

the weather may have much to do with their development. The flight of the butterfly is very graceful, as it hovers over the tips of the branches of the currant and gooseberry bushes, where it places its eggs among the young and tender leaves. The eggs are generally placed singly, and it is not often that there are many on any one bush.

Should this insect ever become sufficiently numerous to require attention, it may be destroyed by hellebore or lessened in numbers by hand picking.

No. 5. THE GREEN MEASURING WORM OF THE CURRANT. (*Angerona crocatoria*, Guenee.)

The moth from which this caterpillar is produced, is also very generally common, although seldom sufficiently abundant to be destructive. The currant is not the only food plant of the larvæ for it has been found also upon the strawberry, and probably feeds on other plants besides. This moth is a native of America, and may often be seen flying about the openings, on the edges of the forest, for it takes wing by day. It is not a robust flier, and hence is not difficult to capture. Its wings are yellow, see figure 34, varying in shade from deep to pale; with dusky spots and dots, sometimes few in number or altogether wanting, while in other specimens they are very numerous, the larger ones arranged, so as to form an imperfect band across the wings. The underside of the wings is usually a little deeper in colour than the upper. When expanded they measure from one and a quarter to one and a half inches, the specimen figured is rather under the average size. When in its native haunts,

FIG. 34.



the larvæ probably feeds on the wild currant, gooseberry, strawberry, and perhaps other plants as well, and the fact of its being so general a feeder will perhaps account for the little attention which has thus far been given to it.

This insect is a very prolific one; a female which we captured last year, late in June, deposited on the 27th of the month 220 eggs, which were laid in patches or clusters, on different parts of the box in which it was confined, each group containing from ten to forty or fifty. They were of an oval shape about 1/33rd of an inch long, and 1/50th wide. When first laid they were yellow, but in a day or two afterwards, they changed to a bright red, changing afterwards to greyish brown before hatching; they came out between the fourth and seventh of July, showing the duration of the egg stage to be from eight to eleven days. The young caterpillar just hatched, was about 1/10th of an inch long, with a large pale brown head, and a yellowish green body, with a dark brown stripe along each side, below which the body was paler with a whitish bloom over its surface, and a few short brownish hairs, which were most numerous on the terminal segment.

FIG. 35.



The accompanying figure 35, represents the larva a little more than two thirds grown, feeding on a gooseberry leaf. At this period it does not differ materially from the full grown larva, which has been so well described, along with the chrysalis by Mr. G. J. Bowles, in the *Canadian Entomologist*, vol. 2, p. 10, that we cannot do better than to quote his own words.

"Mature larva (Quebec).—Fed on red currant; length, 1/50 to 1/75 inches; body gradually increasing in size from head to pro-legs; general colour, yellowish green.

"Head square, and flattened above, with three longitudinal purplish brown and whitish stripes, which are continued on first segment. There are also two small projections like rudimentary antennæ, one on each side of the head, .03 long.

"Body yellowish green, an indistinct whitish dorsal line, a rather broad whitish line on each side, just below the spiracles, bordered above with faint purple, which increases in depth of colour towards the posterior rings, and becomes a purple stripe on anal pro-legs, forming a resemblance to an inverted A. Beneath same colour as above, but with faint interrupted longitudinal lines; spiracles white, bordered with purple; above, on each segment from second to seventh inclusive, are five minute black dots (four in a square, and one in front towards the head), and all the rings have a yellowish band on the swelled part, where the succeeding segment is inserted; legs pale green.