The caterpillars are very abundant, and very injurious to the leafage of various kinds of fruit and forest trees, as oak, lime, etc. They have been especially noted as feeding at times on unripe cherries, gnawing away one side of the fruit." ("Manual of Injuri-