

occasions when they were laid by captive specimens in the soil they were never attached to each other in groups of more than three. Their discovery in nature, if in the soil, is therefore a very difficult matter. The Pale Western Cutworm (*Porosagrotis orthogonia*) undoubtedly does lay its eggs in the soil, for on three occasions we have found its comparatively large eggs in the loose earth under clods, though on every occasion they were sufficiently near to vegetation to ensure, as far as possible, a supply of food for the larvæ when they hatched.



Fig. 6.—Diagram showing the nightly capture of Army Cutworm moths in 1914. The captures and mean temperatures are averaged weekly. (Original.)

Rossikov (1914) found in Russia that the moths of *Euxoa segetis* laid their eggs in the soil or on straw, and not upon green vegetation, whereas the eggs of various species of other genera were found upon the vegetation growing in the same fields.

NUMBER OF EGGS LAID BY AN INDIVIDUAL MOTIL.

The largest number of eggs that we have obtained from a single moth in captivity is 1,100. Though the average was considerably under this figure, others laid over a thousand, and it is probable that in nature the average would

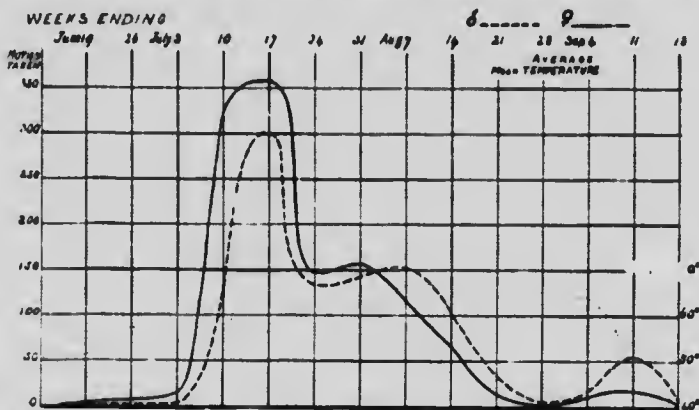


Fig. 7.—Diagram showing the nightly capture of Army Cutworm moths in 1915. The captures and mean temperatures are averaged weekly. (Original.)

approach the maximum figure, since in most of those cases where a small number of eggs was obtained, the moths had been in captivity for several weeks.

LENGTH OF EGG STAGE.

Since no eggs were kept under natural conditions, we have no exact data upon this point. A tube containing eggs laid on September 28 to 29 was placed