

their way through the skin and enlarge the cavity until it is nearly quarter of an inch in depth and about the same in breadth. Not infrequently, if this hole is on the sunny side of the apple, its borders for some distance out will be reddened by the sun and thus the injury rendered very conspicuous. Many fruit-growers mistake such injuries for the side work of the Codling Moth, but the distinction between the two is easy to make, because the Codling Moth goes right into the core, while this injury is seldom more than quarter of an inch deep. There are often many of these injuries in a single fruit; for instance, I have counted as many as forty on one apple. In such cases several injuries usually coalesce and make a much disfigured fruit. In the writer's experience, rough-skinned varieties seem to be more subject to attack than very smooth or glossy ones, possibly because the former afford a firmer foothold for the beetles when feeding.

Peaches are also sometimes quite severely marred by this fall feeding. A peach that lies on my desk as I write has eighty curculio scars on it, all made by the new generation of beetles during August and September. From half of these, including all the larger and deeper ones, gum is exuding. The appearance of the injuries on the peach and apple differs in that on the peach the beetles usually remove all of the skin above the cavity which they excavate; the injured area, too, is often quite irregular in outline, and seldom goes so deep as in the apple. In the apples the skin, as we have stated, usually covers the excavation except for the small hole in the centre where the beak is inserted, and the injured area is usually uniformly circular in outline.

A fifth injury is brought about by the wounds made by the beetles, both in the earlier and later parts of the season, in plums, cherries and peaches affording exposed areas for the introduction of the spores of the Brown Rot disease. The skin of fruits ordinarily serves to a very great extent as a protection against the introduction of disease, but, if the skin be ruptured, the spores, which are carried by the wind everywhere through the orchard, have a good chance to light on the moist surface and germinate before a callous can be formed by the fruit over the wound to protect it.