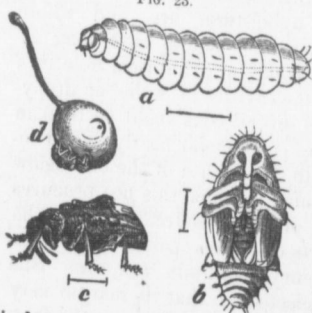


opening with three pieces of leaf so exactly circular, that a pair of compasses could not define their margin with more accuracy. In this manner the industrious and ingenious upholsterer proceeds till the whole gallery is filled, the convex extremity of the one fitting into the open end of the next, and serving both as a basis and as the means of strengthening it. This little rose-leaf cutter, pursuing her work with the nicest mathematical art, using no artificial instruments to form her ovals and her circles, knowing that the elastic property of the leaves will retain them in their position—making her nest of equal strength throughout, by the most rational adjustment of each distinct part—demands from us something more than mere wonder; for such an exercise of instinctive ingenuity at once directs our admiration to the great Contriver, who has so admirably proportioned her knowledge to her necessities."

The only remedy that we can suggest in case these little bees should be disfiguring any of our bushes, is to catch and destroy them and thus prevent their further increase; it is possible that the application of diluted hellebore may prevent their touching the leaves, at any rate it is worth a trial.

The three following insects were fully treated of in the Report of the Entomological Society for 1870 where our readers will find their history set forth in detail, we therefore only briefly allude to them now.

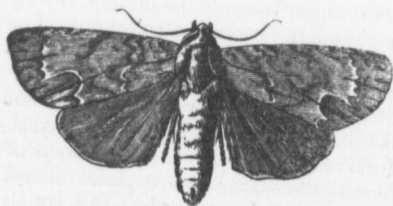
FIG. 23.



Our active little enemy the Plum curculio *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, Herbst, (Fig. 23) has not been quite so plentiful this past season, although in some sections of the country the complaints are as strong as ever against the annoyance of fighting perpetually this troublesome little Turk. The figure well represents the different stages of the insect, the hair lines at the sides shewing the true length.

(a) Gives the larva or grub which is hatched from the egg deposited by the mother beetle in the plum; (b), is the pupa or chrysalis, the intermediate state in which the larva matures into; (c), the perfect beetle which to an ordinary observer may often be mistaken for a piece of chip or dirt as it has the faculty of feigning death, contracting all its limbs and remaining motionless for a considerable time; (d), shews the manner in which the insect performs its operation, first making a crescent shaped slit in the young green fruit, and then depositing an egg therein. We have heard of no fresh remedy, and believe that the old plan of jarring the trees, while a white cloth is spread on the ground beneath them, and then picking up and burning all the insects and fallen fruit, is still the easiest and most practical remedy.

FIG. 24.



Grey Dagger.

The Grey Dagger Moth *Acronycta Psi*, Linn., has this year been devastating the apple, and we have heard less of its damage to the plum orchards.

The moth (Fig. 24) is from one and a half to two inches in width and is of a general pale grey colour, with black markings on the fore wings, and from one of these peculiar marks which bears a strong resemblance to the Greek letter "Psi," the insect derives its scientific name.

It should be destroyed wherever found—hand picking is the best remedy.



FIG. 25.

The Eye-spotted bud moth, *Grapholitha Oculana*, (Fig. 25) is the last on our list. This little leaf-rolling moth has been doing a good deal of mischief this year. Its small size enables it to work almost unnoticed and it is seldom detected before the damage is really done. The larva has the unfortunate propensity of selecting the young fruit buds for its food and by thus mutilating them it effectually prevents any fruit maturing. The fruit grower should keep a watchful eye over his buds and make frequent search to see that his trees are free from insects, "practice makes perfect," and an attentive observer will soon learn to detect the parts that are attacked and to capture the enemy whether he be the large Sphinx worm or the tiny little caterpillar of the Bud Moth.

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