In a collection of over 100 galls, made about 12 miles east of the city, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15, 1886, all the producers had emerged. About 50% of the galls were parasitized, principally by *G. gelechiae*. These, from 12 to 20 pairs from each infested gall, emerged during the last week of September and the first week of October, 1886. I find they always leave the gall before winter.

The *Pimplas* began to emerge April 17, 1887. Seven pupæ of an *Ichneumonoid* were put in a separate jar, the imagoes began to emerge June 1, 1887, but from one pupa there emerged an *Ormyrus*, proving this *Ormyrus* to be a secondary.

From a collection of galls made at Grimsby in May, 1892, the growth of 1891, *Pimplas* emerged from June 1 to June 13, 1892. At this last date galls of the year were fully grown.

The moths pass the winter in some secure dry place, such as under the bark of dead trees. I have kept specimens over winter several times in my cellar, the following season they pair and oviposit on Solidago plants when they are less than half-grown.

The most common primary parasites are the "Inflating Chalcid," of Riley; *Copidosomagelechio*, of Howard, which emerges the same season, usually in September; it is not likely they find another host of the season, but hibernate in the imago form. The inflated skin of the producer larva is like a sack full of the larvæ and semipupæ of the parasite.

Two common parasites are *Pimpla inquisitor* and *Pimpla pteralis*, the last not quite as common; and that ubiquitous scourge of leaf-eating insects, *Cryptus extrematis*, not rare. These, with an *Ichneumonid*, not yet identified, are the primary parasites I have had from this gall.

The only secondary parasite which I have found in this gall-life system is that world-wide regulator of life-relationship in the insect world, *Dibrachys boucheanus*.

I found this secondary in the galls collected near Grimsby and in a lot collected near Prescott. The occurrence of this secondary in the Solidago gall may be of much economic importance, for, as *Dibrachys* is a check on the primary parasitism of the codling moth, the co-host relationship may be favourable to the secondary or otherwise.

The agency of parasitism is powerful, and should not be discounted by economic entomologists, and while destroying the injurious, it is wise to utilize the safeguards which nature has provided. It is, unfortunately, true that we know of but few cases in which plant-eating species can be successfully combated while in the imago form.