



Fig. 2.—Location of past outbreaks of *Hemerocampa pseudotsugata* McD. in British Columbia.

no larvae are taken in the routine survey samples over most of the range of the Douglas-fir tussock moth. On the other hand, there are a few localities,

such as Long Mountain near Oyama, where outbreaks have been unknown, but which usually have a small persistent population.

*Caenurgina erechtea* **Bilke.**

The following notes are supplementary to my article on the species in the Proc. Ent. Soc. of B.C. 52: 16-21, 1956

Ova were obtained from the summer form on July 20, 1956. These hatched on July 30. The larvae were fully fed about August 26, and pupated soon afterwards. Adults emerged September 21 to 26, all of the large summer form. Matings occurred and ova were obtained October 8, and for a few days after. Some of the ova hatched, but the larvae did not feed; the remainder failed to hatch though the embryos were fully formed.

From material in collections it was assumed that the summer brood would have overwintered in the pupal stage, giving rise to the small spring form. However, these observations suggest that two generations of the summer form are usual in this area; and it is conceivable that, given ideal growing conditions, and a long summer season, this species might be triple-brooded. In that case progeny from an early, third generation would develop sufficiently to produce overwintering pupae.—George A. Hardy, Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.