mechanically injured portion of bole); generally distributed throughout Interior B.C. Larva forms a mass of frass and castings about burrow entrance; the cone boring form overwinters on the ground as a fully developed larva in a silky cocoon coated with adhering bits of duff and soil. Douglas fir cones were infested lightly throughout much of the Southern Interior during 1950 and 1951, although the species was less numerous than *Barbara colfaxiana.* **Larva:** ¾ inch; head, reddish-brown, prothoracic shield paler; upper half of body, pinkish-red, rather obscure dark dorsal and subdorsal stripes; venter pale; suranal plate and centre of A_8 pale tan, speckled with brown.

D. reniculella Grt. complex. *Picea glauca, Picea engelmanni, Pseudotsuga menziesii, Abies lasiocarpa;* generally distributed. The form on spruce may be a species distinct from the fir feeders. *D. reniculella* is almost exclusively a needle feeder in British Columbia; only one adult was reared from a Douglas fir cone. No outbreaks recorded. **Larva:** ⅝ inch; head, tan to dark brown to black; prothoracic shield yellowish-tan; ground colour of body, pale yellow; upper portions of body, pale cinnamon, with faint yellowish dorsal and subdorsal stripes; dark brown patches or black stripe along supraspiracular area.

D. zimmermani (Grt.). *Pinus contorta* (bole and branches, and ex *Cronartium* sp. galls on branches); *Pinus monticola* (bole). This species is chiefly secondary and only occasionally is primary in British Columbia; generally distributed through the Interior. **Larva:** ¾ inch; head, reddish-brown, mouthparts, blackish; prothoracic shield dark brown; suranal plate pale tan; body, dirty off-white; blackish pinacula; irregular rows of minute black platelets on thorax and abdomen observable under magnification.

D. sp. nr. **zimmermani.** *Pinus ponderosa* (bole); Nicola R. Valley. Four adults were reared from the area surrounding a patch of rodent-damaged bark. **Larva:** unknown.

D. cambiicola Dyar. *Pinus ponderosa* (twigs); Okanagan Valley. A light infestation occurred in mature ponderosa pine, Summerland Experimental Farm, 1953-1954. The larvae bore into sides of twigs and feed on the bark and cambium of branchlets; their presence is indicated by a mass of pitch-coated frass and castings. The terminal portion of the infested branch dies. **Larva:** ¾ inch; head, reddish-brown, black about mouthparts; prothoracic shield, black; body, dirty white; blackish pinacula; under magnification, irregular rows of minute black platelets discernible on thorax and abdomen; centre of suranal plate and anal prolegs, reddish-brown or black.

Acknowledgment and note

The writers are indebted to Dr. E. Munroe for identifying adult material reared during investigations of the genus *Dioryctria.*

One change in a species name was made by the senior author after the paper was in press. This was done following a perusal of the newly released "American Moths of the Subfamily Phycitinae" by C. Heinrich. U.S.N.M. Bull. 207. 1956

Gyrophaena Insolens Csy.

Gyrophaena insolens Csy. (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). I took a good series of this insect at Creston, B.C., from a large yellow mushroom, 9-IX-1951. By that time Seevers' *Revision of Gyrophaena* was already in press, so my capture was too late to receive notice. But in his letter identifying the species Seevers mentioned he had seen only three or four specimens of *insolens,* these from the type locality, Isle Royale, Michigan. The Revision lists five species from B.C., all of which I have: *affinis* Sahlb., *uteana* Csy., *keeni* Csy., *californica* Csy. and *nana* Payk. But *insolens* is larger and more distinctive than any of these.—*G. Stace Smith, Creston, B.C.*