

elsewhere as feeding on docks, horsetails, sedges and other plants, so evidently it is a very general feeder. We have never known it to attack turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots or parsnips even when neighboring crops suffered severely.

Injuries.

The principal damage has been done to potatoes, though local outbreaks of more or less severity have been recorded to rhubarb and corn. The insect enters the stalk at the surface of the ground and bores upward through the centre. The first symptom noticed is the wilting of the plant, usually followed by the collapse of the stalk. In the case of rhubarb the insect generally bores through and through the crown as well as in the stalk and this results in the gradual wilting and death of the part above ground.

Life History.

The eggs are laid by the female moth during the latter part of August and September. They are doubtless deposited on various weeds, though we have only found them on couch grass. They are very small pinkish colored eggs, faintly ribbed and are laid loosely, sometimes in rather large numbers, on the stems partially surrounded by the leaf sheath. The larvae hatch in June and make their way to a suitable food plant where they bore a tiny entrance hole in the stem, usually at the surface of the ground. They bore in the stem or in the crown of the plant until some time in August and then enter the ground where they transform to a pupa, emerging in late August or September as an adult moth.

Control.

Control measures may be summarized as follows:

1. Carefully destroy all weeds during the latter part