

tained in  $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} \times 18$  inch strips. Cut these into  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch lengths for mounts. Insert a number 3 insect pin vertically through the balsa mount  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch from one end. Press the mount to a height of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch on the pin, using the appropriate step on the "pinning

block." With forceps, grasp the pin holding the moth and press the point  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch vertically into the balsa mount  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch from the end. The mounted specimen is then ready for labelling. (Fig. 2).

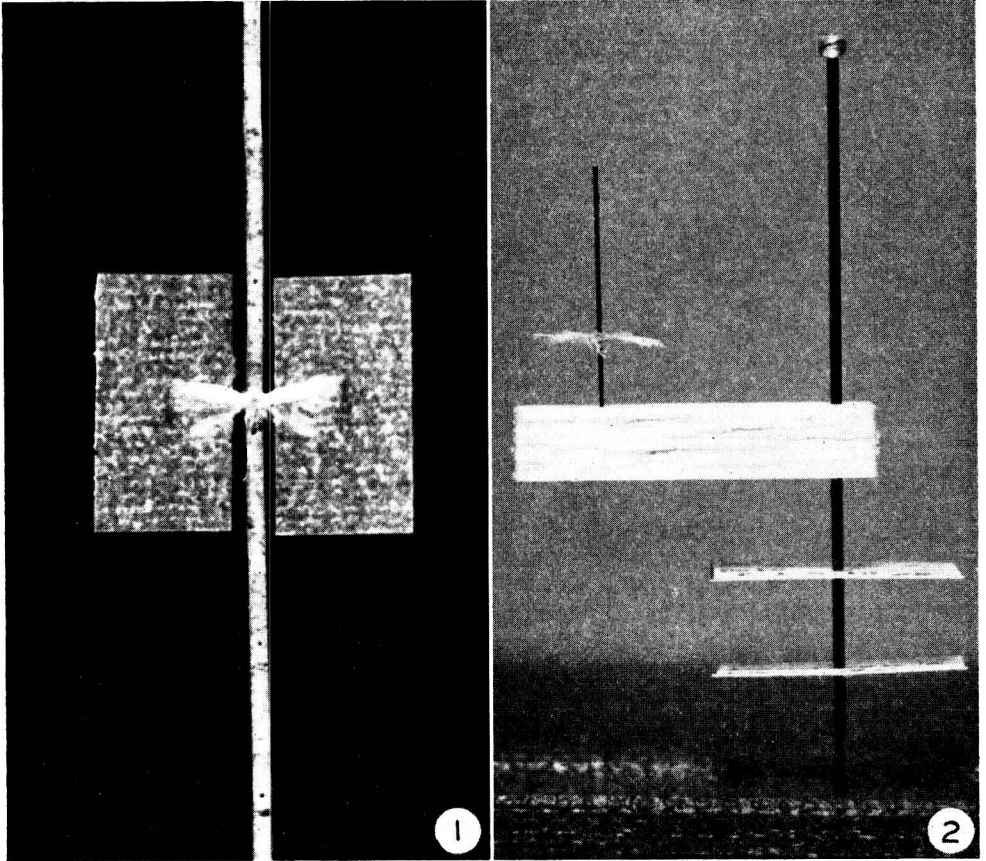


Fig. 1. Moth on spreading board.

Fig. 2. Mounted and labelled moth.

#### Pine Siskins Killing Forest Tent Caterpillars

In June 1954 the trembling aspen woodlands along the Fraser River Valley south of Quesnel, British Columbia, were denuded by an outbreak of the forest tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma disstria* Hbn. On June 22 in the semi-open country about Castle Rock, flocks of pine siskins, *Spinus pinus* (Wilson), were numerous and two instances of predation upon the fully-grown larvae were observed. The bird carried a larva to a suit-

able branch, then standing on the insect's body, grasped the head in its bill and pulled until the viscera were removed. These were laid along the branch and a small portion of the body contents were selected and eaten. One siskin killed three larvae in this manner in a few minutes.

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