

ten galls collected in ten seasons, 100 specimens, was  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$  mm., diameter of stem below gall 5 mm.

The galls are unicellular, the larvæ for some time being closely confined in the cells. I do not think there is ever room for them to turn, and I am still in doubt as to their rather peculiar feeding habit.

The producers winter in the larva form, within the galls, pupate about May 1, and the imagoes emerge from June 1 to July 5; the average date of emergence is about the middle of June. From June 12 to July 1 I have taken specimens of the mature moth, while sweeping the hand net over *Solidago* blooms; it is a beautiful creature, strongly marked and readily recognized. The mature pupa pushes its way through the loosely-closed upper end of the gall, and the moth emerges into the environment of mature life.

The largest and most common parasite is *Macrocentrus pædisca*, Riley, easily recognized by its long ovipositor. This parasite emerges about the middle of July.

*Perilampus platygaster*, another parasite, emerges early in July; *Cryptus extrematis* still another parasite, seldom more than one individual from a gall; *Pimpla annulipes* also not rare. I bred *Copidosoma gelechia* from this gall, and once the secondary *Dibrachys boucheanus*.

From a lot of galls collected near Lake Simcoe, April, 1904, as well as producers and parasites, there emerged from May 2 to May 12, 1904, 18 specimens of a Diploisis, very much like gall producers; but, unfortunately, from the want of material I failed to determine whether these were gall producers or inquilines in *Eucosma* galls. The galls were all similar in size, shape and structure; normal *Eucosma* galls. In my notes I have entered as a provisional name for this species, *D. eucosma*.

I have found this gall restricted to the one host-plant, *S. Canadensis*, and there seems to be a fairly uniform relation between the producers and parasites in the vicinity of Toronto; so that year after year the galls are about equally numerous.

In Vol. 10, p. 202, CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Kellicott describes this gall, the habits and life-history of the larva and pupa of the producers.

*Gnorimoschema asterella*, Kell. (*Gelechia asterella*).

(The *Solidago latifolia* Gall.)

In Vol. 10, pages 203-4, of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, D. S. Kellicott describes this gall and its producer.