

limited numbers on the wild gooseberry and currant bushes in open woods, and occasionally on the cultivated varieties, but this is the first instance to my knowledge where the insect has appeared in sufficient numbers to cause injury. They are so very subject to parasites that it is not at all likely they will ever prove generally destructive; syringing the bushes with Paris green and water, or dusting the foliage with powdered hellebore, will soon make an end of them.

In the neighborhood of Drummondville several acres of red raspberries were stripped of their foliage by the larva of the raspberry sawfly, *Selandria rubi*; reports of injury from this pest have also been received from several other localities. It is a green worm which is so exactly of the color of the young foliage it feeds on that it frequently escapes detection. When examined this larva is found to much resemble that well known pest, the currant worm, but it has no black dots. If allowed to pursue their course they soon riddle the leaves, leaving little more than a net-work of the coarser veins. An application of hellebore mixed with water, in the proportion of an ounce of the powder to a pailful of water, speedily destroys them.

A new clover insect has recently invaded our Province which promises to be troublesome. It is a small curculio known to entomologists as the punctured clover-leaf weevil, *Phytonomus punctatus*. It is said to have been introduced from Europe within the past few years. The late Dr. LeConte, in a work published in 1876, reports having received one specimen from Canada, but at that time nothing seemed to have been known of its habits. In 1881 Prof. Riley published in the *American Naturalist*, an account of the injury done to clover fields in Yates county, New York, by this insect; in one instance in a patch of two acres scarcely a whole leaf remained. The beetle is about two-fifths of an inch long, of a dark brown color, marked with dull yellow, and has its wing cases thickly punctured. Each female is said to deposit from 200 to 300 eggs, which are sometimes laid on the surface of the leaf stem, but more frequently thrust into the interior of the older stems. The young larvæ may be found as early as in May, but being small they do not usually attract notice until almost a month later. At first they feed among the folded young leaves or attached to the under side of a leaf. When approaching full growth they feed chiefly on the margins of the leaves, into which they eat irregular holes. At this period they are not easily seen, as they relax their hold and drop suddenly to the ground when approached; moreover, they feed