



FIG. 1753. WORK OF BORERS ON MAPLE SHADE TREES.

pupal condition is seldom seen, because it does not remain a pupa for any length of time. (FIG. 1752.)

Near the end of June the beetle lays her eggs close to the ground on the trunk of the tree, under some loose bark. The young grub or larva eats its way through the bark into the sap-wood, where it remains usually a year, then it bores upwards into the hardwood, whence it emerges as a beetle after a sojourn of nearly three years. The last month prior to emergence from the tree is

spent as a pupa at the upper end of its burrow. The tunnel in the sap-wood is flat, and is usually nearly filled with sawdust castings.

The beetle emerges about the middle of June, and proceeds with all dispatch to prepare for the laying of the eggs. Figures 1753 and 1754 show very clearly the characteristic markings these beetles make upon trees. The owner of the trees tried to cut out the grubs, but this method produced the ugly, big scars which made the trees unsightly. The adoption of this method of treatment, supposes that an ugly shade tree is preferable to a dead or dying one. The best remedy is a combination of preventive and destructive measures. In the fall the trees should be carefully examined, and wherever there are indications of sawdust, the tunnels should be probed with a stout wire so as to kill the grub. Again in June the trunks of the trees should be treated with a



FIG. 1754. WORK OF BORERS ON MAPLE SHADE TREE