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(*Priocycla arma-*

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On a closer examination, I found a number of geometric caterpillars, which were resting themselves in their customary manner, by clinging to the branches with their anal legs, and holding their bodies extended. At a little distance they closely resembled the bare stalks of leaves, and it was this resemblance which led me to seek the cause of the bush being affected in such a manner. I gathered twenty-four of these caterpillars, which were all nearly full grown, and fed them on black currant leaves in a box of earth; but by the 7th of August they had all descended and changed to pupæ, on or just beneath the surface of the ground, without forming any cocoon. The following is a description of this larva:

"Mature larva, fed on black currant—length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches, nearly cylindrical, gradually enlarging to the posterior extremity; general colour, pea green.

"Head, greyish green; body, pale green, with a darker green interrupted dorsal line, and indistinct broken transverse lines of the same colour; a yellow cross line on posterior end of each segment, and two small tubercles on second segment close to head. The body is also dotted with very small whitish tubercles, and a few short black hairs; spiracles reddish; feet, pale green. Some of the largest of these larvæ had a small brown tubercle on each side, in front of each spiracle on segment before the first pair of pro-legs, and a purplish brown ridge on last segment from one spiracle to the other.

"The chrysalis is from 6-10ths to 7-10ths of an inch long, very stout, and of a dark brown colour, with a strong point or thorn at the end of the abdomen, which is slightly flexible.

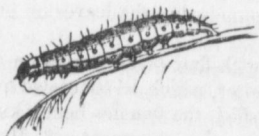
"These pupæ remained in the earth till early spring, when I became impatient, and brought a few in a small box into a warm room, hoping to hasten their development. On the 2nd of April I was rewarded by finding in the box a very fine female specimen of that handsome grey geometer (*Amphidasys cognataria*, Guenee), which had escaped from one of the chrysalids."

"The moth measures, when its wings are expanded, from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Both fore and hind wings are grey, dotted and streaked with black, and with a wavy black line or light band crossing the wings a little beyond the middle; the body is also grey, dotted with black. The under surface is similar to the upper, but a little paler." This moth occurs in our own neighbourhood, but we have never met with it on currant bushes. We had always thought that it fed on pine, as we had several times taken it about pine woods; indeed we have an impression that we once bred it from pine, but did not take any record of it; hence we do not feel quite sure about it. Should it so turn out that the same larva feeds on such widely different food as pine and black currant, it would be a very interesting fact.

No. 8. THE OBLIQUE BANDED LEAF ROLLER. (*Lozotenia rosaceana*, Harris.)

This insect, which was described in the last year's report, by Mr. E. B. Reed, as injurious to the plum, we have found troublesome to the gooseberry and currant also; in fact it is a very general feeder, attacking the apple, pear, cherry, raspberry and strawberry as well, and probably other plants besides. It belongs to the family of moths called leaf-rollers, from the habit the larvæ have of rolling up the leaves or portions of them, thus constructing a rude case in which they live, and where they are partially protected from birds and other enemies.

FIG. 37.



The caterpillar is three-quarters of an inch long or more, of a yellowish green colour, with a pale brown head and a few fine whitish hairs scattered over its surface, arising from very small, slightly elevated shining tubercles or dots, scarcely visible without a magnifying glass. It changes to a dark brown chrysalis, usually within the case in which it feeds, and works its way partly out before the moth escapes. In the annexed figure, 37, the caterpillar is shown a little enlarged, while the brown chrysalis is placed underneath from which the moth has escaped.

The moth, see figure 38, measures, when its wings are spread, from three quarters of an inch to an inch. Its fore wings are of a light cinnamon brown colour, crossed with bands and lines of a darker shade. The hind wings are pale yellow. For a fuller description