

of medium roughness, for perfectly smooth ones, such as beech and young poplars, are as bad as those too rough, and rarely pay for the trouble. Spread the mixture on the leeward side of the tree, in a longish patch, at about the height of your face from the ground, as near sun set as possible as to time. Then comes a quiet pipe or two until it is dark enough to light the lantern. Never smoke when examining for moths, or you will lose many a rarity. When quite dark, light the lamp and go carefully over the trees.

My lantern is a portable flat one, burning the vapor of benzoline, and is, I believe, called a "sponge spirit lamp." It is far more cleanly than oil. The lantern has a drawer for matches, and instead of having a "bull's eye" in front, has a circular piece of plate glass, with bevelled edges. This arrangement allows the light to spread more than the "bull's eye," and enables one more easily to take the moth with the net, should it try to escape. No one ought to rely upon his chip boxes or cyanide bottle alone, when he goes his round; some moths are proverbially skittish, or fall to the ground and are lost among the herbage, if a hand net is not placed beneath them. The old plan of using a chip box for each specimen is, I think, the best, but many prefer the cyanide bottle. If the moths are left for twelve hours in the bottle they lose much of their rigidity.

In barren places, without trees, the sugar may be applied to stones and rocks, and on the sea shore or on sand hills, pieces of chip or wood may be sugared and stuck in the ground; or, in the event of these being not procurable, heads of thistles or bents (*Ammophila*) may be tied into bundles and smeared with the enticing lure; such localities often yield rare *Agroti*. I have generally found damp, dark nights, with a soft breeze blowing, the best, but have also had most excellent collecting even during the most brilliant moonshine. Some writers recommend sugaring a tree every ten yards or so; my plan has been to sugar every suitable and accessible tree, however near each other. In the spring the catkins of willows and sallows ought to be visited and carefully examined by means of a bull's-eye lantern. Many hibernated moths will be found in company with the *Tæniocampidæ*. Again, in the autumn the flower spikes of the common reed (*Arundo phragmites*) should be visited after nightfall. In my excursions I usually carry my apparatus, lamp, &c., in a leathern wallet, which is suspended by rings to a stout leather waist belt. This arrangement leaves the shoulders and chest free.