

the matter in August last, and, under instructions from the Hon. Charles Drury, the Minister of Agriculture, prompt and vigorous steps were taken by Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, to ensure the extermination of so dangerous a visitor, which has been described as "the scourge of the Mediterranean ports." Dr. Bryce's investigations and the methods he adopted have been published in Bulletin I. of the Provincial Board of Health. This pamphlet, which is written in a clear, intelligible manner, and is illustrated with figures* of the insect in its various stages, will certainly be of great use to millers in showing them how to recognize and wage war against the insect should they meet with it upon their premises. Other valuable sources of information on this subject are Miss E. A. Ormerod's article in her Twelfth Report (pp. 66-72), and Prof. Riley's article in "Insect Life" (Vol. II., pp. 166-171). The object of the present note is to draw the attention of our readers to the subject, so that the gravity of the case may be recognized and prompt advice sent either to our Society or to the Ontario Government in case of further outbreak occurring in other parts of the Province. The perfect moth is a slender species about half an inch in length, with the wings folded close to the body when at rest. The upper wings are of a leaden grey colour, more or less sprinkled with black scales and crossed by three waved dark lines, two near together at the tip and the other a little nearer the shoulder than the middle of the wing. Just beyond the middle and in the centre of the wing is a black dot (sometimes two). The under wings are greyish-white, edged by a dark line, and all the wings are conspicuously fringed. The eggs, which are about $\frac{1}{40}$ of an inch in length, are oblong, bluntly rounded at the ends, or sometimes rather kidney-shaped. Under the microscope they are pretty objects, being covered with rather large but indistinct star-shaped prominences, the rays (or wrinkles) of which are waved. As a rule the eggs are laid singly, but sometimes in strings of from three to fourteen, connected at their ends. In nature they are probably laid on the outside of sacks, or are possibly pushed in between the meshes by means of the long ovipositors of the females. One female confined in a glass bottle closed with a plug of cotton batting had forced her eggs into the cotton plug to a depth of over $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. When first laid the eggs are greenish-

*Fig. 2, showing *E. kuhniella* enlarged, and of the natural size in outline, is kindly lent by Dr. Bryce.