

such means of controlling insect pests. A far more important consideration has to do with the proportion of males and females secured by light traps. Take *Feltia venerabilis* for instance; this is one of our commonest cutworm moths which is freely attracted to light, yet of the 192 specimens so secured all were males. Other species, with few exceptions, show very similar results. The Red-backed cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*), while enticed to light on favourable occasions, was entirely absent during the three years experiments were carried on, though examples were secured close at hand at the time and larvæ had previously been very destructive. The proportion of hymenopterous parasites taken at light is also an important factor to be reckoned with. Lastly, we have to take into consideration the fact that at least some of the female moths collected will have already deposited a proportion of their eggs.

Below is given a table showing the records of captures for August and September for three years past—ending 1917. The collections of individual nights have been lumped for convenience. Two traps were used in the work, one of the usual search-light pattern, and the other a trap devised by my brother Stuart in which three sides were exposed to the light. These traps were placed in different localities where cutworms were known to have occurred. They were put out on practically every suitable night during the three seasons. The July results were too small to make them worth recording.

Name of Species	August		September		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<i>Euxoa quadridentata</i> G. & R.	52		166	14	232
<i>ridingsiana</i> Grt.	70		23	95	188
<i>detersa</i> race <i>personata</i> Morr.	74	4	60	16	154
<i>exculpta</i> race <i>criddlei</i> Sm.			7	3	10
<i>velleripennis</i> Grt.	14		8		22
<i>tessellata</i> Harris	25	2	12	6	45
<i>albipennis</i> race <i>malis</i> Sm.	12		5	1	18
<i>redimicula</i> Morr.	18	3	1	1	23
<i>Feltia rubustior</i> Sm.	10		1		11
<i>venerabilis</i> Wlk.	23		169		192
<i>ducens</i> Wlk.	370	40	17		427
<i>Agrotis collaris</i> G. & R.	7		4	1	5
<i>Lycophotia scandens</i> Riley			16	1	24
<i>Sidemia deviator</i> Brace	13	6	1	1	21
Tipulid flies	2		5	3	10
Ichneumonid flies	281	6	692	27	1,006
Braconid flies	46		77	Sexes not ascertained	123
Other Hymenopterous parasites	29		4		34
Tachinid flies	2		7		6
Lace-winged flies					7
Total moths collected	688	55	490	139	1,372
Total useful insects	364		812		1,176