

from eggs of the eye-spotted bud-moth, at Bridgetown, N.S. From the green bud worm, *Pimpla alboricta* and *Meteorus communis* were reared. Three other species of hymenopterous parasites were reared but not determined. The two most numerous parasites were *Chelonus* sp. bred from the eye-spotted bud-moth, and an undetermined species which seemed to be of considerable importance economically in controlling the oblique-banded leaf-roller.

In addition to the above, the following parasites have been reared from the eye-spotted bud-moth:—

Phytodictus vulgaris A. Fernald, Bull. No. 12, Hatch Exp. Station, 1891.

Pimpla sp., near *P. alboricta* Cr. Slingerland. Bull. No. 50, Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. Station, 1893.

Microdus laticinctus Cr. Slingerland. Bull. No. 50, Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. Station, 1893.

Duporte¹ records the following species:—

Pimpla conquisitor Say and *Bassus carinoides* Cr. both from pupæ.

OTHER NATURAL ENEMIES.

Several other natural enemies have been found in North America attacking the eye-spotted bud-moth. Slingerland in the above-mentioned bulletin records that the mud dauber wasp *Odynerus catskillensis* stored the larvæ in its cell.

Moznette,² in Oregon, has found a carabid beetle feeding on the larvæ and in addition a species of *Triphleps* and the mite *Anystis agitis* Banks.

BIRDS.

Birds probably play some part in the control of bud-moths, but owing to the larvæ in the spring feeding under cover, practically all the time, it is probable that the birds play a less important part in controlling bud-moths than they do in controlling many other kinds of leaf-eating insects.

¹ Duporte, E. M., Ninth Annual Report, Que. Soc. Prot. Plants from Insect and Fungous Diseases, 1916-1917.

² Second Biennial Crop Pest and Horticultural Report, 1913-1914.