

20 and 27, both males; four *hirticula*, two males and two females, the former taken July 1 and 19, the latter June 14 and July 22; two males of *balia* taken June 1; two males of *hirsuta* taken May 20 and June 3; and one male of *quercus* was taken June 1. In 1892, one male of *grandis* was taken June 21; three males of *hirticula* on June 11, July 15 and 26; and two males of *hirsuta* were taken on June 2 and 3. Thus eight species were represented in the trap lantern material; at least twenty-three species should be found in our State.

From Table I. we learn that *Clisiocampa americana* flies from June 17 to July 18, occurring in the greatest numbers during a period of about ten days from June 26 to July 4: over 92 per cent. of the moths being taken at this time.

Table II. shows that *Feltia subgothica* is excessively abundant in this locality, nearly 2,400 specimens having been taken. I believe that more specimens of this moth were taken than of any other species of insect. Although the species flies from July 12 to Sept. 18, there is nothing to indicate more than one brood. Other experiments at the Insectary show that the insect hibernates in the larval state, and it is said that the change to a pupa takes place about July 1. As will be seen in the table, the adults appear in the greatest numbers from Aug. 14 to Sept. 6, over 97 per cent. of the moths being taken during these three weeks.

A glance at Table III. will show that *fusca* is by far the most numerous species in our vicinity; out of 694 specimens of *Lachnosterna* taken in the two years, 83 per cent. of them are *fusca*. *Dubia* and *ilicis* are comparatively common, while *hirticula*, *hirsuta*, *grandis*, *balia* and *quercus* are rare. In 1889 *fusca* flew from May 19 to June 10 and reached its climax on June 1, when 39 per cent. of them were taken. In 1892, however, *fusca* did not begin to fly until May 26 and stopped June 28, and it was the most numerous from June 13 to 28, or about two weeks later than in 1889. *Hirsuta*, *balia* and *quercus* seem to appear at about the same time as *fusca*, that is, during May and June. But *ilicis*, *grandis* and *hirticula* do not appear until the latter part of June and during July. No *Lachnosterna* were taken after July 30, although the lanterns were run until Oct. 15, thus indicating that the emergence of the beetles in the fall is very uncommon, if it happens at all. This is confirmatory evidence of the conclusion which Prof. Forbes, of Illinois, and Prof. Perkins, of Vermont, have reached in their recent