

"The pupa is .50 to .60 inch in length, and of a dark, olive-green colour, with the exception of the abdomen, which is pale greenish yellow, and has a row of black dots on each side, and another dorsal row. The wing-cases are very prominent, and from their strong contrast with the abdomen in colour, make the chrysalis a pretty object. I found them fastened by the tail, and reposing in a slight net-work of silken threads, with which the caterpillar had drawn the edges of a currant-leaf half way together, so as to form a kind of cradle. The structure could not be called a cocoon,—in fact, the chrysalis, which was very lively, had wriggled itself out of its bed in some cases, and hung outside, fastened only by the tail; the moth appeared in from 10 to 14 days afterwards."

The remedies already referred to will apply to this insect also, should it become at any time sufficiently numerous to cause alarm.

No. 6. THE BLACK MEASURING WORM OF THE CURRANT. (*Priocycla armatoria*, Herr Sch.)

On the 15th of July, 1870, we found some nearly black geometric larvæ feeding on currant and gooseberry bushes, which afterwards proved to belong to this species. They fed on the foliage of the black currant, as well as that of the red, and in fact seemed to prefer it. When first taken they were about half an inch long, with the body tapering a little towards the head, thicker along the middle and hinder portions; the head was small, and of a brownish black colour, spotted and streaked with white. The body above was dark brown, nearly black, dotted and marked with bright pale yellow; on each segment or ring from the fourth to the last, was a whitish, crescent-shaped spot on the back, most distinct on the fifth, sixth and seventh segments; these, with the eighth segment, were all enlarged at the sides and projecting, while the spaces between them were unaltered; the sixth and seventh segments bulged out more than the others. On the sides of the eighth, ninth and tenth segments, was placed a patch of a bright yellow; there was also a row of raised dots along each side, those on the front and middle segments dark brown, while those on the posterior segments were tipped with yellow. The hinder segment had a fleshy hump, or prominence, composed of two round tubercles, with a patch of yellow on the outside of each; there were also a few short brownish hairs scattered over the surface of the body. The under-side was blackish brown, the feet and pro-legs of a similar hue, the anterior pair of pro-legs having a stripe of yellow on the outside. Before maturing this caterpillar attained a length of three-fourths of an inch or more, but retained the same markings, excepting on the head, which became pale brown, dotted with black. The larva entered the chrysalis state early in the fall. It constructed a slight web, composed of silk, interwoven with portions of leaf and fraas, and stretched across the corner of a wooden box in which it was confined, and within this the change was effected. One specimen produced the moth on the first of June following, the other on the eighth of the same month.

FIG. 36.



In figure 36 we have a representation of the moth, which is a little below the average size. The colour of its wings is yellowish brown, shaded with purplish, especially on the hind wings; the streaks and dots are of a deeper shade of brown; the under surface is of a deep yellow, dotted with reddish brown, and with a line of the same colour crossing the wings, a little beyond the middle; behind this line, on the posterior wings, the colour becomes pale purplish brown.

While this insect may be ranked among those that are injurious to the fruit-grower, inasmuch as it is destructive to the gooseberry and currant, still it is comparatively rare, and has not thus far, at any time, presented itself in such numbers as to attract much attention from those interested in this department of industry.

No. 7. THE PALE GREEN MEASURING WORM OF THE CURRANT. (*Amphidasys cognataria*, Guenee.)

Mr. G. J. Bowles, of Quebec, was the first to notice this insect as injurious to the currant. In a communication to the *Can. Ent.*, vol. 2, p. 11, he says: "On the 3rd of August my attention was drawn to a small black currant bush, by its peculiar appearance

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