

The Moth.—The moth is a rather striking species. With the wings spread it measures from about 37 to 45 mm. in width. The fore wings of the male are dark purplish brown shaded along the lower edge, and in the space about midway between the reniform and outer edge with dull red. The costal area is similarly coloured. In the female all such areas are of a grayish-white colour. The orbicular and reniform spots are conspicuous in both sexes, being whitish with brown centre. A pale, apical spot is also present, as well as a short, pale dash adjoining the dark claviform. The transverse lines are pale. The hind wings in both sexes are whitish tinged with brown. The moth is figured by Hampson, Plate LXVI, 8 (Lep. B.M., Vol. IV).

NATURAL ENEMIES.

From the larvæ received in 1916 we reared at Ottawa several specimens of ichneumonid parasites of two species, namely, *Amblyteles subfuscus* Cress., and *Amblyteles nuncius* Cress.,* both species of which emerged in August.

In addition to these parasites an important percentage of the larvæ were destroyed by the fungus known as *Sorospora uvela*, the disease being so determined by Dr. Roland Thaxter.

CONTROL.

At the time of Mr. Wilson's visit to Sechelt at the end of May the efficacy of the well-known poisoned bran remedy was explained and its immediate use was urged. Reporting further under date of June 19, Mr. Wilson stated, "I am glad to report that where my instructions were carried out the cutworms were destroyed to the extent of 95 to 100 per cent. I asked the Sister Superior at the school to have the mixture of bran, Paris green and molasses, applied and to leave a certain number of check rows without any treatment. The untreated check rows have been eaten as bare as the road, not a vestige of plant life remaining, while the other rows have not lost a plant since the mixture was applied."

*Both species determined by Mr. W. H. Harrington.