

on dorsum black, pale centred; "warts" on sides white; yellow spot between each set of setae i and ii; clothed with rather sparse medium long grey hairs.

**A. radcliffei** Harv. *Prunus emarginata*, *Amelanchier* sp., *Sorbus occidentalis*; Narcosli Creek, China Creek, Oyama and Revelstoke and Vancouver Island.

**Larva:** 1½ inches; upper half of head reddish-brown, remainder black; pronotal shield black; dorsum and venter of body purplish-brown or blackish; sides, dorsal, and subdorsal lines yellow; sparse medium to long hairs on body.

**A. grisea** Wlk. *Alnus* spp., *Salix* Spp., *Betula papyrifera*, *Prunus pennsylvanica* (1 record), *Corylus* sp. (1); Central Interior and Southern B.C., and Vancouver Island. **Larva:** over 1¼ inches; head brown, excepting green frons; body green; brown dorsal stripe widened posteriorly, enclosing green portion on A<sub>5</sub> to A<sub>7</sub>, stripe edged in part with yellow; small brown patch about each spiracle and above each proleg and true leg.

**A. funeralis** G. & R. *Acer glabrum*, *Betula papyrifera*, *Salix* spp., *Alnus* sp.; Shuswap Lake, Hupel, Trinity Valley,

Aleza Lake, Salvus. **Larva:** head and body black; an oval yellow to orange-coloured patch on dorsum of each body segment, those on the abdomen with a black transverse line through each; long black spatulate setae (seta ii) on the dorsum of abdominal segments 1 to 6 and 8 to 9; additional spatulate setae occur on the first thoracic segment.

**A. fragilis** Gn. *Betula papyrifera*, *B. occidentalis*, *Sorbus occidentalis*, *Amelanchier* sp., *Prunus* spp., *Salix* spp.; Central Interior, Southern B.C. and V. I. **Larva:** 1¼ inches; head green and brown; body green with broad brown dorsal patch on each segment; pale "warts" with sparse long hairs; no markings on sides of body.

**A. impleta** Wlk. *Alnus* sp., *Salix*, sp., *Populus* sp.; Alberni, Langford, V.I.; Rivers Inlet, Cinnemousun Narrows, Downie Creek.

**A. impressa** Wlk. *Salix* spp., *Alnus* sp.; Central B.C., and Yukon Territory. **Larva:** "reddish or tan head; body black, large yellowish and orange tubercles; yellowish and buff coloured setae". According to Forbes (1954) the larva has a red substigmatal line.

#### Reference

Forbes, W. T. M. 1954. Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States — Noctuidae, Part III. Memoir 329, Cornell Univ. Agric. Exp. Sta.

#### On the feeding preferences of *Perimegatoma vespulae* Milliron (Coleoptera: Dermestidae)

*Perimegatoma vespulae* Milliron was accidentally brought to the University during the middle thirties in insects that had been collected in the dry belt during the summer. Infestation apparently had occurred when the pinned insects were left out to dry before being put into store boxes.

Since *P. vespulae* is parthenogenetic one beetle loose in a museum room can reproduce without having to fly out of doors to feed, so notwithstanding utmost precautions, every now and then a larva turns up in a cabinet drawer. I have isolated a pupa of this beetle, placed it on powdered fox chow in a tight container, watched the beetle mature, emerge, lay eggs, and watched the eggs hatch to minute larvae, whose capacity to pass between the top of a store box and its lid is astonishing.

For the past ten years or so larvae of this beetle have also been brought down

from the dry belt in botanical specimens. Infestation of this material seems to begin in the field during the drying process. When the plants are mounted and distributed to the steel herbarium cabinets, the larvae in the folders may feed undisturbed for long periods, and move to other folders.

When found thus, the larvae are catholic in their tastes, feeding upon petals, buds and leaves of many plants except conifers. However, for initial attacks the beetles appear to show preferences in this order:—Ranunculaceae; Scrophulariaceae, especially *Castilleja*; Compositae, especially *Solidago*; Saxifragaceae, especially *Ribes*, and Aceraceae, especially maple flowers.

I am indebted to Professor T. M. C. Taylor and to Dr. K. Beamish for noting the host preferences in the herbarium.

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