

specimens in a safe place, we fixed up a large acetylene lamp, which we use specially for attracting night-flying moths, and proceeded up the lake about half a mile from Mr. Young's cottage. Having reached our destination, an unoccupied cottage on the slope of the mountain, we placed the lamp on the southern edge of the verandah, so that the rays would illuminate the front portion of the house. The reason this cottage was decided upon was because it had been painted white, and with the light from the lamp directly along the front of the verandah from which it was reflected, much greater attraction was thus extended to insects flying in the immediate vicinity. During good evenings we have collected large numbers of specimens by this method. On the night in question we netted some very acceptable things in the couple of hours spent at this pleasant work.

There is no doubt, however, that sugaring is the most productive way to collect moths. If one wants large numbers of specimens there is no reason why, in a good season, several hundred specimens could not be taken during any favorable evening. On the other hand, however, all night-flying moths will not come to sugar, but many of these may be attracted by lights. Around cities and towns, particularly in the outskirts, the electric light furnishes a splendid hunting ground for many species which one never meets with at sugar. Noctuid moths of many kinds frequent flowers in early evening attracted by the rich nectar, and while there is still natural light, specimens may be captured quite easily.

As to the specimens collected at sugar, *Noctua normaniana*, Grt., and *Trigonophora periculosa*, Gn., with its variety *v-brunneum*, Grt., were extremely plentiful and in perfect condition. Luckily, I had previously never met with either of these species at all commonly, so I took a good series of each. Some of the other very common noctuids were *Hadena dubitans*, Walk., *Feltia subgothica*, Haw., and *Noctua smithii*, Snel. The latter species could have been taken by the hundred. Every now and then one of the large *Catocala* moths would be seen eagerly sipping up the sugar. All the moths of this genus are beautiful creatures, the larger species being particularly striking in appearance. As many as six different kinds of these attractive insects were flying, viz., *Catocala*