

To Miss Murtfeldt belongs the credit of working out the life-history so far as this is now known, my own observations being only supplementary. Miss M. records the occurrence of larvæ, supposedly belonging to this species, in early spring burrowing in the stems of pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum*), and also in the same plant in July, thereby implying at least two annual broods. The injury to cabbage, as observed by her, appears to have been confined to early plants either in hotbeds or soon after having been removed therefrom. In the case of the Ohio outbreak, the attack was among young plants started late for fall and winter use. My attention was not called to the exact trouble until June 4, and both larvæ and adults were taken from these plants July 18, so that I seemed to have been dealing with the second brood. The plants were growing on low ground bordering on a pasture, and the latitude was nearly the same as that of Kirkwood, Missouri, where Miss Murtfeldt's studies were carried on. It is, of course, quite possible that the period of oviposition is protracted, and that I was dealing only with the latter part of the first brood.

REMARKABLE WORK OF INSECTS.

At the meeting (of February 3rd) of the Academy of Science, of St. Louis, Mo. (President Gray in the chair), Mr. Trelease exhibited several specimens, about three feet square, of a curious silk tapestry, taken from the ceiling of a corn-storing loft in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, by Dr. Francis Eschauzier, stating that he was informed that the larger specimen had been cut from a continuous sheet over twenty yards wide and about four times as long. The specimens, of a nearly white colour, and of much the appearance and feeling of a soft tanned piece of sheepskin, were shown to be composed of myriads of fine silken threads, crossing and recrossing at every conceivable angle, and so producing a seemingly homogeneous texture. Although specimens of the creatures by which they are produced had not been secured, it was stated that there was no doubt that these tapestries are the work of lepidopterous larvæ which feed upon grain, the presumption being that they are made by the larvæ of what has been called the Mediterranean Grain or Flour Moth (*Ephestia Kühniella*). The speaker briefly reviewed the history of this insect and its injuriousness in various parts of the world, and quoted from a report of Dr. Bryce, showing that in Canada, where it became established in 1889, "a large warehouse, some 25 feet wide, 75 feet long, and four stories high, became literally alive with moths in the short course of six months."

WILLIAM TRELEASE, *Recording Secretary.*