

“borer” in a fruit or other tree might be ascertained in the same manner by the use of a tube of wood or tin-plate formed like a stethoscope or ear-trumpet; by applying the wide end to the tree and the small end to the ear, the exact locality of the grub could be determined, when the application of a stout brad-awl or small gimlet would put an end at once to his life and his depredations without material injury to the tree.

JAMES T. BELL.

NOTE ON *CHRYSOMELA JUNCTA*, *C. 10-LINEATA* AND *CARYOBORUS*
ARTHRICTICUS.

DEAR SIR,—

During last Aug. and Sept. *Chrysomela juncta* has been more abundant than I have ever before seen it in this vicinity, and with larvæ was feeding on the leaves of *Solanum carolinense*, in company with *Chrysomela 10-lineata* and larvæ. The larva of *juncta* differs from *10-lineata* in being stouter and with the head larger. The color is dirty white. They are readily distinguishable apart. I took in the sexual act a male of *juncta* and female of *10-lineata*, and Mr. Siewers, of Newport, also observed the two species in intercourse. In the neighboring potato fields were thousands of *10-lineata*, but no *juncta*. Specimens killed in cyanide and pinned immediately after death all turned black in drying; to get a few good specimens I flexed the abdomen down, cut an incision along the top and removed the soft parts, put in a small quantity of arsenic and filled the cavity with cotton—getting as a result bright and beautiful specimens.

A friend in Fla. writes, saying: “I send a box of seed of the ‘Cabbage’ tree. I gathered them and put them away, and when I opened the box I found a bug in every seed. What are they?” The seeds, about 100, are of the *Sabal* palmetto; out of the entire lot only two or three did not contain a beetle, *Caryoborus arthriticus* Fab. The entire inside portion of the seed being eaten out and the insect filling the cavity, a round cap had been formed—by the larva, perhaps, cutting a ring through to the external skin of the seed on the inside, leaving it so that a push would burst it outward. The cap was in many cases burst off, and in all cases the insect was presented towards the opening tail foremost; all were dead. Is this one of the uses of the powerful posterior legs of this species, to burst the skin of the seed and thus get out?

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