were found in these burrows. Since the larvae of cinnabar moth wander considerably when mature and looking for a site to pupate they undoubtedly fall prey to ground beetles; but when these holes are located right at the base of the plant the possibility of their being caught is very much greater.

The ground beetles had voracious appetites, feeding until their abdomens were distended far beyond their elytra. They ate everything put in their cages except a wooly-bear caterpillar (probably *Phragmatobia* fuliginosa) and a few hard-shelled pupae including some of H. jacobaeae. Prey fed to them included the larvae and sometimes the pupae of the following: the variegated cut-Peridroma margaritosa worm, (Haw.); the alfalfa looper, Autographa californica (Speyer); the imported cabbage worm, Pieris rapae (L.); the onion maggot, Hylemya the wireworm, (Meig.); antiqua Ctenicera lobata (Esch.); the leatherjacket, Tipula paludosa Mg.; the

larvae and adults of the black vine weevil, *Brachyrhinus sulcatus* (F.); the confused flour beetle, *Tribolium confusum* Duval.; a mature larva of a large June beetle; and earthworms. They were also cannibalistic, and would eat meat or fish scraps. *Carabus granulatus* and *C. nemoralis* were also extremely predacious but were in small numbers.

The ground beetle population was very probably responsible for the failure of H. *jacobaeae* to become established in the Abbotsford area. If other sites near Abbotsford have a lower population of carabids, it may be possible for the cinnabar moth to become established. Once established nearby it may provide control at the original site by annual migration of adults.

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A Second British Columbia Record of Silpha surinamensis F. (Coleoptera: Silphidae)

On May 23, 1962, at Vernon, one specimen of **Silpha surinamensis** F. was taken in a black light trap between 2100 and 2300 hours P.S.T. The only previous British Columbia record of this species was from east of the Rocky Mountains in the northeast section of the Province near Pouce Coupe (Hatch 1957).

Reference

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