e males or smallest individuals being but | as large as some of the females; its medium ing somewhat less than a quarter of an inlength. It is of a gray or rusty brown , varied more or less in different specimens spots of white, ochre, yellow, and black, in ular showing a shining black spot on the le of its back with a white spot immediately of it. Hanging down conspicuously from tward end, like the trunk of the elephant, naslightly curved beak or bill, of the same hand thickness as the thighs of the legs. beak is an appendage which belongs to all s of the weevil kind, and distinguishes them all the other beetles or hard-shelled insects. thus a true weevel, this insect has often ermed the "plum weevil," and it is to be ted that this has not become its current deion, it being so much more definite and exve than the name "Curculio," which is the Latin synonyme of our English word , and is hence applied in science as the name of the whole group to which this s pertains.

t, at what time do these beetles come , and where do we find them? I know w many articles in our agricultural peri-I can refer to, reciting the success of at remedies which were applied, "when rculio first began to appear"-yet not one m specifying the date, whereby others know when the time has arrived to look

ouhtedly to the south of us, in Pennsylnd Maryland, this, like all other insects, me abroad somewhat earlier than they do New York. And everywhere, they will mewhat with the backwardness or forss of the season in different years.

y own vicinity, fifty miles north of Alhis beetle has been found as early as the ng of April, though it is not usually met about the middle of May; and in a week lays afterwards it becomes common. lt found standing or slowly walking upon k and limbs of the plum, cherry, apple, thorn apple, the butternut, and doubtless other trees -though I name no others, g certain but it was accidentally present situations where I have captured it. The r of insects will notice that the specimens on butternut trees are always larger in " those he finds on cultivated fruit trees ting that they have been better fed durlarva or growing period of their lives. m this time onward, till cold weather we continue to find these beetles abroad, ole season through. Late in autumn, flowers of the golden rod, they may with as plenty as at any earlier period of

ext-what do these insects do? As we t stated, they come abroad in full force, er the middle of May; and it is some

day of June, that the young fruit becomes sufficiently advanced to answer their purposes. They then fall upon it, to deposit their eggs therein. They are decided epicures, being most fond of the choicest varieties of our fruits; hence the nectarines and all the best kinds of plums are most sure to be destroyed. But, as already stated, their numbers are now so excessively multiplied all over our country, that the plums fail to accommodate but a portion of them. Others, therefore, invade the peaches, pears, apples, and cherries, and others still attack the wild thornapples, making the same crescent-shaped wound in all these fruits.

It is in allusion to this crescent-shaped mark that this weevil is frequently termed the "Little Turk"-as it appears to delight in seeing this symbol of Mahometanism everywhere inscribed -as though the little imp was aware how annoying the sight of it is to us "Christian dogs."

This mark is scarcely the tenth of an inch in length, but is very distinctly to be seen wherever it occurs upon the surface of the young fruit. In apples, however, which are quite small and have a thin woolly coating, and are increasing rapidly in size when they receive this wound, it in a few days becomes so dried and healed that it usually appears to the eye as a mere discolored speck, which is probably the reason why it has This been so much overlooked in this fruit. mark is cut by the jaws of the insect, which are exceedingly small, and are placed in the end of the long beak or trunk of which we have spoken. And in addition to this crescent shaped slit, the Curculio wounds the fruit by drilling holes therein with its beak, resembling punctures made by a coarse pin or needle. One or more of these punctures may be seen upon almost every fruit which it invades. It is probably for feeding upon the juicy pulp of the fruit that the insect bores these small holes in it; and, even where no crescent-shaped slit occurs, these perforations may be noticed, causing hard nurly dents to be formed in the fruit, which would otherwise be smooth and fair.

Usually only one of these crescent marks is made upon a plum or apple, though sometimes two, three, or more may be found. A single egg is dropped in each of these curved slits, and with its heak the insect crowds the egg deeply From this egg into the bottom of the wound. a small white worm or grub hatches, which is destitute of feet, like the larvæ of all the other weevils, and is about four times as long as broad, being thickest in its middle, and with a small, This worm shining, brownish yellow head. penetrates inward to the core of the young fruit, and there feeds around the stone or seeds, excavating quite a large cavity, which is partly filled with small brown grains, the castings of the worm.

From the attack of this worm, the plum, the apple, the pear and peach, wilt and fall to the ground, whilst the cherry and thorn-apple do not bree weeks after this, or about the 10th | wither but continue to grow and ripen, though