

these small plantings may do if they are not looked after carefully and the borer kept from multiplying in them.

A brief general account of the insect was prepared by the author in 1890 and published in Bulletin No. 31 of the Kentucky Experiment Station. This bulletin is now out of print, and it seems desirable to republish the information given at that time and to add to it the results of later experience and some facts obtained by observations made during the growing season of 1921.

The adult insect (Fig. 1, b and c) is a small brown snout-beetle measuring about one-fifth inch in length, with three pairs of legs, but without functional wings, being thus dependent for getting about on a rather slow locomotion by means of its legs and upon the washing of soils and transference of plants from one place to another by growers of berries and those who sell plants. It leaves the plants in the fall and passes the winter in the soil of strawberry beds, becoming active again the following season and placing eggs on the plants for a new brood.

Judging by the burrows made by the grubs in the crowns of plants the eggs are sometimes placed at the base of the leaf petioles, but at other times on the side of the crown, well down in the soil, the place selected probably depending partly on the looseness of the soil about the plants.

The grubs hatching from the eggs begin at once to burrow into the crown, making a mine extending in some cases to the lower end, generally filled with refuse except in the region where the grub is at work. Grubs sometimes eat out the greater part of the interior of the crown before becoming fully grown and ceasing feeding. They appear never to leave the plants, being quite helpless because of the absence of legs. Generally but one grub is found in a plant, but several may be present. When fully grown as grubs (Fig. 1, a.) and ready to assume the next stage they are white, thick-bodied, measuring about one-fifth inch in length, with a yellow head and strong jaws.