

attended to this enquiry. The insect builds commonly in muddy places on river banks, such as the Don, near Toronto, and Rideau, near Ottawa, where I found the cells quite common in the autumn; but no doubt they can be found under logs near any of the smaller rivers in Ontario.

I pass now to another subject—The Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, to which is appended a Report of some of the Noxious Insects of Canada. I am glad to notice that Ontario takes the lead in these useful and instructive matters; but what in the world are the Fruit Growers about in offering such large prizes for the dead bodies of so many specimens of *Conotrachelus nemphar*? The Report states that thirteen persons collected last year 13,653 bodies of this weevil, for which the Association may have paid upwards of sixty dollars. Now, I ask any person who has studied this insect, or the habits of the family to which it belongs, if he discovered any natural check on its increase more than any other species of *Coleoptera*? During my residence in Ontario, I have not, but, on the contrary, know that they have a prolific year like every other creature on this earth. Well, say that next year will be its prolific year, what a drain would be made on the funds of the Association, provided a person was lucky enough to discover a metropolis of the insect, as I did several years ago at Toronto! They occupied a number of choke-cherry trees which grew on each side of the road that divided the Allan from the Ridout property, north of Queen-street. At the rate offered to-day by the Association for so many of their bodies, I could, at that time, have easily made twenty dollars per day. This weevil occurs on all cherry and plum-bearing trees growing in the wilds of the west; and I also found it destructive on the hatternut growing in the Don valley, where it attacks the fallen fruit, in which it undergoes its changes within the decayed nut on the surface of the ground. I am afraid that this pest has too great a latitude in the west, and it will be difficult to lessen them until we are thoroughly acquainted with the various fruits and nuts which serve to propagate them; indeed, not even then can we be rid of them, unless attention is paid to the destruction of all the fallen fruits which are found under the trees on which they occur. *Conotrachelus nemphar* does not appear to be very destructive to plum trees in the districts of Quebec, Montreal, or St. Johns, about twenty-seven miles south of this city, where plums are largely cultivated.

present classification. Many of these species are considerably misplaced—according to my theory—but I am determined to make no statement that cannot be upheld by architectural form and structure.