It is generally considered that it is the lights in the houses which attract the moths into them. This, however, is only partially true, for the action of the lighted lamps is for the greater part only that of concentrating the moths, which are already in the house, around them. The swarms of moths seen in the evenings attempting to escape from windows of barns which are never lighted at night time is a proof of this statement.

The moths of this species live for a remarkably long time before the ovaries begin to develop. This period appears to be in all cases of at least three months' duration.

The fields, with their comparative lack of shelter and food, are not well suited to the requirements of the moths during this lengthy period, whereas trees and buildings offer shelter, and often nourishment also. Since there are very few trees on the prairies, the moths assemble rapidly around buildings and straw piles. This holds true also for *Noctua clandestina*, which has a similar life-history.

Of all places chosen by the moths for congregation, those in which both buildings and flowering plants are present seem to be the most favoured. The light trap, to which we have already referred, was hung on a porch over which grew a flourishing clematis. This, besides adding to the shelter afforded by the building, offered a large supply of nectar and moisture which were sought so eagerly by the moths that they could be seen feeding upon it at all hours of the day.

Though a light will not attract the moths of this species from a great distance, it will draw them readily from 15 or 20 feet, and our trap thus recorded the varying abundance of moths at the creeper, and around buildings. A similar trap hung outside a small building, which was destitute of vegetation, captured on an average 10 males and 12 females of this species per night, while the former trap was taking 142 males and 147 females per night. Lantern traps placed in the field during July and August, both at Lethbridge and at Welling, failed to catch any of the moths, though at the same time they were swarming around lights near and in buildings.

ENTRANCE INTO HOUSES.

Every morning the majority of the moths leave the flowers, etc., where they have been feeding during the night, and seek out small crevices in which to shelter from the daylight. Many hide in foliage or in straw piles, while others creep under roof shingles, in cracks around doors or windows, and in chinks between weather-boards. In most of the cases observed, where moths were present in houses in such numbers that they constituted a pest, they had gained admission mainly under the shingles. When these are slightly warped or shrunken they offer innumerable small crevices into which the moths creep far enough to be protected from the daylight. Where there is a possibility of working their way through into the building, by however devious a course, many of them will do so. In one house at Lethbridge, which had every door and window screened, we took as many as 700 moths a night from a light trap hung in the attic. Needless to say, the attic was not plastered.

MATURATION OF THE OVARIES.

From July 10 to the middle of September a number of female moths were dissected each week. At the beginning of the flight there was very little fat body present in the abdomens, and the ovaries were always undeveloped. By the end of July the fat body in most moths had increased considerably. The ovaries were developing very slowly, though at this time the individual ova could be seen with a dissecting microscope. The fat body reached its maximum