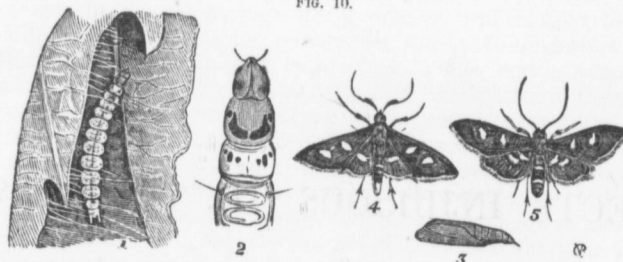


FIG. 10.



Colours—1 and 2, grass green; 3, brown; 4 and 5, black and white.

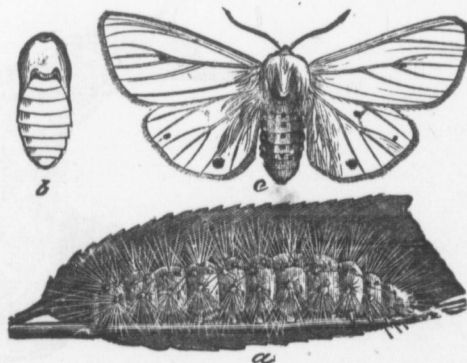
The little yellow hairy caterpillar of the Grape-vine plume moth (*Pterophorus perisceldactylus*), has been very troublesome in some localities. It attacks the foliage just as it is expanding, and consumes it along with the young clusters of blossom, having first drawn them together by a web of silken threads. These larvæ are usually found singly, but this season we have seen two and three feeding together in several instances. The moth, caterpillar and chrysalis are well shown in Fig. 11.

FIG. 11.



Colours—(a) white, (b) light brown, (d) tawny yellow.

FIG. 12.



Colours—(a) yellow or brown (b) shining brown (c) white, black and orange.

The common yellow woolly bear, *Spilosoma virginica*, see Fig. 12, has been unusually numerous and destructive, especially to grapes under glass; we never remember their being so troublesome any previous season. In many vineries, to preserve the foliage it has been necessary to keep a continual watch for them and hand pick and kill them as fast as they were found.

The large spotted vine beetle, reddish yellow with black spots, *Pelidnota punctata*, has also been numerous in the neighbourhood of London, both on the wild and cultivated vines, but we have not heard of its doing much damage. Its mode of operation is to eat holes in the leaves, sometimes completely riddling them. In the accompanying Fig. 13 (a) represents the larva or grub, which lives in rotten wood; (b) the chrysalis; and (c) the fully matured beetle.

