Phaeoura mexicanaria (Grote) in British Columbia (Lepidoptera: Geometridae)

J. GRANT[1]

Rindge (1961) gives the range of the geometrid moth, **Phaeoura mexicanaria** (Grote), as the western United States. Although there are no published records for this species in British Columbia, larvae have been taken in Forest Insect Survey collections on a few occasions in the southern Interior: Kettle Valley, 28 August, 1953; Salmon Arm, 17 July, 1958; Grand Forks, 12 August, 1959; and Oliver, 24 August, 1961. Larvae were obtained by beating the branches of ponderosa pine trees over a sheet laid on the ground, and were fed ponderosa pine foliage in the insectary for periods up to 26 days before they pupated. The only members of the genus for which the food plants were previously known were two deciduous feeders: **P. quernaria** (J. E. Smith) on oak and cherry, and **P. cristifera** Hulst on willow.

The larva of **P. mexicanaria** resembles a rough twig of the host tree. A description of an ultimate-instar larva from Grand Forks follows: head 4.56 mm. wide, pale brown, notched, with brown patches suggesting a herring-bone pattern; body 44 mm. long, 6.4 mm. wide, pale brown, covered with fine brown granules; conspicuous tubercles bearing setae D-2 on abdominal segments 1 to 5 and setae D-1 on segment 8. Tubercles largest on A2, gradually diminishing in size to A5; those on A8 about equal in size to those on A3. An adult reared from this larva was identified by Dr. E. Munroe of the Entomology Research Institute, Ottawa, as **P. magnificans** Dyar; since reduced in Rindge's revision to synonymy with **mexicanaria.**

An adult male, also identified by Dr. Munroe, was collected at Rock Creek on 10 July, 1958. It was flying in a lighted garage about 10 p.m.

Acknowledgment

The writer is indebted to Dr. W. C. McGuffin, Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory, Canada Department of Forestry, Calgary, Alta., for the description of the larva.

References

Rindge, F. H. 1961. A Revision of the Nacophorini (Lepidoptera, Geometridae). **Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.** 123: 91-153.

[1] Forest Entomology Laboratory, Vernon, B.C.

EDITOR'S NOTE

It may surprise contributors and readers to learn how widely the *Proceedings* are distributed. Here is a list of places outside British Columbia to which one or more copies are sent, either in exchange for publications or by subscription.

In Canada:

Belleville, Ont.
Calgary, Alta.
Edmonton, Alta.
Fredericton, N.B.
Guelph, Ont.
Halifax, N.S.
Hamilton, Ont.
Lethbridge, Alta.
Montreal, Que.
Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec, Que.
Saskatoon, Sask.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.

In the U.S.:

Ames, Ia.
Anchorage, Alaska
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Atlanta, Ga.
Berkeley, Calif.
Bozeman, Mont.
Cambridge, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O.
Corvallis, Oreg.
Davis, Calif.
Fayetteville, Ark.
Honolulu, Hawaii.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Ithaca, N.Y.
Lincoln, Neb.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Madison, Wis.
Manhattan, Kan.
Mount Vernon, Wash.
New Haven, Conn.
New York, N.Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Portland, Oreg.
Prosser, Wash.
Provo, Utah.
Pullman, Wash.
Raleigh, N.C.
Reading, Pa.
Sacramento, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.
St. Paul, Minn.
Tucson, Ariz.
Union Gap, Wash.
Urbana, Mich.
Washington, D.C.

Elsewhere:

Adelaide, Australia
Amsterdam, Holland
Berlin, Germany
Bologna, Italy
Brisbane, Australia
Canberra, A.C.T.
Coimbra, Portugal
Dunedin, New Zealand
Frunze, U.S.S.R.
Fukuoka, Japan
Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
Lisbon, Portugal
London, England
Lund, Sweden
Manila, Philippines
Mexico City, Mexico
Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Nelson, New Zealand
Paris, France
Portici, Italy
Pretoria, South Africa
Rio de Janiero, Brazil
Rotorua, New Zealand
Sapporo, Japan
Stockholm, Sweden
Taipei, Formosa
Teheran, Iran
Tikkurila, Finland
Tokyo, Japan
Uppsala, Sweden
Venice, Italy
Versailles, France
Warsaw, Poland
Wellington, New Zealand
Weybridge, England
York, England
Zurich, Switzerland