

From April to the end of June I saw very few traces of them, owing to the heavy rainfall washing the ground. About the end of June they were found in many places, and because of enquiries I started to use baits composed of short pieces of cane split down the centre and laid flat on the headlands at about one quarter of a chain apart. In the meantime, I cleaned up all broken cane and cane tops from places where trees had fallen over on to the field, for in such places I found that the beetle bred more there; they were much worse in broken cane than in that standing. Cane broken and lying on the ground to rot is infested far worse than standing cane. The borer is also fond of hiding behind top leaves of standing cane and feeding on inside of leaf. During my clean-up I should say that we caught about two quarts of beetles and grubs; the second day caught some three quarts; the third day only a quart; the daily catch for the next week was about fifty borers a day. Since then the catch has been lessening, some days very few being caught. I also noticed that the damage was very much less on the headlands.

I have found old borers in last year's cane, left on the ground; also in cane that had been burnt last year. The borer works in the centre of the field as well as outside; it prefers *Badila* to any other. I find fresh, sweet cane quite as good for baits as sour cane; molasses darkens the bait and makes it difficult to see the captured beetles. I am quite sure that the borer will not be very plentiful, unless the cane is broken. The eggs laid in cane last April are now coming out in beetle form (last week of July). From June to last of July, I estimate that I have caught about 12,000 beetles and grubs, my outlay, not counting my own and boy's labor, being some £14."

During the time which I spent in the fields, a small quantity of the adults were collected and sent alive to the laboratory at Nelson (Cairns), N. Q., where they were kept temporarily under a wire cage containing pieces of cane. They fed upon the ends of these pieces, inserting their rostra into the soft pith. They were kept successfully in this cage until August 12, 1912, when they were taken out and counted; there were sixty-three males, fifty-four females—all collected at random in the Innisfail district from cane plants. From the ends of the pieces of cane upon which they