The dates upon which seventy-five adults appeared above ground extended from July 19 to August 2. Over seventy-five per cent of these emerged between July 21 and July 27.

A light trap was run in conjunction with breeding work, and from this we obtained data to the effect that the maximum flight at Lethbridge was over before our first adult emerged in the cages. Our larvæ were collected mainly upon the Experimental Farm, where they were not particularly numerous.

Since our cages were set out in connection with parasite work we did not collect larvæ for them till they were approaching maturity. The larvæ thus caged cannot have been seriously affected by the handling this necessitated, and their subsequent life was such a close approach to normal that we believe the dates given above are those upon which the brood under observation would have hatched in nature.

Our light trap consisted of a half gallon mason jar "killing bottle", fitted with a paper funnel, as described by J. D. Evans (1908). This was hung under the porch light of the superintendent's house at the Experimental Farm, and was allowed to run all night.

DATES OF FLIGHT.

Our first catch of *E. auxiliaris* was made on June 15, when three specimens (one male and two females) were taken. From this date up till July 13, when over two thousand moths of this species were taken in 1½ hours, the nightly catch increased very rapidly. The number of moths taken varied considerably from night to night, and the capture made on July 13 was abnormal, for the number of specimens taken represented a comparatively small percentage of an innumerable swarm of moths which smothered the ceiling, walls, and pillars of the porch, and could not gain admission to our already overflowing trap. On the previous and subsequent nights we took, on an average, 215 moths only. This figure represents a normal nightly catch for the trap, such as was maintained with considerable temporary fluctuations until about August 7 (fig. 7).

From this date there was a steady decline until early in September, when there was a marked increase, particularly among the males. On September 12 there was a sudden drop in temperature to 4° F., which practically stopped the flight around buildings. Six specimens were taken, however, on September 18, after which date no more captures were made with the light trap. Specimens were present in the fields till early October.

As before stated, larvæ were not very abundant on the Experimental Farm. Neither did any farmers, in the immediate vicinity, report their presence in such numbers as would account for over 9,000 adults being taken in a single light trap during the two weeks preceding the first emergence from larvæ collected locally. It is evident, therefore, that they were the moths from some early maturing brood which had developed in a nearby place. We received, earlier in the year, a notification of a large mass of "worms" moving across the prairie to the north of the farm, and it is probable that this was the source of the flight.

ATTRACTION TO LIGHT AND BUILDINGS.

The moths of this species, and to a less extent those of *Noctua clandestina*, constitute one of the most annoying household pests in districts where they are abundant. It is practically impossible to keep them out of the houses, where they leave not only disgusting deposits on windows and furniture, but in addition they have a most annoying habit of darting around such lights as there may be in the house, suddenly falling into food or anything left uncovered, and also of shooting up one's sleeves or down one's neck in a most disconcerting manner.