

adults had transformed from the pupæ in the soil and were hidden away among the debris around the plants. Egg laying was in full swing and comparatively few larvæ and pupæ were left in the ground.

The results attending this experiment showed that a great many adults were destroyed by the action of the heat, but on the other hand a great many survived. The best results, as to mortality, were shown in the larger windrows where the heat appeared more sustained and concentrated. A number of adults were contained in small wooden boxes and glass vials, which were in turn sunk to the level of the soil in the row, and it was shown that without exception all perished. Careful observations were taken as soon as the fire had passed over to ascertain the general results on a practical scale, and it was interesting to note the remarkable ingenuity displayed by the weevils to avoid destruction. Under nearly every clod of earth or beneath compact piles of straw, which had not become ignited, were found small groups of adults, sometimes to the number of twenty, packed together as far away as possible from the source of heat. These weevils were perfectly normal and unharmed, and some laid eggs in captivity after removal from the field. In some instances adults had burrowed into loose soil to avoid destruction.

The general results of the work showed that burning the plantation at the time when the greatest number of adults were on the surface possessed only a half measure of success. The adults that survived would undoubtedly migrate to the nearby strawberry plantations and this, taking place at the season of the year when egg laying was in progress, was precisely what we should aim to avoid.

It may be said, however, that better results would probably attend this method of control if the roots of the plants were shaken free of soil and the lumps of earth broken and compacted in the windrow. If this were done burning of old plantations might be added to the control measures already mentioned.