a little, smooth, blister-like spot. On opening these spots, a small cavity was there found, sitnated immediately under the cuticle or outer skin of the bark, in which what appeared to be from four to six minute footless worms or maggots were lying in a row, side by side, their tails towards the slit in the bark, and their mouths at the opposite edge of the cavity, ready to eat their y onwards in the bark, when the warmth of -pring returned to awaken them again into life. twas evident that the curved shit in the bark ad been cut by an insect, which had dropped a alf dozen eggs therein, the worms from which ad fed on the outer layer of the bark directly nder the cuticle, all eating in the same direcion, and thus excavating the little cavity in hich they were lying. They had travelled but ittle more t'an the length of their bodies, when old weather came on to arrest their operations w the time. The worms were so very minutesly 5-100ths of an inch in length-that no pinion could be formed from them as to what sect they were. But the size and shape of the cisions, together with the tree in which they peared, suggested to me that they were the arculio, and consequently that this insect comits its eggs to the bark, in which it lies, in its rea state, during the winter, to complete its owth, and produce the beetles which make eir appearance the following spring.

I will state one fact more in confirmation of is view, that these insects are reared in the rk. The Curculio is so frequently met with butter-nut limbs as to render it altogether obable that this tree is as much a favorite ode for it as the plum and apple. And the ger size of the specimens found on the butte t as has already been remarked, indicate that y have been better fed during their larva or wing state. This difference in size is so the that some collectors have placed such cimens in their cabinets as a distinct species. t as many other weevils vary in their size to equal or even greater extent, this cannot be arded as a valid ground for regarding them ifferent. Now, as no pulpy succulent fruit other analogous substance occurs upon the wrnut, it is a strong indication that this insect signs its eggs to the bark of the limbs-which his tree is remarkably thick and soft, its texapproaching the spongy substance of the k-knots.

gainst this view, that the Curculio is nurturthe bark of trees, and there passes the winn its larva state, it has been objected, that contrary to all analogy to suppose that an st which feeds on young fruit should also on a substance so dissimilar as the bark of . But those who make this objection assuhave but a limited knowledge of the habits ects, and are unaware how diversified those is often are, to accord with the different mstances in which the insect finds itself d at different times. One of the European

eile of these incisions the bark was elevated in insects which is most nearly related to our Curalittle, smooth, blister-like spot. On opening bese spots, a small cavity was there found, sittold by Kollar, deposits its eggs in the new satediamediately under the cuticle or outer skin of the bark, in which what appeared to be from four to six minute footless worms or maggots were lying in a row, side by side, their tails tolyoung fruit as is the bark.

> To sum up this subject, then-We see this beetle coming abroad with the first warm days of spring, individual specimens of it being found the last of March; and soon after the middle of May they appear in full force, and continue to be common from that to the end of the season. As it requires but six or eight weeks for the egg to become a mature beetle, there are probably three or more generations of it every year-one individual after another coming to maturity and laying its eggs, whereby a constant succession of new individuals are coming forth, as the old ones disappear, through the whole season. They are committing their eggs to the bark of the dif-ferent trees to which they resort, we suppose, at all times. And when the young fruit comes forward, its pulp, furnishing a more tender and delicate repast to their young than the bark does, they for a time eagerly resort to it, to de-posit their eggs therein. When the cold of autumn arrives it overtakes them in all stages of their growth. Some of the beetles newly hatched, and with their stock of eggs not disposed of, it is probable, crawl under stones and clods of earth, or among fallen leaves, or in the crevices of the bark of trees, and similar sheltered situations, and there he torpid during the winter, as do many other species of the weevil family, to come out upon the first warm days of March and April. Others, it is probable, when cold weather arrives, base recently entered the ground to pass their pupa state. These pupa ground to pass their pupa state. will remain in the ground through the winter awaiting the warmt 1 of spring to enable them to complete their transformations. Others still are in their larva state, in all the different stages of their growth, in the bark, as we suppose, and also in late ripening thorn apples, as we know. I may here state a fact which has not yet been mentioned. After the frosts of autumn have become so severe as to suspend insect life for the . season, the ground beneath some of our thorn bushes is found covered with fallen fruit, in which curculio worms are sometimes met with, these Such worms will, worms being then of all sizes no doubt, remain torpid in the fruit through the winter, and awake to life the following spring, when those that are full grown will probably enter the ground and complete their transformations, and those that are small will probably perish, as the fruit, after having been frozen, will scarcely nourish them onwards to maturity.

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