

Subfamily PLUSIINAE

Chrysoptera

- 3273 putnami Grt.
 1. Kamloops.
 2. August.

Subfamily CATOCALINAE

- 3346 unijuga Wlk. *tucilla* Worth.
 1. Kamloops.
 2. September.
- 3352 faustina Stkr.
 1. Kamloops.
 2. September, October.

Family GEOMETRIDAE

Subfamily GEOMETRINAE

Chetoescelis Prout.

- 4079 bistriaria Pack. *udinaria* Stkr.
 1. Summerland.
 2. June.

Subfamily ENNOMINAE

Pero H.-S.

- 5072 honestarius Wlk. *stygiarius* Wlk. *dyari*
 C. & S.
 1. Kamloops.
 2. May.

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References

- Llewellyn-Jones, J. R. J. 1951. An annotated check list of the macrolepidoptera of British Columbia. Ent. Soc. B.C. Occas. Paper No. 1.
 McDunnough, J. 1938. Check List of the Lepidoptera of Canada and the United States. Part I, Macrolepidoptera. Memoirs of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, Vol. I.

**AN INCIDENT OF DESTRUCTION OF HONEYBEE COLONIES IN THE
 INTERIOR OF B.C. BY AN ANT, PROBABLY FORMICA INTEGRALIS
 NYLANDER**

In a letter received on June 3, 1959, from Mr. J. C. Keswick of Osoyoos, B.C., he advises that a few of his honeybee colonies were moved from Osoyoos up into the Anarchist Mountain area as a safeguard against destruction by Sevin. Four days after moving, Mr. Keswick checked his colonies at which time a great deal of ant activity was noticed. Upon checking the first colony in line it was found to be empty; the only trace of bees being a little capped brood and about a quarter of an inch of wings on the bottom board of the hive. The second hive examined was found to be in the same condition and the third one was just being invaded.

According to Mr. Keswick it was an amazing thing to observe the ants attacking honeybees. Generally at least three ants would attack a bee, snip her in two at the join of the abdomen and thorax, snip off the wings and head, and carry the dis-

sected bee to their nest.

It would appear that as soon as the honeybee colony had been destroyed the ants then polished off any stores of honey, pollen or brood. The hive next in line had not been touched, neither were the remainder of the colonies.

Mr. Keswick carefully checked the area and at about forty feet from the colony a large nest of ants was discovered. This was destroyed after dark and specimens of the ants were sent to the author who in turn had them mailed to G. L. Ayre of Research Branch, Summerland, where they were identified as probably being *Formica integra* Nylander. This species is common in the Okanagan and because of its predacious habits is generally considered to be beneficial. It is very indiscriminate in its choice of food and will take anything handy.

—J. Corner, Provincial Apiarist, Vernon, B.C.