

Micro-lepidoptera, comparatively harmless. Macros and numerous small insects of doubtful economic value are not included, though collected in considerable numbers.

Comparing the August catch with that of September it will be observed that there is generally an increase in the proportion of females in the latter month and a falling off in the males. This is doubtless due to the males being more active soon after emerging whereas the females become more so at the period of egg-laying. It will be noted further that the total number of moths collected only exceeds the number of useful insects taken by 196 specimens, or including the tipulid flies, 206.

Another point to be considered is that while the moths included in this table are all the parents of cutworm-like caterpillars by no means all are recognized as of economic importance. Thus we might reasonably leave out *Euxoa ridingsiana*, *quadridentata*, *criddelei*, *redimicula* and *Feltia robustior*.

Male insects seem to greatly exceed the females in nearly all orders attracted to lights, and the species of Ichneumonid flies are no exception to this rule. The Braconid flies, however, show a greater proportion of females attracted though males still predominate.

With reference to the destruction of June-beetles (*Lachnosterna* spp.) by means of light traps, the writer conducted a number of experiments relating to this subject in 1914, and it was found that while male beetles could be secured in considerable numbers, females were apparently only caught by accident, at least they did not constitute more than one per cent. of the total catch. As a matter of fact the females are far less active than the males and seem to be more concerned with feeding than flying about.

The facts brought out by this investigation seem to bear out very clearly the conclusions arrived at by other investigators, namely, that light traps are not a practical method of controlling insect pests, and that the number of noxious insects destroyed by this means is infinitesimal in any case. Moreover, when we take into consideration the useful insects secured at the same time we are left in doubt as to whether this method does not actually do more harm than good. There may be a time when certain pests, at present not thought of, may be controlled by means of artificial