

plants infested by this insect in the United States are species of the genus *Sebastiania*, three in number, viz. *S. bicularis*, *S. palmeri* and *S. pringlei*, and it is found in California as well as in Mexico. The seeds in which the little grubs live, are about two-fifths of an inch long and subtriangular in shape; the two flat sides (where the seeds have pressed against each other in the ovary) forming a wedge, with the outer side rounded. The grub having fed internally upon the seed until nothing but a thin coated cell remains, lines it with silk and uses it as a winter residence. Before pupating it provides a way for it to escape from its prison when it becomes a moth, by partially cutting a circular hole through the wall and arranging an almost invisible trap door which may be readily pushed open from within. You have seen caterpillars lashing their bodies about when disturbed, and it is supposed that the jumping bear is knocked about by similar movements on the part of its inmate, who fastens the posterior extremity of his body firmly to the silken lining, and then dashes his head against the walls. By this means the seed may be rolled over or twisted violently around, or, aided by its shape, move about upon a flat surface in an apparently mysterious manner. The first specimen seen by me was one which Mr. Walter Odell kindly brought to me last winter, but it had apparently jumped itself to death. There are known to entomologists, other species of insects which produce similar movements in seeds. A more complete account of the insect may be found in Prof. Lintner's Fourth Report on the Injurious and other Insects of the State of New York, 1888, pages 151-154. Ed.

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