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IS PAEDISCA SCUDDERIANA A GALL-MAKER?

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A gall from a Golden-rod, out of which a moth of this species has escaped, is figured in Second Report Insects of Missouri, page 134. In the accompanying description the author says: "There are some doubts in my mind as to whether it is a real gall-maker, or an inquiline, or an intruder on my true *Solidago* gall-maker (*Gelechia gallesolidaginis*)." "My reasons for thinking this insect an intruder are, first, because if it were a true gall-maker, we should naturally expect to find its gall more common; second, because on several occasions I have found within the *Gelechia* galls a pale worm very different from the true gray gall-making larva." In the CAN. ENT., x., 202, I asserted, perhaps too abruptly, that this moth is not an intruder, but the cause of the gall in which it resides during the larval and pupal states. In the paper cited I gave my reasons for this conclusion, reasons which I considered sufficient, namely: that it was very abundant about Buffalo, that I had followed the larvæ in the galls from soon after hatching and soon after they had pierced the stem until final transformation, and that their gall habits were somewhat characteristic. In Bulletin No. 6 of the United States Entomological Commission, page 57, referring to this species (under the name *Euryptychia saligneana* Clem.), Mr. Riley says: "From comparison of female specimens I am led to believe that this is the same species that is commonly known in Europe as *Spilonota roborana* Schiff. . . . The insect in Europe is known to feed on the leaf-buds of the rose. I have abundant proof that in this country it is not a gall-maker, but as was inferred in the Report, an inquiline. I have found its larva feeding upon the flowers as well as amid the terminal leaves of the Golden-rod, and I have also found it in other galls." The above statements have led me to again examine the matter, and inasmuch as I cannot find evidence in support of the writer's views, but rather to confirm my own, I desire to record my observations.

This year I noted that the *Gelechia* galls were of full size before *P. Scudderiana* escaped from the pupa, and *G. gallesolidaginis* escaped from