

along the costa, the largest in the middle, and short blackish brown streaks on the median nervure, subcostal, in the fold, and one or two at the tip of the wing; cilia fuscous-grey. Hind wings fuscous-grey; cilia grey, tinted with yellowish."

"The larva was taken, June 16, full-grown, and about to transform on the limbs of the plum. Its head is black, body uniform reddish brown, with indistinct papula, each giving rise to a hair, and with pale brown patches on the sides of the third and fourth segments; shield and terminal prolegs black. One specimen had secreted itself under a turned-up portion of the old bark of the trunk. The cocoon is exceedingly slight, and the tail of the pupæ is attached to a little button of silk."

Mr. C. V. Riley, who has kindly determined this moth for me, draws attention to the coarse nature of the scales on the wings, appearing something like minute granulations. He also observes that, in some specimens of the moth, the dark marks are more or less obsolete. Mr. Riley has bred this moth from larvæ boring into tender peach twigs, and remarks that "the larva, when young, is paler, with a paler head, the body being yellow, each joint with a crimson band superiorly, narrow on the thoracic joints, and broad, and divided transversely by a fine pale line on the feet." Mr. J. Pettit, of Grimsby, Ont., has bred it from the twigs of the peach, and it breeds in peach twigs, also, in Europe; and Professor Townend Glover, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, has found it feeding on the buds of the peach.

Since this moth is found in Europe as well as in this country, it is in all probability an imported insect, and one that is widely disseminated. We are not aware that it has been recorded as injurious to the strawberry before, and we sincerely hope that this apparently lately developed liking for this food plant will be limited to the specimens residing in the district referred to. Should it ever become general, it would prove a most grievous pest to the strawberry grower.

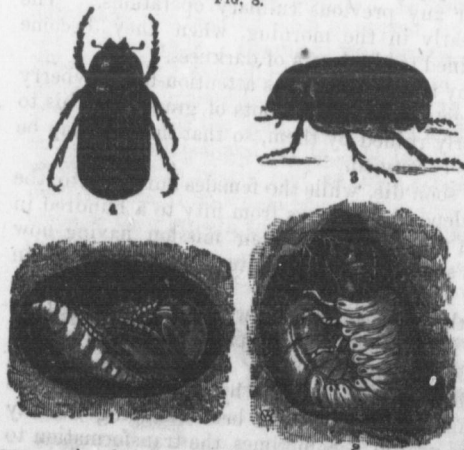
Remedies.—Happily even this small creature is not without its enemies. Among some larva sent to Mr. Riley, several, he says, contained parasites: probably these tiny friends have been doing much in the past, and are still doing much, to limit their increase. Nature's operations, although often silent, are usually sure. Possibly severe cold or extreme heat may also affect them. Man can do little in this instance, unless he digs up his strawberry roots and burns them.

Phyllophaga

2. THE WHITE GRUB (*Lachnosterna quercina*, KNOCH).

The White Grub, or larva of the May-beetle—*Lachnosterna quercina*, Knoch—is often loudly complained of. Both in the larval and perfect conditions, it is at times very destructive: now and then the ground in certain localities seems full of the larvæ, they turn up with every spadeful of earth, and the plough will expose them by hundreds.

FIG. 8.



removal takes place. At such times it is quite a terror to those whose nerves are weak.