

and 50% lime. The interval of dusting depended somewhat on the amount of rain, the plants being dusted within a four-day period after each rain. Excellent control was obtained and it was difficult to find infested pods during the latter part of June.

During the latter part of July a heavy wind and rain caused a large number of peppers to drop. Hereafter, fallen peppers were not picked up and although the dusting was continued the infestation increased. By the latter part of August a heavy infestation of the weevil occurred.

These results showed that excellent control was obtained by a combination of picking up the fallen fruits and by dusting, but that dusting alone was not sufficient to keep down the infestation. This method will probably not prove so effective with bell peppers. Most of the small hot peppers drop when they are infested so that emergence from the pods on the plants is quite low. However, if bell peppers are infested after the fruit is partially grown the pods very often do not drop from the plant so that a large number of weevils emerge from these pods. Rains also make necessary a number of applications of the dust, thus making this means of control expensive.

From these studies it is shown that an effective and cheap control can be obtained by a thorough cleanup of the fields as soon as the peppers have been harvested. To be effective all fields in a community must be destroyed and all plants in the field must be destroyed. In one field observed, all but one row of peppers along one side had been disked. This remaining row served as a breeding place for hundreds of weevils. Since the life cycle is short and the number of eggs laid is large, a few weevils can build up an infestation in a short period. It is therefore essential that the cleanup be complete.

Without this, it would seem that peppers cannot be profitably grown in parts of Florida where the pepper weevil has become established.

LITERATURE CITED

1. ELMORE, J. C., A. C. DAVIS, and ROY E. CAMPBELL. The pepper weevil. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Tech. Bull. 447: 1-28. 1934.
2. PRATT, F. C. Papers on the cotton boll weevil and related and associated insects. V. Notes on the pepper weevil (*Anthonomus aeneotinctus* Champ.). U. S. Dept. of Agr. Bur. Ent. Bull. 63: 55-58. 1907.
3. WALKER, C. M. Miscellaneous results of the work of the bureau of entomology. VIII. The pepper weevil (*Anthonomus aeneotinctus* Champ.). U. S. Dept. of Agr. Bur. Ent. Bull. 54: 43-48. 1905.
4. WATSON, J. R. The pepper weevil in Florida. Fla. Agr. Exp. Sta. Press Bull. 479. 1935.