

ing buds, puncturing them about their base and along the edges, and extracting their juices with its beak. The result was to disfigure and sometimes entirely destroy the young leaves, causing them to blacken and shrivel up. They were also somewhat partial to the unopened buds, piercing them from the outside and sucking them nearly dry, when they also withered and blackened. Sometimes a whole branch would be thus affected, becoming first stunted, then withered, next dead. Dr. Harris, in his "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," mentions this bug as occurring in Vermont in large numbers in 1851, attacking almost every green thing and doing a great amount of damage throughout the summer. In our own case they disappeared in about a fortnight, but left the trees in a very dilapidated state. Press of other work prevented any remedies being used. Probably a solution of soft soap or dry unslacked lime would have lessened their numbers.

On the 10th of May I was astonished to see the young larva of the gooseberry saw-fly, *Nematus ventricosus*, commencing its depredations on the freshly expanded leaves. This was nearly a month earlier than its usual time of appearing, the leaves having expanded about three weeks earlier than usual. On examining the under side of the leaves rows of white eggs were found in abundance in different stages of development. Those newly deposited were very much smaller than the others, and appeared to be but *slightly* attached to the surface, not let into a slit made in the leaf by the saw of the female, as is commonly supposed; at least I could find no traces of such an operation, although I examined them carefully with a microscope. The gooseberries were now in full bloom. In the second volume of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, p. 16, and also at p. 48, an opinion is expressed that a cocoon of this insect found freshly made on the 29th of May was the work of a larva which had wintered over. The observations made this spring do not in any way upset this idea, for the earliness of the season will account for the apparent discrepancy. They will certainly prove very troublesome this season, they are so very abundant, and now, at the last of the month, when many of the full-grown larvæ have gone into chrysalis, freshly-laid eggs or larvæ just hatched may be found on almost every bush. Remedy—patience and plenty of hellebore, an ounce or two to the pailful, and shower lightly on the bushes with a watering pot.

There is a small caterpillar, a leaf-roller or case-maker, which is very troublesome. It probably passes the winter in the caterpillar state, for almost as soon as the buds begin to burst it begins its mischievous operations, and when first observed is not usually more than half grown. It is a very small thing even when full grown, being then half an inch in length,