

*Paedisca saligneana*, the mis-named gall moth, is a very common insect in the vicinity of Buffalo. The habits of the larva have not, I believe, been published. Riley in the Second Mo. Report gives reasons for concluding that it is an intruder on *G. gallasolidaginis*. It certainly is not.

The moth begins to appear about June 20th. In a few days the minute larvae may be found penetrating the stem just above the axil of a leaf near the top of the plant; sometimes they occur in a branch. The larva cuts right across the stem and soon clears out everything but the bark. The point attacked is soon surrounded by an enlarged ring, which is an effort of the plant to strengthen its weakened stem by adding new material to the outside layers; the ring continues to increase in diameter and in length upwards. The average mature gall is two and one-half times the diameter of the stem in thickness, and four times as long as broad. During the growth of the gall there is a "window," usually near the bottom, consisting of a tubercle pierced with a round orifice which is temporarily closed by a web membrane. The tubercle is probably at the point where the larva entered the stem. The purpose of this gateway seems to be for ventilation and for ejection from time to time of the castings which accumulate at the bottom of the cavity.

The larva during the summer is dusky, during the winter dull white; it attains a length of .56 to .6 of an inch; head and cervical shield dark brown or black; on the segments are large piliferous spots arranged as follows; on first segment one in front and below the spiracle, the second has a transverse row of six, the third to twelfth each has the transverse row of six and two on the dorsum behind the row.

In the autumn, when full fed, it spins a thin lining to its house and remains all winter at the lower extremity; when spring quickens it ascends, bores near the top a round passage-way, leaving, however, an external scale of bark after the manner of *T. solidaginis*. It then spins a close white cocoon reaching up to the point of final exit. It remains a pupa about three weeks. When the time has come for the final change, the pupa, assisted by the spines on the abdominal rings, ascends the silken-lined gallery, and with the prow on its front, breaks up the door, protrudes two-thirds its length, where it remains until the moth escapes, leaving the pupa-skin to tell the tale.

The pupa is rather slender, curved like a *Cossus* chrysalis, brown, teeth on abdominal rings prominent; there is on the front a strong beak, which serves a good turn when the insect escapes.