

	AUGUST.																SEPTEMBER.											
Date.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	15	16	17	18	21	23	24	25	26	29	4	6	8	18	19	21	25	29	30	Total.
♂	2	3	1	3	4	0	2	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	36
♀																												17

This table shows that the adults fly in greater or less numbers from May to the last of September. From May 20th to June 3rd none were taken, which pretty sharply defines the first brood. And, as might be expected, the second and third broods are separated by no such distinct line, and yet there is an indication of two later broods, though the table would seem to indicate that those taken in September might be the last of the second brood and not individuals of a third brood, which is contrary to observed facts. For during the last year a trap lantern was run with practically the same results as were obtained in 1889, but a third brood was observed to emerge in large numbers after September 20th. Probably the cool evenings prevented many moths from flying at night, and consequently from being taken in the trap lanterns.

Preventive Methods.—The above table shows that four-fifths of moths taken are males. If we assume that there are enough males left to fertilize the females, which is quite probable, the trap lanterns are almost useless as a means to check the increase of this insect, because the females escape, oviposit, and thus provide for the propagation of the species. As the larvæ and the adults incline to remain near one place, it is possible to materially reduce their numbers on limited areas. In large fields where plowing is not objectionable, many might be destroyed by thorough plowing in the latter part of November, after the larvæ have retired for the winter. Should this insect become very destructive in the summer, deep plowing in the middle of July, followed by harrowing, might destroy many pupæ. On lawns and other small areas advantage might be taken of the larva's habit of retiring under chips, etc., to pupate. If chips, etc., be placed on the lawn and firmly pressed down in the middle of July or of September, and allowed to remain a week and then collected and burned, many pupæ will be destroyed.

Technical Descriptions.

Egg (Fig. 2, a), pearly white when first laid, changing to a glistening slate colour within a few days. Shell finely reticulated; egg usually flattened upon several sides. Size, .69 mm. by .32 mm.

Larva (first stage), head diameter, .25 mm.; body, diameter, .15 mm.;