

The parasitic enemies of the Early Aspen-leaf Curler are numerous but have not been studied. Of the predacious enemies there are a number. One large beetle, *Calosoma frigidum*, was met with everywhere and was observed to be active both by day and night. Running briskly up the trees or flying from branch to branch, it searched diligently for the leaf-curlers which it devoured with evident relish. Its larva is not a climber but is equally useful as it is able to seek out and devour the pupæ which are buried below the dead leaves. The increase of this *Calosoma* beetle has been very marked during the outbreak of leaf-curlers doubtless due to the abundance of caterpillars upon which it feeds.

Several birds have been observed to eat the leaf-curlers; these embrace the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Red-eyed Vireo and Cedar Bird but the time of their activity in this regard is short owing to the fact that the caterpillars season has ended before many of the birds commence to nest. It is, therefore, those species which are passing through during migration that we can look to as being of most use as destroyers of the Early Aspen-leaf Curler.

A NEW TORTRICID MOTH FROM NOVA SCOTIA, (LEPIDOPTERA).

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Cacoecia hewittana, new species.

Labial palpi, face and head light reddish ochreous. Thorax light brown. The ground colour of the fore wings varies in different specimens from light ochreous, often with a reddish tint, to dark brown, and is faintly reticulated with thin dark brown transverse lines; a dark-brown, outwardly oblique, transverse fascia from before the middle of costa to just before tornus is normally attenuated on the upper part of the cell and broadens out towards the dorsal edge; a large dark brown triangular costal spot at apical third is sometimes more or less connected with the fascia; extreme apex and upper part of termen blackish brown; the males with a narrow costal fold from base to apical third. Hind wings dark fuscous with apex golden ochreous, cilia golden ochreous with a dark fuscous basal line parallel to the edge of the wing. Undersides of both fore and hind wings light fuscous with the costal termen edges broadly golden ochreous. Abdomen dark fuscous with ochreous underside and anal tuft. Legs golden ochreous.

Alar expanse: 16-20 mm.

Habitat: Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Type and paratypes in National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Canada, and in the United States National Museum, (Type No. 22667).

Described at the request of Mr. Arthur Gibson, from a large series which he bred from raspberry received from Mrs. S. J. Harrington.

Named in honour of the late Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt.

Species is typical of the genus and nearest to *Cacoecia fractivittana* Clemens but smaller, (especially the females, there being no striking dissimilarity in the sexes as in Clemens species) and darker in colour. The male genitalia are typical for the genus, with well developed spoon-shaped uncus, hook-like gnathus, absence of socii, well-defined unarmed transtilla and short broad harps. The tegumen is noticeably narrower, the top of the harps more pointed and the aedoeagus more pointed than in *Cacoecia fractivittana* Clemens.