

berry fruit worm." It is a pale shining green or reddish-green caterpillar about three quarters of an inch long, with a pale brown horny-looking head, and with a patch of a similar colour on the second segment. It lives within the fruit, making its ingress and egress through a small hole, barely big enough to allow its body to pass through; and as there is no room in the enclosure in which it lives for the larva to turn itself, when danger threatens it backs out very expeditiously, and by means of a silken thread, always ready, allows itself to drop gently to the ground; but when the disturber of its quiet has gone, it draws in the thread by which it had descended, and thus regains its former position. The first indication of its presence is in the premature colouring of the fruit it is operating on, and an unnatural grouping of the berries, which soon put on a withered look. On examination, it is found that the berries surrounding the one in which the insect lives have been drawn together, and bound with silken threads; and to facilitate this binding process, such berries are usually detached from their natural position by biting through the stems, and are then held in place by the silken threads only. This insect does not confine itself to the cultivated gooseberry; we have found it on the wild ones as well, especially on the Prickly Gooseberry, *Ribes cynosbati*. It also freely attacks the Currant, both the white and red varieties, and occasionally though less often, it is found on the Black Currant likewise. In the case of these smaller fruits, a single berry is not large enough for the worm to shelter itself in: so here it draws the clusters together and lives in their midst.

During the latter part of June, this worm, now full grown, lowers itself by the silken thread already referred to, to the ground, where it constructs a small silken cocoon amongst dry leaves or other rubbish, and within this changes to a dark brown chrysalis. It remains in this condition till the following spring, when it appears late in April as a small grey moth.



Fig. 11.

Fig. 11 represents the moth and chrysalis, natural size. The fore wings of the moth are pale grey, with many streaks and dots of a darker shade; the hind wings paler and dusky.

The moth deposits its eggs soon after the fruit has set, and when hatched, the young larva begins to burrow at once into the fruit. This insect has been very numerous during the present season. Where it once establishes itself it is very difficult to eradicate: in proper time hand picking is the