

spirit added to it. These may be fastened among the branches of the trees with cord or pieces of wire. The insects, being attracted by the smell of the compound, they are lured into the bottle and drowned, and thus the mischief they were about to perpetrate is nipped in the bud. Later in the season the wormy fruit should be carefully gathered, and either dipped in boiling water to destroy the grubs, or fed to hogs. Fig. 14 delineates the various stages of the insect: *a* section of apple attacked, *b* point at which the egg was laid and at which the young worm entered, *c* the full grown worm, *d* its head and portion of body magnified, *e* the cocoon which it spins, *f* the chrysalis enclosed in the cocoon, *g* the perfect insect as it appears when at rest, *h* the same with its wings expanded.

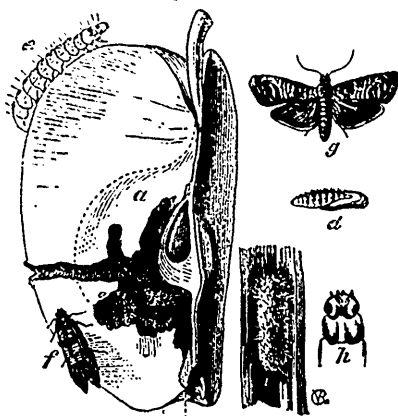


Fig. 14.

*Borers.* June is the month for borers of all kinds, so look out for your apple trees; prevention in this instance is far better than cure, and by taking a little pains now the entrance of the borer may be prevented. Soft soap, reduced with water to the consistence of thick paint, and applied copiously over the trunk, and a short distance up the main branches of the tree, will prevent the beetles from depositing their eggs on such at all, and besides will have the effect of cleansing the bark from many other animal and vegetable parasites.

## INSECTS OF THE NORTHERN PARTS OF BRITISH AMERICA.

Compiled by the Editor.

*From Kirby's Fauna Boreali-Americana: Insecta.*

(Continued from Vol. II., Page 176.)

### FAMILY HALIPLIDÆ.

[This family, usually regarded as a sub-family of the *Dytiscidæ*, is restricted by Leconte to the genera *Haliplus* and *Cnemidotus*; but Kirby, as will be observed, includes it in the genera *Hydroporus* and *Laccophilus*.]