

the commencement of the disease, we have seen this to the very life.

"A peculiar delirium is an early symptom, and one that will never deceive. A young man was bitten by one of his dogs; I was requested to meet a medical gentleman on the subject. I was a little behind my time; as I entered the room, I found the dog eagerly devouring a pan of sopped bread. 'There is no madness here,' said the gentleman. He had scarcely spoken when the dog quitted the sop, and with a furious bark sprung against the wall as if he would seize some imaginary object that he fancied was there. 'Did you see that?' was my reply. 'What do you think of it?' 'I see nothing in it,' was his retort; 'the dog heard some noise on the other side of the wall.' At my serious urging, however, he consented to excise the part. I procured a poor worthless cur and got him bitten by this dog, and carried the disease from this dog to a third victim; they all became rabid one after another, and there my experiment ended. The serious matter under consideration, perhaps, justified me in doing as I did.

"This kind of delirium is of frequent occurrence in the human patient. The account given by Dr. Bardsley of one of his patients, is very appropriate to our present purpose:—'I observed that he frequently fixed his eyes with horror and affright on some ideal object, and then with a sudden and violent emotion, buried his head beneath the bed-clothes. The next time I saw him repeat this action, I was induced to inquire into the cause of his terror. He asked whether I had not heard howlings and scratchings. On being answered in the negative, he suddenly threw himself on his knees, extending his arms in a defensive posture, and forcibly threw back his head and body; the muscles of his face were agitated by various spasmodic contractions; his eye-balls glared, and seemed ready to start from their sockets; and at that moment, when crying out in an agonizing tone, 'Do you see that black dog?' his countenance and attitude exhibited the most dreadful picture of complicated horror, distress and rage, that words can describe or imagination paint.'

"There is also in the human being, a peculiarity in this delirium which seems to distinguish it from every other kind of mental aberration. 'The patient,' in Mr. Lawrence's language, 'is pursued by a thousand phantoms that intrude themselves upon his mind; he holds conversation with imaginary persons; he fancies himself surrounded with difficulties, and in the greatest distress. These thoughts seem to pass through his mind with wonderful rapidity, and to keep him in a state of the greatest distress unless he is quickly spoken to, or addressed by his name, and then in a moment the charm is broken; every phantom of imagination disappears, and at once he begins to talk as calmly and collectedly as in perfect health?'

"So it is with the dog, whether he is warring the notes that are floating in the air, or the insects that are annoying him on the walls, or the foes that he fancies are threatening him on every side—one word recalls him in a moment. Dispersed by the magic influence of his master's voice, every object of terror disappears, and he crawls towards him with the same peculiar expressions of attachment that used to characterize him. Then comes a moment's pause—a moment of actual vacuity—the eye slowly closes, the head droops, and he seems as if his fore feet were giving way and he would fall: but he springs up again; every object of terror once more surrounds him—he gazes wildly around—he snaps—he barks, and he rushes to the extent of his chain, prepared to meet his imaginary foe.

"The expression of the countenance of the dog undergoes a considerable change, principally depending on the previous disposition of the animal. If he was naturally of an affectionate disposition, there will be an anxious, inquiring countenance, eloquent beyond the power of resisting its influence. It is made up of strange suppositions as to the nature of the depressions of mind under which he labors, mingled with some passing doubts, and they are but passing, as to the concern which the master has in the affair; but most of all, there is an affectionate and confiding appeal for relief. At the same time we

observe some strange fancy, evidently passing through his mind, unalloyed, however, by the slightest portion of ferocity.

"In the countenance of the naturally savage brute, or him that has been trained to be savage, there is, indeed a fearful change; sometimes the conjunctiva is highly injected; at other times it is scarcely affected, but the eyes have an unusually bright and dazzling appearance. They are like two balls of fire, and there is a peculiar transparency of the hyaloid membrane, or injection of that of the retina.

"A very early symptom of rabies in the dog, is an extreme degree of restlessness. Frequently he is wandering about, shifting from corner to corner, or continually rising up and lying down, changing his posture in every possible way, disposing of his bed with his paws, shaking it with his mouth, bringing it to a heap, on which he carefully lays his chest or rather the pit of his stomach, and then rising up and bundling every portion of it out of the kennel. If he is put into a closed basket, he will not be still for an instant, but turn round and round without ceasing. If he is at liberty, he will seem to imagine that something is lost, and he will eagerly search round the room, and particularly every corner of it, with strange violence and indecision."

NOTES ON INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION

THAT HAVE APPEARED IN BERKSHIRE DURING 1848.

Sitona lineata—One of the most hurtful insects during the season was *Sitona lineata*, one of the weevils or Curculionidæ. It survived the winter, and the mild and the mild and dry spring favoured it greatly, so that it appeared in immense numbers. It frequents the Leguminosæ, and caused great damage to late-sown Beans, Peas, and Tares, by eating the young leaves before the rains came and enabled the plants to throw out additional foliage to repair the damage occasioned by the loss of the organs that supplied their earliest sustenance. In the gardens many of the crops of Peas had to be sown a second time. Sometimes five or six individuals were found on a single plant. In cold weather they hid themselves beneath the clods and stones, but a hot day put the whole race in a ferment; and they might then be seen crawling over the fields in all directions. The farmers imputed the effect to slugs, but the *Sitona* were the real depredators. Their attacks are not limited to the spring, but the insects go on increasing in numbers till the crops are cut. The luxuriance of the plants prevents their presence, at a later period, from being felt; but where the crop is poor, it often suffers in being deprived of the support of the foliage, which they have devoured or shattered. I am inclined to believe that this is not the only damage they inflict, but that the worm so injurious to the Pea crop, while in the pod, is their larva. In this district we have no *Bruchi* to which this can be attributed. I observe that the seeds of the Furze are destroyed in a similar manner by *S. lineata*, which I consider to belong to *S. regentsteinensis*, *S. sulcifrons*, and *S. hispidula*, species that frequent that shrub. *Oxystoma ulicis*, a much more minute insect, with a long thin snout, also attacks the seeds of the Furze in its larva state, and is reared within the pod; but these larvæ are too large to be assigned to it. Towards the latter part of the season, the *Sitona* was joined by the *Aphis ulmarie* or *Vicia*, as it is sometimes called, in considerable numbers, a plump, green, or pink coloured species, almost exclusively attached to the Leguminosæ. But the *Sitona* was still the principal assailant.

It is an insect less than a grain of Oats, broader behind than in front, and gradually narrower from the thorax forward.—It is sandy-coloured or fuscous above, with some silvery or coppery tinted scales intermixed; the throat, the sides of the breast, and the belly beneath, are thickly covered with whitish or ashy grey scales. The head, but for the eyes, would be an irregular oblong; the eyes are rather large and projecting; before them the head is produced into a short snout, which narrows a little anteriorly, and is cut across obtusely, so as to leave the tip still broad; a furrow runs down the centre of the head, and the nose at its tip is slightly cut out. The scales on the head are rather more coppery on the crown, near the margins of the eyes, and at the tip of the rostrum. The an-