

their slender beaks. On hatching from the egg the young grub at once begins to feed on the contents of the kernel, completes its growth and turns to a beetle inside the same grain, which does not show any sign of injury until the beetle emerges, when it is found that the greater part of the inside has been consumed. In wheat and other small cereals a single larva inhabits a grain, but a kernel of corn furnishes food for several individuals. The mature beetles also feed upon the grain, and live for a long time, so that in warm places where grain is kept in store for a length of time, the injury may be considerable. In the course of a single year it has been estimated that one pair of these weevils will produce 6,000 descendants, so it can be readily seen that they are capable in a short time of doing much damage.

THE RICE WEEVIL (*Calandra oryzae*, L.).

This insect differs somewhat in size and general appearance from the Granary Weevil. Unlike that species, it possesses fully-developed wings, has two yellowish blotches on each wing-case, is slightly smaller and of a pale brown colour. The life-history of this insect is similar to that of the preceding species, except that in very warm climates the beetles are often found in fields away from any granary, and in the extreme South and in the Tropics the females lay their eggs in standing grain. The Rice Weevil is often found injuring stored grain in company with the Granary Weevil.

THE ANGOUMOIS GRAIN MOTH (*Sitotroga cerealella*, Ol.).

In Canada the Grain Moth has never developed sufficiently to be considered an important enemy of stored grain. In Southern climates, however, where it is very abundant, this insect is a bad pest. The moths fly from the granaries to the field and lay their eggs upon standing grain. The eggs, or young caterpillars are thus carried with the threshed grain into the granary, where they develop and cause great loss. The moths, however, have not so far been recorded as laying their eggs upon standing grain in Canada, and where damage has occurred, it has been to infested grain which had been imported. The eggs are deposited in groups of from 15 to 25, generally upon the under side of the grain or in the crease of the kernel. They are white at first, turning pink before hatching. The young caterpillar is a minute creature, slender, and covered with long hair. When mature it is 2.5 of an inch in length, and of a dirty white colour. As a rule only one larva enters each grain, but when corn is attacked, two or three larvæ may be found in a single kernel. After