which rendered homes untenable for days until I found out that chlorine will neutralize their appalling odour.

A distinct phase of invaders are those that come into homes with fire-wood—some breeding in the wood, like Nitidulidae; bark beetles, like Pseudo-bylesinus: wood eaters as Ergates spiculatus Lec., buprestid larvae and Bostrichidae; carabid beetles, and sow bugs. The borings or tunnels of the shipworm teredo, Bankia sometimes cause alarm when they are apparent in firewood.

Not insects, but *rats*, have been reported 27 times; citizens apparently class them with insects, as household vermin.

Finally, I must comment on the attitude of people since 1945, towards

insects in general. The whole attitude of citizens has changed; they have become too insect conscious and demand relief by the use of chemicals, from innocuous, inconsequential and even useful insects. Hysteria caused by the presence of insects, is increasing: I have now 16 case histories of "insectophobia" varying from unwarranted loathing, to hysteria, to mental unbalance necessitating long periods in mental hospitals. If taken early, these cases can be cured by commonsense appeal and reasoning, but the more severe ones are tragic and pitiable, necessitating phychiatric treatment and hospitalization. Much of this hysteria can be laid to awareness of modern insecticides which is inducing people to want to get rid of ALL insects, everywhere.

SCIENCE NOTE

Notes on the Occurrence of the Painted Lady, Vanessa cardui L. on Vancouver and the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1952.

This cosmopolitan species, well known for its unpredictable abundance or scarcity from one year to another, has been common on Vancouver Island during the season of 1952. Worn specimens were noted early in the spring, evidently having hibernated elsewhere than on the island for the species was not noticed by me during the fall of 1951. These battered and faded individuals were observed continually until near the end of August, when freshly emerged specimens began to appear and remained abundant until well into October. They were very partial to the flowers of thistles, and in gardens, buddlia, scabiosa, asters, dahlias, etc. Individuals of this species were seen everywhere from Island View Beach on the coast to the summit of Mount Arrowsmith and all places in between. Philip Dover of Sandspit, Queen Charlotte Islands, wrote to me stating that to his knowledge he has seen them this year for the first time. They were never seen in as large numbers as reported

from time to time in other countries, but occurred here in ones and twos, up to a dozen or two at any one time, throughout the season, and at almost every hour of daylight in suitable weather. From late August to October larvae were frequently found in their little tents on thistles; almost every patch had its quota. All these pupated and emerged in the period August to October of this year. The parasite Ichneumon rufiventis Brulle was reared from one pupa. This was named by W. R. Mason at Ottawa.

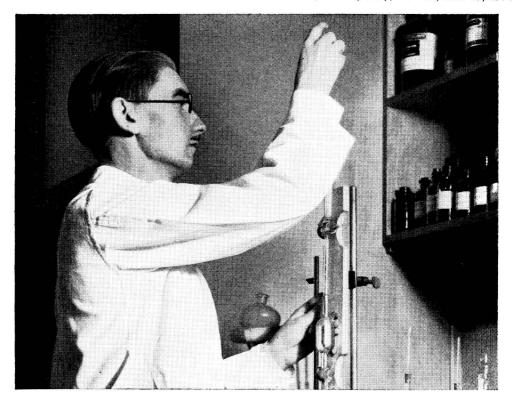
Up to July 1953 no painted ladies have been seen, although numerous examples of other hibernating species have been noted during February and March.

Have the large number of *cardui* seen late in the fall all died during hibernation or did they migrate elsewhere before finally seeking winter quarters; or did they just die, without hibernating or migrating? So far there is no evidence to show what happened.—*G. A. Hardy*.

The Proceedings of the Entomological Society of British Columbia is published annually. Individual volumes may be had for \$1.00.

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This true acid strength could not be shown by testing a paste or suspension of the carrier in water in the regular way and the use of non-aqueous indicator solutions applied directly to the dry carrier was necessary. Carriers found to have these hitherto unsuspected acid spots were termed catalytically active.

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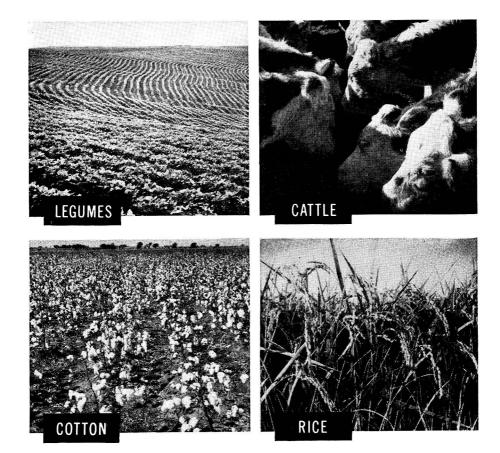
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