

food of this insect, and the period between its deposit and the cutting of the grain, seems also to be the exact time requisite to bring it to maturity; and further, it is almost evident, that were the wheat crop entirely discontinued for one year only, the insect would disappear, as there seems to be no other cereal capable of affording it an existence even for one season. This, however, would be a calamity which the country is ill able to bear, and, consequently, some other remedy must be devised. But to carry out our observations, we selected a sheaf of wheat, and prepared a space somewhat equal in extent to that occupied by the sheaf when growing, and shaking it thoroughly over the smoothed earth, we found the surface *sown* over with the diminutive worm.

We next carefully fenced in the space thus occupied, and from day to day watched the progress of the grub towards its chrysalis state, which it generally attains about the third week after it has dropped to the ground. Numbers, however, are imperfectly sealed up at the end of the twenty-eighth day, but generally after this period, according to *our* observations, the grub may be said to have fairly attained the chrysalis state, and secured itself against the rigors of winter. Early in the summer it breaks its tomb, and flutters about, a fly, to propagate its species anew. By our first year's experiments we were enabled carefully to measure the stages through which the wheat fly passed and the time occupied in each stage. Next year we pursued a further investigation, with the view of confirming former results by a renewal of our experiments.

This time we buried large numbers to the depth of several inches in the earth, and securing the spot from all annoyance, watched the result.

At the proper period, we found that the deep buried grubs had risen to the surface, and mounted as gaily on the wing as if they had never been buried—in fact, they