

no trace of puncture gave out large numbers of Weevils, but in the drier pods the aperture remains and often takes the form of an elongate slit along the ventral suture. More often, however, the eggs are thrust into the more mature pods through the natural opening, as the pods dehisce. In reference to nomenclature, Professor Riley confirmed the position he had taken in 1870 that our Bean Weevil is not *Bruchus obsoletus* Say, this species having been rediscovered by Mr. Schwarz on *Tephrosia virginiana*. Our Bean Weevil, he concluded, must be known in future as *Bruchus obtectus* Say.

AN ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE BEAN WEEVIL.

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In the note on the post-embryonic larvæ of the Pea and Bean Weevils, published in the August number of the *Canadian Entomologist*, (p. 185), I have stated that the eggs of the Bean Weevil "are primarily laid upon the bean pod in the field, but chiefly, if not entirely, upon those which are already matured and ripening." This statement was based upon the finding of the eggs upon more mature bean pods in years gone by, and represents the current belief hitherto held. A more careful examination of the eggs thus found the present season, after the note above referred to had been sent to the editor, showed that they did not entirely agree with the eggs of the Bean Weevil as laid on stored beans, the difference being sufficient to justify a doubt as to the former being those of the ordinary Bean Weevil, and to cause me to look into the matter more fully, which I have done in my own garden the past summer. The facts resulting have been recorded in *Insect Life*, Vol. V., No. 1, page 32, and they show that the eggs hitherto taken for those of the common Bean Weevil are, without much question, those of another *Bruchus*, either *Bruchus quadrimaculatus* Fab. or *B. scutellaris*, both of which infest beans. The eggs of our common Bean Weevil (*Bruchus obtectus* Say) are thrust into an aperture made by the jaws of the parent Weevil, generally along the ventral suture near the funiculus, or else are laid in clusters on the inside of the pod, wherever this is sufficiently ripe to cause a partial opening. In the field the aperture must be made early enough to permit more or less perfect closing by growth of the pod; whereas on mature pods it is often quite elongate and does not close.