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volume we drew attention to the fact of the enormous abundance of the larvæ of *C. sylvatica* last year in many of the western portions of Ontario, and to the further fact that we had found a large number of the larvæ to be infested by parasites, both Dipterous and Hymenopterous. Notwithstanding this, large numbers matured and their egg clusters are numerous distributed over almost every forest and fruit tree. We have no evidence that birds devour many of them, hence we warmly welcome this new found friend, who has doubtless been silently working in our interest for many years past. In 1868 the larva of *sylvatica* was almost as abundant as it was last summer, while in 1869 very few were to be found. By the light of these observations it is easy to see that these destructive insects may be decimated by one of two methods, or by both; in the first place by the enormous increase of these mite enemies, or by the occurrence of a severe frost following a few warm days in spring, during which by the heat of the sun the larvæ have been incited to activity, and having left their snug winter quarters, have, while in a feeble and comparatively unprotected state, been destroyed by cold.

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#### NEW PYRALIDES.

#### IV.

BY A. R. GROTE, A. M.,

*Director of the Museum, Buffalo Society Natural Sciences.*

I am indebted to Mr. Jas. Behrens for some Californian Pyralides. Among them is a specimen of *Orobaena octonalis* of Zeller, hitherto found in Texas and Kansas. The specimen is labelled "San Diego, Aug., 1874." Two specimens of *Eurycreon chortalis*: "Soda Sp.," and two of *Botis unifascialis*: "Sausalito, May 27," are also present.

In the present paper I continue my descriptions and corrections. There are yet a large number of new species of *Botis*; I regret that I cannot identify many of Lederer's from his figures and descriptions.