

pulse ranged from 90 to 110. She did not void during the first 24 hours and during this period of time it was necessary to give her one further injection of 10 cc of 10% calcium gluconate and three further injections of Morphine gr. 1/6 and two aspirin and Codeine (gr. 1/2) capsules.

Between the 24th and 48th hour after admission her condition improved. She voided freely. A general urinalysis was negative. The abdominal pain disappeared, but the ache in the feet remained, and the soles of her feet were quite sensitive.

Hyperreflexia was noted at this time and she continued to have a moderate degree of perspiration with chilly sensations but no fever.

On the third hospital day her symptoms disappeared. On the fourth day she was discharged asymptomatic. Examination at this time revealed a soft abdominal wall and normal tendon reflexes.

### Final Diagnosis

Black Widow Spider Bite (Arachnoidism).

The Black Widow spider is found in the dry regions of the Province usually in rubble heaps or under rocks. It is locally common in the Okanagan Valley and extends its range west at least as far as Princeton. Some years ago it was abundant in the vicinity of Trail (see *The Black Widow Spider* by K. Raht, Rept. Prov. Mus. for 1943, p. 13 and also Publication No. 127, by Fergus J. O'Rourke, Canada Department of Agriculture, Science Service, 1953). On Vancouver Island it is relatively common in the Victoria area and is found along the east coast as far as Nanaimo. On the mainland it has been collected at Powell River which seems to be an unusually wet place for this species.

In the southern United States this spider is said to be much more venomous yet fatal cases affecting man are rare.

## ACHAETONEURA DATANARUM REARED FROM ANTHERAEA POLYPHEMUS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (Diptera: Tachinidae)

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A larva of *Antheraea polyphemus* (Cramer) was observed feeding on *Betula occidentalis* at Vernon, B.C., in July, 1945; it spun its cocoon in mid-August. The cocoon was brought indoors on January 30, 1946, and placed in an incubator next day (72° F., 90% relative humidity). On February 19, sixteen dipterous larvae emerged from it and formed puparia. From March 4 to 7, seven male and nine female flies were recovered. They have been identified by Mr. A. R. Brooks as *Achaetoneura datanarum* (Townsend, 1892), a somewhat

uncommon species.

A second cocoon, from Trinity Valley, B.C., was incubated from March 12 to April 8 inclusive. Fifteen dipterous larvae left it on April 3 and formed puparia. On April 20-22, eight males and six females of *A. datanarum* emerged (det. Brooks); one additional specimen was accidentally destroyed before sexing.

Both cocoons were rested on a support which was at a 45° angle in the rearing jar. In each case the fly maggots emerged from the valvular end, though in one instance this end was upward.