

lobe is a blackish dot, and two or three more on each side near the base of the palpi; mandibles or jaws tipped with dark brown.

The body above is greenish grey and semi-transparent; on the second segment or ring there is a horny plate above, similar in colour to the head, slightly bordered behind with dark brown. There is a dark greenish line down the middle of the back with a whitish centre, the green colour becoming fainter and almost disappearing on the anterior portion of the body. Along the sides, about half way down is a dull whitish line, and another of the same colour just above the stigmata or breathing holes, while close to the under surface the body is bordered with an irregular band of the same hue. On each side of the dorsal or central line above, is a small dark brown dot, on each ring or segment of the body. Stigmata nearly round and of a deep black colour.

The under surface is more transparent than the upper, especially on the anterior and terminal segments; the colour is dull yellowish with a greenish tinge, from the internal organs showing through. The feet and legs are yellowish and semi-transparent.

In colour these caterpillars vary somewhat, some are of a deeper shade, becoming greenish brown, with the whitish lines fainter; in these the green in the band down the back, can be seen alternately contracting and expanding when the larva is at rest, the greater transparency of the skin showing the working of the internal organs through it. Many of them died in confinement, and only six or seven completed their various stages, going into chrysalis early in July, and producing the moths late in August.

The chrysalis is about $\frac{1}{16}$ ths of an inch in length, and of a pale brown colour, and is contained in a little oval chamber or cell of earth a few inches below the surface.

The moth, when its wings are expanded measures about an inch and a half across. The fore wings are pale brownish, streaked and spotted with grey; the hind wings are of a uniform pale brownish grey, with a white fringe around the margin. There is a whitish grey band across the front just behind the head, the anterior portion of the body is dark brownish grey, and the abdomen the same colour as the hind wings.

Experience seems to indicate that these insects are much more numerous in light sandy soils, than they are where the soil is heavier.

Remedies.—This is a very difficult insect to cope with. In all probability the moths which are attracted by light might be trapped, or poisoned by hanging about pieces of cloth or flannel daubed with a mixture of molasses and a strong solution of arsenic, but as they fly late in the season, when the sense of pressing danger is past, it would be difficult perhaps, to induce people generally to take much pains with them then. Hence the battle must be fought with this insect while in the larva or caterpillar state, and then the surest way of disposing of them is to catch and kill them. By searching around the vines just under the surface of the ground during the day, many may be turned up and destroyed, and by inspecting again at night when they are active and busy their ranks may be still further thinned, and by continuing this treatment, day after day, they may no doubt be kept under. Probably dusting the vines with hellebore would poison them as it does other leaf-feeding insects; this measure is at least worthy of a trial.

8. THE MEASURING WORM (*Angerona crocataria*, GUENEE).

Fig. 12.



This larva, which was described in last year's report as injurious to the currant and gooseberry, has also been found attacking the strawberry. The caterpillar is yellowish-green, with longitudinal whitish lines, and is about an inch and a half long. The moth, see Fig. 12, varies in colour from a pale to a deep yellow, with dusky spots and dots, in some specimens few, in others quite numerous, and in the latter case the larger ones are so arranged as to form an imperfect band across the wings. For further details re-

specting the life-history of this insect, the reader is referred to the report of the Entomological Society for 1872, page 37.



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