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A NEW GALL MOTH, AND NOTES ON LARVÆ OF OTHER GALL MOTHS.

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There have been described, thus far, three N. American moths whose larvæ produce galls, or more or less decided enlargements of the stems of their food-plant. They are, first, *Gelechia gallsolidaginis*, described by Riley, with cuts, in the First Mo. Rept. at page 173; accompanying the description is an account of six parasites. Second, *Walshia amorphilla*, described by Clemens in Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil., vol. ii., page 419; also an account of larva habits, etc., with cuts, is given in the Second Mo. Rept. at page 132. Third, *Paedisca (Euryptychia) saligneana*, described by Clemens in Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil., vol. v., page 141; an account of it also occurs in the Second Mo. Rept., page 134.

I have found *G. gallsolidaginis* common at different places in Michigan and about Buffalo, N. Y. However, its enemies are so numerous of late at Buffalo that not above one-half of the galls escape, so the insect is much less common than it was a few years since. I have but few facts to add to those given in the excellent monograph of Prof. Riley cited. I find that the galls are *not* always on dwarfed specimens of the plant, and, further, the larva does *not* bore entirely through the stem and then make the plug, but cuts away the walls and inner bark, leaving the epidermis which dries and falls away after the plug is completed. These galls are of frequent occurrence on plants much branched and of full altitude; they are lower on the stem than those of the fly *Trypeta solidaginis*, or of the moth *Paedisca saligneana*, and are therefore less conspicuous. On the other hand, they are more readily found than the large, oblong gall made near the ground on the golden-rod by a fly whose name is unknown to me.