

shade of darker brown which surrounds the reniform and throws it up in strong relief, especially at the lower part where it is conspicuously white; between the t. p. shade and the subterminal line the band is slightly lighter and more purplish; in this band, where it touches the costal margin, are three minute wedge-shaped ochreous marks; the outer edge of the s. t. line is fairly parallel with the outer margin, only somewhat wavy and notched; the s. t. line is thin about the centre but thickens out slightly to the anal angle and more so towards the costa where it forms a darkish, somewhat triangular, apical patch; next comes the outer band; this being of fairly uniform width and lighter than the general ground colour (and more ochreous) forms a rather striking feature in the markings; fringes plain and of ochreous olive.

In some specimens a whitish dash sprinkled with rosy scales runs along the costa from the thorax to the orbicular stigma which it includes; the orbicular is small (occasionally almost obsolete) and, when present, outlined in white; the reniform, long in shape, is outlined in white, the lower part markedly so as already mentioned, the upper part being filled in with ochreous. Secondaries plain, of a rosy brown, lighter than the primaries; there is an indication of a discal mark; this is more distinct on the under side. Thorax purplish brown, slightly crested along central line; collar and head more ochreous. Body purplish brown, shading off lighter towards thorax. Palpi clothed with hairs; eyes smooth. Under side a rosy ochreous with costa and outer band of primaries strongly ochreous. Antennæ simple in both sexes.

A variable species within certain limits. General appearance of sexes similar, except that the females are perhaps in the majority of cases more strongly marked than the males.

G. O. DAY,  
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#### NOTES ON *SCHIZURA UNICORNIS*, SMITH & ABBOT.

Perhaps some of those present may have noticed on their fruit trees a curious looking caterpillar, remarkable for two strongly contrasting colors, besides other peculiarities of shape. The segments between the head and a kind of double pointed hump on the third segment are a light green color, almost transparent, the rest of the body being different shades of brown and pink. There is also a conspicuous white V-shaped mark in front of the anal hump. A brownish-purple narrow band connects the head with the first hump. This marking shows strongly against the green of the first two segments already alluded to.

The prevailing color of the body behind these segments is purplish-brown. Commencing with the first hump is a series of triangular pinkish markings on four segments plainly seen. Posteriorly the last two extend more towards the legs and stretch each side of the white V-shaped mark already mentioned—being separated therefrom by a darker band, which also forms a V (with the apex towards the head). There are also two small cream colored markings (like the "gamma" mark on some of the moths of the *Plusia* family) on each side just above the fourth pair of legs—on the same segment as the broad part of the white V, and just below it. The larvae are found on apple, plum, apricot and other plants. They are not plentiful nor likely to become so numerous as to be a pest. They, however, appear to have a fine appetite and eat a good many leaves without showing much trace of their ravages. The larvae often rest with their anal legs raised, and when in this position may easily be mistaken for part of a curled leaf with brown edges. The larvae are found in September; spin up in cocoons and produce moths the following June. The expanse of the male moth is 36mm. Both the larvae and perfect insects possess the well known characteristics of the *Notodontidae*, of which family this species is a branch. In the moth state the male is often attracted to light. The female, which is slightly different from the male in markings and shape of antennae, and somewhat larger, is less frequently seen.

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## LIFE HISTORY OF OTIORHYNCHUS OVATUS, THE STRAWBERRY ROOT WEEVIL, UNDER LOWER FRASER CONDITIONS.

By R. C. TREHERNE, Dominion Field Officer.

The insect with which I wish to deal this afternoon is one which is becoming a large economic factor in the culture of the strawberry in the Lower Fraser Valley. There is no question at all that the depredations of this insect are causing considerable loss to the growers of this fruit not only in the Lower Fraser Valley alone, but also in those sections on the Pacific Coast where strawberries are being grown commercially and in large quantity.

I had an exceptional opportunity this summer for studying this insect, and I believe I have definitely determined some good points in its