

filiform, but the sexes can usually be separated by the males having a more reddish or brown tinge than the females, in which sex grey predominates. When at rest the wings are folded flat over the body.

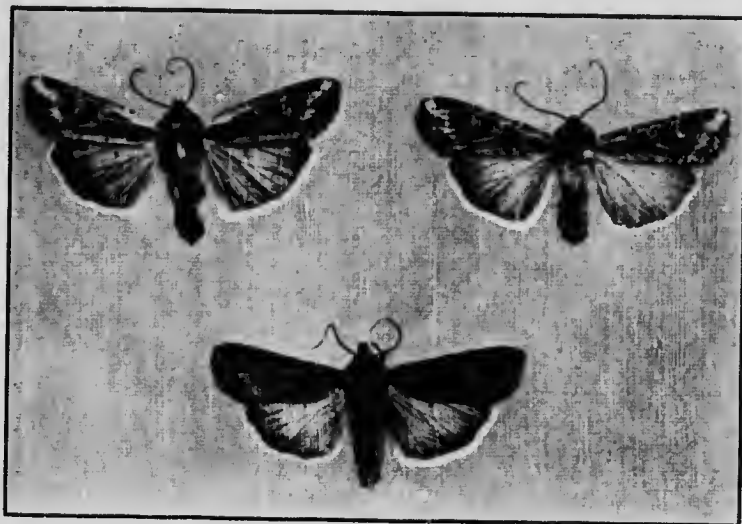


Fig. 3.—The three varieties of Army Cutworm moths: var. *auxiliaris*, var. *introfrens*, and var. *agrestis*. Natural size. (Original.)

HABITS.

HABITS OF THE LARVÆ.

Under artificial conditions all of the eggs obtained from captive moths have hatched between September 10 and October 27, and it is probable that somewhere within the range of these dates the majority of young larvæ appear under natural conditions. We have made repeated efforts to find them in the field during the autumn of 1915, but without success.

Cooley (1908) states that in Montana the young larvæ hide in stools of wheat, and do not avoid the light as noticeably as they do when they are larger.

HIBERNATION.

At the approach of winter the larvæ, many of which are then half grown, become dormant and remain in or on the soil until the spring days are sufficiently warm to bring them to life once more. The winter is not passed in any special stage, for the larvæ from one batch of eggs develop with surprising irregularity in the fall, and when their activity is suspended by cold, those from different batches of eggs may be in any stage from the earliest to about half grown. Cooley states also that they do not hibernate in specially constructed cells, and that some farmers report finding them between the snow and the soil, while at other times they are 2 to 3 inches deep in the soil.

Our attention was drawn to them first, in 1915, on April 3, when numerous specimens had been attracted over night to the electric light at the main entrance of the provincial jail at Lethbridge. They varied in size from one-quarter inch to nearly 1 inch in length. Since at this date the frost had been out of the ground