

now and then discovered, some even in October. I had occasion during that month to remove two of the gooseberry bushes which had been infested, and although I carefully examined the earth from their roots, I could not find any sawfly cocoons. About the same time I examined a dying plum tree which grew near, the bark of which was loose and full of holes, in which, as well as in the forks of the branches within three feet from the ground I discovered many of them. From this it might be inferred that these larvæ do not *invariably* seek the earth before pupating in autumn, but sometimes follow the example of their predecessors, and construct their cocoons in a sheltered place above ground.

I have made enquiries as to the extent of the depredations of these two insects in this vicinity, and find that in some gardens the *ventricosus* has not yet appeared. Where it has gained a footing, however, it is a worse enemy than the *Ellopiæ*, though the latter is often very numerous and destructive. It seems to be admitted that an imported insect, in America at least, soon becomes a greater pest than the native which attacks the same plant.



Fig. 5.

Nor were these the only foes I had to contend with. In July, *Egeria tipuliformis* [see fig. 5] came out by dozens, in its pretty dress of steel blue and gold, but met with no mercy despite its beauty. The red currant bushes, which had stood in the garden for a long time, were examined in autumn, and nearly every twig found perforated by this little enemy. I also found a dead pupa of this moth in a stem of white raspberry growing near, within a burrow about three inches in length, which the larva had excavated in the pith.

While searching for the cocoons of *ventricosus* in the currant bushes, I found several pretty chrysalids, which I secured. The moth these produced was *Angerona Crocotaria*, Guenée, and as I shortly afterwards captured some caterpillars of the same species on the red currant, I am able to give a partial history of the insect. I am, however, indebted to Mr. Saunders, of London, Ontario, for descriptions of the egg and newly-hatched larva, he having kindly placed his notes at my disposal. They are as follows:—

"On the 27th of June, a female laid in a box in which she was confined, about 220 eggs. They were laid in patches or clusters on different parts of the box, containing each from 10 to 40 or 50 eggs. When first deposited, they were yellow, but in a day or two afterwards they changed to a bright red, and on the 4th July some which were about to hatch had turned greyish-brown, soon after which the young larvæ made their appearance. Some still remained red at this date (4th), but all changed to greyish brown before the appearance of the larvæ. They were all hatched by the 7th of July.

"Egg: oval, with a depression above; length, .03 of an inch; greatest width .02 inch. The depression above in each egg led me to think that they were barren and drying up, but in this I was agreeably disappointed. Surface nearly smooth under an ordinary magnifier, but under a power of 45 diameters there appear a number of very shallow, small depressions over its whole surface.