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***Chrysophana placida* infesting buildings in British Columbia**
(Coleoptera: Buprestidae)

In January, 1963, I received an enquiry from a lodge at McGillivray Falls, Anderson Lake, concerning beetles that were emerging from the walls of a fir log building. The accompanying specimens were *Chrysophana placida* Leconte, a beautiful golden green beetle with a purple stripe down each elytron and iridescent green on the underside. The females are one-half inch long, males slightly less. I had taken specimens at Salmon Arm, Kamloops, Chilcotin and Victoria, but knew nothing of their life history. In February owners of the lodge sent 36 more beetles with the information that three or four were emerging every day from the inside of the logs and actively running around. They came mainly from two logs on one side and from one log on the adjoining side of the room.

There is little published information on this species, but Doane, et al. suggest that there are evidences that they re-infest timber from which they have recently emerged. The lodge was 11 years old so the beetles had either been slowly developing during that time or the first ones that emerged had oviposited in the logs. To the owner's recollection it was the third year that the beetles had appeared. It is thus likely that with the slow drying of the logs, the larval development was correspondingly delayed. Emerging only on the

inside of the logs, the larvae would appear to be attracted to heat before pupating.

This infestation almost parallels one that was reported in May, 1949, by a resident in Salmon Arm who claimed that "the beetles were working throughout the house . . . which is constructed of squared timbers with 1-inch strips nailed to the inside of same and then 2-ply of half-inch lumber with paper between; on top of that either gyproc or beaver board: the logs, lumber and the inside finish is being drilled throughout. The beetles are even boring through new gyproc." One living beetle was taken from an outside wall which had apparently been warmed by the sun.

According to Doane et al. the normal life history of this insect is several years so that 10 years would seem to be about the longest delay that can occur in the life of the larva before it pupates as opposed to the several-times-reported period of 50 years in the case of *Buprestis aurulenta*.

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