

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Explanation of annotations

The reviewers' annotations are given in square brackets [...] and no text so enclosed is part of the original citation. Annotations include clarifications, additional information and corrections of errors. Authors' names, titles of the articles and punctuation are printed as found in the original, even where these include known errors; such errors are annotated, as above, where this may help to avoid misunderstanding. In addition, translations are provided of non-English language titles (with errors corrected) and page references are given when larger grain borer is only mentioned briefly in a larger work. The proceedings of meetings which were organized specifically to discuss larger grain borer are listed as separate items; in addition, each pertinent article within the proceedings is listed separately by author.

Each citation is followed by a two-part categorization, indicated by letters, separated by a colon: the first letter within the brackets indicates the general nature of the publication and the letter, or letters, after the colon indicate the subject(s) treated. Subject classifications refer to the actual information provided in the article or abstract and not necessarily to the general subject of the study. Thus the annotation "[A: D,L]" would indicate a conference abstract that provides a distribution record and data on losses, though the title might suggest an ecological study. A key to the classification letters is provided immediately before the list of citations.

Citations prefixed with an asterisk (*) indicate those previously included in the bibliographic review of Wright (1986). Complete texts of most items cited are held by the Postharvest Documentation Service of Kansas State University and may be obtained from that source, through their normal procedures (see pro-formas at the end of this publication).