

As the botanists are becoming more interested in the study of galls, future lists will, in all probability, contain a closer classification of the host-plants of the various galls.

In the vicinity of the City of Toronto the galls produced on *Solidago* plants by Lepidoptera are of frequent occurrence, and the various forms are closely restricted to certain species of host-plants.

In the locality mentioned, the gall produced by the moth *Eucosma Scudderiana* Clemens, is found abundantly on *Solidago Canadensis* L., and very seldom on *S. serotina*, var. *gigantea* Gray.

The moth *Gnorimoschema galliesolidaginis* Riley, produces its galls frequently on both of these species of *Solidago*; the galls on the latter host are, however, slightly less numerous.

The moth *G. asterella* Kell., produces galls which are locally abundant on *S. latifolia* L., but are found very rarely on *S. caesia*, var. *axillaris* Gray.

In the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Vol. XLI, No. 5, p. 157, the late Dr. Brodie records the notes he has made on the gall produced on *S. caesia*. In these occurs the following statement: "There is a suspicion that the *S. caesia* gall is produced by *G. asterella* Kell." Profiting by these observations and taking advantage of the fact that the galls were comparatively numerous this season on *S. caesia*, several of the entire host-plants were removed and placed in vessels of water under bell-jars. A number of the galls produced on *S. latifolia* were taken at the same time. From Aug. 12th to 19th producers were emerging from the galls on both species of plants. Specimens of the moths, bred from each species of plant, were sent to Mr. August Busck, of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., and he has kindly given an authoritative classification of the producers. He states, "the gall-moths bred from both *Solidago* species are without any dispute *G. asterella* Kell."

The gall produced on *S. caesia* is quite unlike the *S. latifolia* gall in appearance, but as both galls are merely spindle-shaped enlargements of the stems of the host-plants, this difference in outward form can easily be explained. The glaucous, terete and slender stem of *S. caesia* produces a gall with glaucous epidermis, circular in cross-section and gradually tapering towards each end. On the other hand, the smooth, angled and comparatively thick stem of *S. latifolia* gives rise to a gall with smooth epidermis, somewhat triangular in cross-section. This gall has also a greater diameter and tapers more abruptly than the *S. caesia* gall,