

hatched larvæ were found late in July. On hatching, the young larvæ bore through the sheath and penetrate to the young flower buds inside. Here it commences to feed and to tie the unfolding flowers together with silken threads, forming a slight silken tunnel within which it feeds. When the head at length bursts open, it may, therefore, be nothing but a mass of web with the caterpillars inside. The larva feeds thus for about four weeks upon the seeds and leaves of the plant, and then, having become nearly mature, it crawls down the stem, usually to the axil of a leaf, where it eats its way through the hollow stem and feeds for a few days until it reaches maturity. When mature, the larva builds a light cocoon of silk and excrement within which it changes to the pupal stage. The total length of the larval life averages just under five weeks, there being in all five larval instars. The pupal instar continues for three weeks, most of the adults emerging during the latter half of August, though a few belated individuals may not appear until as late as the middle of September. The adults pass the winter beneath the bark of trees, or in similar shelters. One individual was found in the late winter hidden under a rafter in a disused building on the outskirts of the College Farm.

Of the number of insects reared from the egg to the adult condition complete records were taken in the case of three individuals. This information is summarized in the following table:—

No.	Date of Hatching	Date of First Molt	Date of Second Molt	Date of Third Molt	Date of Fourth Molt	Date of Fifth Molt	Length of Larval Stage	Date of emergence of Adult	Length of Pupal Stage
1	June 25	July 2	July 7	July 12	July 17	July 29	34 days	Aug. 19	21 days
2	June 25	July 2	July 7	July 15	July 29	July 29	34 days	Aug. 19	21 days
3	June 25	July 2	July 9	July 15	July 29	July 29	34 days	Aug. 19	21 days

Geographical Distribution.

The Parsnip Webworm is an insect with a very wide distribution, having been recorded from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Finland, France and the Eastern United States and Canada. It is very common in the neighborhood of Truro, and has been sent to the Agricultural College from parts of Hants and King's Counties, as well as from New Brunswick.