eaten by ants, cockroaches, carabid beetles and other insects, killed by lack of ventilation, overheating, and possibly indigestion. The few survivors were quite big, 10 mm. long, but these succumbed by October 24. Thus the high maternal hopes of the lady "goat moth" were frustrated and of the magnificent family of 40,000 not one offspring lived. The amazing prodigality of the female is evidently nature's provision to ensure the survival of succeeding generations in spite of all the enemies bent on the destruction of the caterpillars. This moth belongs to the family of Cossidae, which has amongst its members the white borer of coffee (*Zeuzara coffea*) and bee-hole borer of teak (*Duomitus ceramicus*), the latter known in the teak-bearing areas of Burma and Java, but absent from the peninsular teak forests of India. In India, however, there is a teak-boring moth belonging to the same family but to a different genus (*Cossus cadambae*).

W. R. S. Ladell.

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No. X. A New Parasite of the Paddy Stem-Borers.

One of the most important of the paddy pests in Siam is a stem-borer, the larva of *Schoenobius bipunctifer* Wlk. Amongst other natural checks this is kept in control by a small chalcidoid egg-parasite. This insect is an ecto-parasite, for each individual moth egg is not parasitised but the female lays eggs under the egg mass of the moth on the paddy leaves and the resulting grubs devour the eggs of the moth before they can mature.

Towards the end of the paddy season, September and October, as many as 75 to 90 per cent of egg masses have been found to be parasitised. In 1929 the writer sent 12 female and 3 male specimens of this insect to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, London, where they were examined by Dr. Ch. Ferrière and described by him as *Tetrastichus schoenobii* in the Bulletin of Entomological Research, Vol. XXII, page 290. The type is deposited in the British Museum. Dr. Ferrière says: "This seems to be an important parasite of the rice-borers and has already been mentioned in the literature on rice pests as Tetrastichus sp. It is associated in the eggs of Schoenobius with two or three species, or forms, of Trichogramma and with the scelionid, *Phanurus beneficiens* Zehnt."

This parasite has been found also in the Malay Peninsula and Ceylon on both Schoenobius and *Spodoptera mauritia*.

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