

appetite by consuming the tender buds of the grape-vine, just as they are swelling. These insects have been so plentiful in some vineyards that the crop has been almost destroyed. Where they prove troublesome they may be collected by spreading sheets on the ground under the vines and jarring the canes early in the morning when the beetles are in a torpid condition, or they may be poisoned by syringing the swelling buds with Paris green and water.

The plum curculio, *Conotrachelus nemophar*, continues its mischievous work in most parts of the Province where plums are grown, and the labor attending the jarring of the trees for the purpose of capturing and killing the insects deters many from undertaking the cultivation of this useful fruit. From the evidence thus far obtained it would appear that the remedy which has been found so efficacious in subduing the codling moth of the apple, namely, Paris green and water in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the poison to a pailful of water, will also protect the plum crop from the ravages of curculio. This remedy should be extensively tried by thoroughly syringing the trees with it as soon as the fruit has set, and repeating the application in a few days should rain occur to wash it off. Should this remedy prove uniformly successful a great stimulus will be given to plum culture. During the past season the plum crop on my own grounds was a failure, the trees having had but very few blossoms. In the absence of plums the curculios deposited their eggs freely on the pears, manifesting a special fondness for Clapp's Favorite. Although I watched them carefully, I failed to find a single example where the insect matured in this fruit. The only effect observed was a slight disfigurement in the form of the fruit and the production of a hard spot where the incision was made. While collecting moths at sugar early in the season, I observed one evening about nine o'clock, among the insects which came to sip the sweets, two specimens of the plum curculio. I captured one of them, the other fell to the ground before I could secure it. Experiments made by me some years ago proved that this insect is active at night as well as in daylight, but this is the only instance I have known of its being attracted to sugar at night.

From one locality complaints reached me about the middle of June last of the abundance of a spiny caterpillar feeding on currant bushes, which my correspondent supposed to be a new currant worm. Specimens were forwarded and proved to be the caterpillar of the gray Comma butterfly, *Grapta progné*. This insect may be found almost every season in