

ground and feed on the roots and crowns of strawberries and other plants, during the autumn and winter months, and in the spring upon the young succulent shoots as soon as they are produced; they also prey upon the young shoots of fruit trees, biting them off so that the sap escapes just at the time when it is required to form the fruit buds

THE BLACK, OR VINE, WEEVIL.
(*Otiorrhynchus sulcatus*, Fab.) (1)

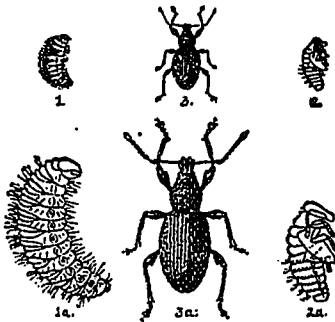


FIG. 1.

Larva 1, 1a; pupa 2, 2a; weevil 3, 3a; natural size and magnified.

Eggs are laid in the summer, and the grub is found in the early autumn and until the month of March, in the ground among and near to the roots of plants. It turns into a pupa, as shown in the engraving, and then into the perfect weevil.

THE CLAY-COLOURED, OR RASPBERRY, WEEVIL.
(*Otiorrhynchus picipes*, Fab.) (2)

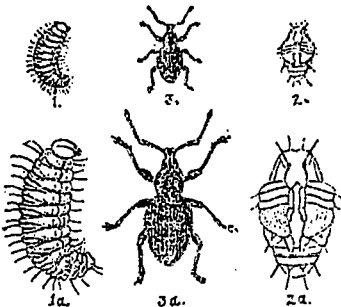


FIG. 2.

Larva, 1, 1a; pupa, 2, 2a; weevil 3, 3a; natural size and magnified.

It is usually found at from 2½ to 4 inches under the surface, is most tenacious of life, disregarding heat and cold, and the most pungent odours.

(1) *Sulcus* is a furrow; here along the back. Ed.

(2) *Piz*, gen. *picis*, is the latin for pitch; *pes* is a foot. Ed.

When disturbed, it feigns death, and remains immovable for a long time; it feeds only at night.

As weevils cannot fly, their progress is slow and they may be prevented from advancing much into growing crops by active preventive measures, such as:

A constant moving of the soil which will tend to check them;

Hoeing in ashes, lime, gaslime or earth, sand or sawdust, saturated with carbolic acid, or coal-oil at the rate of 2 quarts to the bushel;

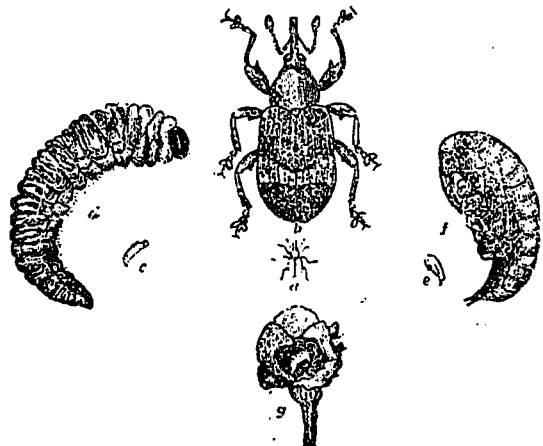
In houses and borders, where weevils are doing mischief, they may be trapped at night with tarred boards or pieces of cloth placed among the plants;

Strawberry plants in gardens should be examined closely in the autumn, and the weevils picked off by hand;

The roots of flowers in pots should be frequently examined for the detection of weevils, and if there is any sign of their attack in the flower border, the soil near the plants should be carefully searched and the weevils, in which ever state they are found, picked out.

The injury they do is frequently attributed to wire worms by those who do not take the trouble to carefully observe.

THE APPLE BLOSSOM WEEVIL.
(*Anthonomus pomorum*).



a, Weevil, nat. size; b, magnified. c, Larva, nat. size; d, magnified. e, Pupa, nat. size; f, magnified. g, Larva in blossom bud.

This weevil causes much harm to the apple and pear crop, by feeding upon the leaves and blossoms, and thus destroying fructification. The injury it does is sometimes mistaken for the action