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This insect, as we have before observed, is especially remarkable for the extraordinary difference it exhibits between the male and female moths; the accompanying illustrations will show this at a glance. Fig. 4 represents the winged male, a dull ashen grey insect, with beautifully feathered antennae,

Fig. 5. (a) represents the wingless female attached to her cocoon; (b) a young caterpillar suspended by a silken thread; (c) the female chrysalis; (d) the male chrysalis.

In the State of Illinois, Dr. Le Baron relates in his recent Report (page 16) that of myriads of cocoons found on and about some apple-trees that had been completely stripped of their leaves by these caterpillars, scarcely one out of a hundred had escaped the fatal visitation of parasites. "So that the race of caterpillars, so abundant and destructive this year, may be considered as practically exterminated in this locality." The parasites belonged to an undescribed species of *Tachina* (*T. orgyia*, Le Baron), a genus of two-winged flies, well known for their services to mankind in the reduction of the numbers of injurious caterpillars.

3. THE FALL WEB-WORM (*Hyphantria tex-
tor*, Harris).—This destructive caterpillar, like the foregoing, appears to be on the increase of late years. It is now very abundant throughout the Province, affecting a large number of different kinds of trees, both in the forest and in the garden or orchard. They are essentially nocturnal in their habits, remaining all day closely secluded in their webs, and only venturing out under cover of the darkness of night. We are not aware of any parasitic insect that attacks them. The best and simplest remedy is to cut off and burn the unsightly webs with their hordes of inhabitants.

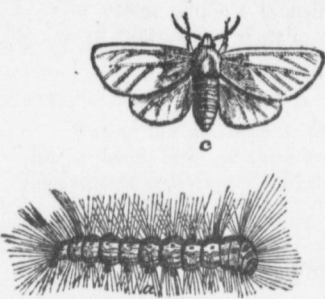


FIG. 6.

Fig. 6 shows the full-grown caterpillar *a*, the pupa, *b* which is dark brown and polished, and swells out in the centre, and *c*, the perfect moth, which is white, with a very light-yellowish shade, and has dark yellow on the thighs.

4. THE CODLING-WORM (*Carpocapsa pomonella*, Linn.).—The ravages of this horrid creature, which burrows through the fruit, and is often found, to the great disgust of the eater, at the core of the apple that he was enjoying, appear to be still on the increase in this Province. A few years ago its depredations were very serious indeed, so much so that at least a third of the yield of apples was rendered unfit for market. Though it continues to destroy thousands of dollars worth of good fruit every year, it is some little comfort to think that the amount is diminishing. The loss, however, might be still further and very materially lessened if fruit-growers would take the trouble to adopt the bandage system (see our First Report, page 92), and see that all the fallen fruit is gathered up and destroyed.

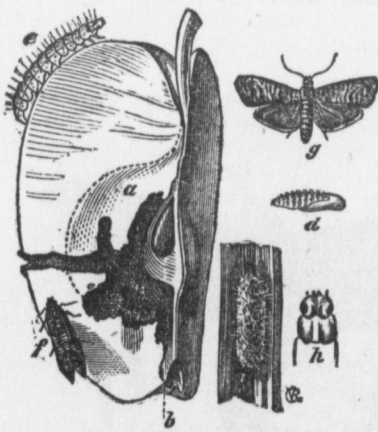


FIG. 7.

The accompanying illustration (Fig. 7) represents the insect in all its stages, and a section of an affected apple.

The remedies referred to above, and detailed in our previous Report, appear to be the only really effectual ones. Others have been frequently tried, such as fires, lights, bottles of attractive liquid, etc., but with little success, as far as the moths of this insect are concerned. Mr. Riley, in an article in the *Rural New Yorker*, gives his experience on this point as follows:—"During one whole summer, three years ago I had a patent moth catcher constantly in a garden surrounded by several old apple-trees badly infested with this insect, and I never caught a single specimen of *Carpocapsa pomonella*. The trap was made of bright tin, with an inverted cone so placed in a basin that I could attach a light, and fill the basin with sweetened fluid. During the whole of last summer I was in the habit of working till late at night in an office surrounded by apple orchards known to be badly infested. I worked by the aid