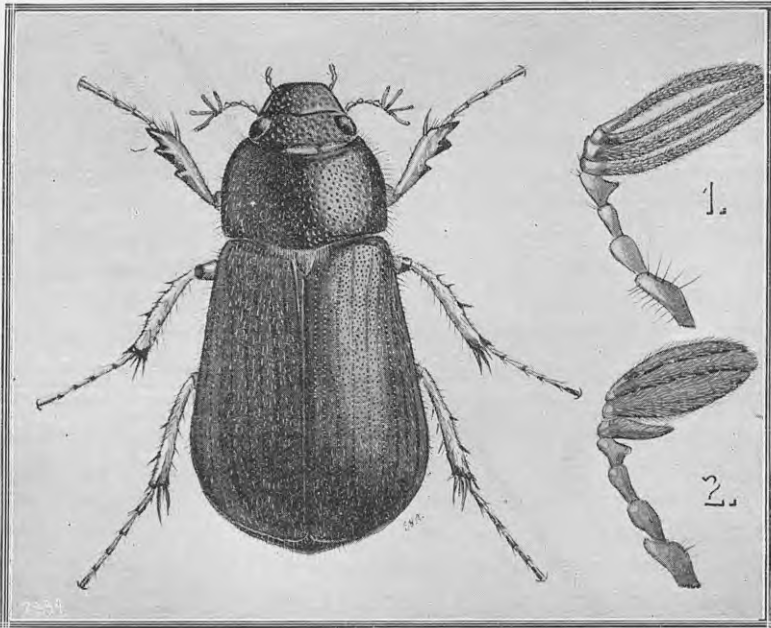


burrow into the hard subsoil, where they pupate. The beetles will probably emerge from the ground about the beginning of February. The larch-beds are in a frightful state, there being huge patches in which every tree is dead. I propose laying scrim over these places in order to catch the beetles as they emerge from the ground. There is no doubt that tillage is the best means of eradicating this pest. I have tried to get grubs and beetles in various other places without any great success. Breaks Nos. 5 and 6 were sown in larch in October, 1910. From July, 1911, to July, 1912—when the crop was lifted—the grubs were very bad. The soil was top-dressed with apterite in August, 1912, and was well harrowed and ploughed deeply. Cow-peas and Soya beans were sown in November, 1912. I have since failed to find a grub or beetle. A horse-paddock has been in grass for ten years. Here the land is very hard and consolidated, with the turf 4 in. thick. A few grubs were near the surface. Block 1 was sown with Corsican pine (*Pinus laricio*) in October, 1910. The crop was lifted in July, 1912, no grubs or beetles being discovered. It was sown in prairie-grass in October, 1912, and no grubs or beetles are now present.



ODONTRIA PUNCTICOLLIS, MAGNIFIED FIVE TIMES.

1, Antennæ of male, magnified thirty-five times; 2, antennæ of female, magnified thirty-five times.

On the 6th February a large flight of *Odontria puncticollis* occurred, over one hundred beetles being collected by hand in a few minutes. This shows that the time of the main emergence differs very considerably from that of *Odontria zealandica*, and, in consequence, the control measures for *O. puncticollis* will be different to those that would be effective against *O. zealandica*. A small flight of the Rotorua grass-grub occurred in September, and I am inclined to think this is due to a small proportion of the grubs not completing their life-history in the twelve months.