.734 mm., third antennal segment with 25-35 sensoria, fourth segment always without sensoria.

Records: Eupatorium incarnatum, Gainesville, Sept. 8, 1926 (F 146-26), (Bratley), Dec. 4, 1926 (F 172-26), Dec. 11, 1926 (F 173-26), Jan. 14, 1927 (F 177-27), Oct. 1, 1928 (F 406-28), Nov. 21, 1929 (F 551-29).

A PEPPER PEST NEW TO THE UNITED STATES

J. R. WATSON

In November, 1931, there was sent to the Experiment Station from Dade County, Fla., peppers infested with grubs or weevils. Due to the limited amount of the material, adults were not raised from these larvae, but in the fall of 1933 larger numbers were received from the County Agent of Dade County, and from these adults were raised. Specimens of these were sent to Prof. S. C. Bruner, Santiago De Las Vegas, Cuba, who states that they are identical with specimens in their collection identified by Mr. A. J. Mutchler of the American Museum of Natural History as Cryptorhynchus cubae Boh. According to Prof. Bruner, this is not a common pest in Cuba but has been observed attacking peppers in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana. It is mentioned in Gundlach’s “Contribucion a la Entomología Cubana”. Apparently it was not common in his time, as he says “I have not observed this species”. He states that the pupae are formed inside of the hollow stems, and this stage requires from 10 to 12 days. Specimens were reared in cages in the laboratory at Gainesville by Dr. A. N. Tissot, and some observations made on their habits. The larvae are found in the entire length of the pepper plants, from the base to and even including the peduncles of the fruit, although, unlike the pepper weevils of the West, none were found in the peppers themselves. As stated by Gundlach, they pupate in the burrows in the stems. The plants received from Dade County were so highly infested as to be rendered commercially worthless. The County Agent states the depredations in some plantations of that County to be so severe as to discourage the planting of peppers, a crop which never seems to have been very extensively reared in that section. It has been reported only from the southern part of Dade County, south of Miami. In surveys of the section by Mr. George B. Merrill of the State Plant Board and Mr. F. S. Chamberlain of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the weevils were found only in the southern part of Dade County. An observation made by Dr. Tissot in the laboratory would seem to suggest the only practical means of control, except that of promptly destroying all infested plants. He observed that the newly emerged adults fed on the outside of the plant, puncturing the petioles of the leaves which promptly withered and dropped. This habit would seem to offer the only chances of poisoning the weevils.