3. On apples, Sevin left a less persistent deposit than DDT, and Ethion a more persistent deposit.

4. Ethion caused some defoliation of Delicious apple trees a month before harvest. Sevin caused no phytotoxic effects either on McIntosh or on Delicious.

References

1. Marshall, J. Resistance to DDT in the codling moth in British Columbia. Proc. Ent. Soc. Brit. Columbia 56: 59-63. 1959.
2. McMechan, A. D., and K. Williams. A new and compact orchard concentrate sprayer. In preparation.

A BREEDING PLACE OF XESTOBIUM ABIETIS FISHER (Coleoptera: Anobiidae)

In his check-list of the Coleoptera of North America, Charles Leng records only 2 species of the anobiid genus *Xestobium, X. rufovillosum* (DeG.) the notorious deathwatch beetle of Europe which Leng records from New England, Illinois and Indiana, and *X. affine* Lec. from Vancouver and California.

In mid-February, 1960, Professor K. Graham gave me 2 chunks of very punky wood taken from a rotten top branch of a broad-leafed maple *Acer macrophyllum* Pursh. at Langley Prairie in the lower Fraser Valley and a couple of beetle grubs which he had dug out of the wood. I dug out another grub and put the wood into a plastic bag. In a few days time 2 beetles emerged which keyed out to genus *Xestobium* but were definitely not *rufovillosum* of which I have several specimens sent to me for reference from the government laboratory at Princes Risborough, England. My specimens have exactly the same type of markings consisting of scattered patches of pale golden-yellow recumbent hairs on a black background, but are only 4/5 the length and 1/3 the breadth, of *rufovillosum*.

I sent the specimens to Mr. Gordon Stace Smith of Creston who replied: "I have spent a lot of time with your *Xestobium;* it was your host record that puzzled me. I collected a type series of 4 specimens, extracting them from pupal cells in a dry tree of *Abies grandis* Lindl, the white fir. No other specimen is known until yours so it must be regarded as very rare. Fisher who described the species retained 2 and I have 2 paratypes".

The wood from which my beetles emerged and (August, 1960) are still emerging is so rotten that one can easily stick a finger into it; it is white with the dry rot fungus *Poria* which Dr. R. J. Bandoni of the Department of Botany at the University tells me is either *Poria ferrea* or *P. ferruginosa,* both of which cause white rot. Emergence records of the 10 specimens that I retained are Feb. 26, 2; March 1, 2; March 5, 2; March 26, 3; August 4, 1.

I kept some of the beetles alive in a glass jar for 2 weeks where they did not seem to feed on anything, not even on the brown mycelium of the *Poria* but they periodically drank water sprayed into the jar. Some mated and went through the motions of laying eggs in bits of fungus-covered wood so I hope to raise another generation. On bright days they were very active but on dull overcast days they were quiescent, hiding under trash.

Note

On 26 August I received this note from Mr. W. J. Brown, coleopterist of the Science Service *"Xestobium abietis* Fisher. The habitat seems wrong but I can make it nothing else. Our specimens are from long-dead, standing fir."

—*G. J. Spencer, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.*