

new tribes of insects, known perhaps at other parts of the earth's surface, but just as new to us, as if the species had never existed. It is thus at a certain stage in the improvement of a country, that such scourges as the weevil, the midge or wheat fly, &c., spring into existence; and it is difficult to understand, how, in accordance with the recognised laws of nature, they can at an earlier or later stage appear. It may tend to strengthen this supposition, if by way of analogy, we consider that every zone on the earth's surface gives birth to tribes peculiar to itself, and adapted solely to the soil and climate which they were called into existence to inhabit.

It is thus we seek to account for the origin of the wheat destroyer, which has intruded itself upon us, and of which a few years ago we possessed no knowledge. Having gone thus far, we shall here detail our observations, and the results to which they have led.

It is now some years since the writer commenced, those observations and experiments, the result of which he now offers. The observations referred to, were first commenced towards the latter end of the month of June, and revealed thousands of tiny flies infesting the wheat field, and fluttering from stalk to stalk as if intent on a definite object.

In a summer evening nothing can be more beautiful than an attentive observation of these insects, and to any one ignorant of the mischief they are committing, there are few sights more interesting. Like the common butterfly in the cabbage garden, the wheat midge deposits its eggs carefully in the shooting wheat, which having done, the parent fly dies, and in the course of ten days or a fortnight, the egg which she has deposited assumes life, becomes a little grub, and in due time feeds voraciously on the filling wheat.

Wheat appears peculiarly intended by nature for the