

laboratory are numerous. Since some female moths do not oviposit well in cages, a large number of moths must be reared to obtain a good population of larvae. Mortality is high in the larval stage, particularly in the first instar. The small larvae are unable to free themselves from the moist surface of the medium. At higher temperatures the medium dries and shrinks rapidly; young larvae are unable to feed and those tunneling inside the medium become entrapped and die. Insects will not survive if allowed to pupate beside or inside a block due to its shrinkage. Because

of these problems, considerable time and labor are required to rear an appreciable number of insects from egg to pupa. An optimum rearing temperature is about 75° F., but even under good rearing conditions only about 30% of the larvae obtained from eggs can be reared through to the pupal stage. However, our technique does allow the rearing of an insect of specialized feeding habits, under completely artificial conditions.

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BRACHYCORYNA HARDYI CROTCH AND MICRORHOPALA CYANEA (SAY), TWO HISPINAE RARE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE)

JAMES GRANT¹

On 12 July, 1958, I collected two chrysomelid pupae in small blotch mines in leaves of *Ceanothus sanguineus* Pursh near Wynndel, B.C. An adult which emerged 24 July, 1958, was identified as *Brachycoryna hardyi* Crotch by W. J. Brown of the Entomology Research Institute, Ottawa, who noted that there were no Canadian specimens in the Canadian National Collection.

An adult of the dark blue chrysomelid *Microrhopala cyanea* (Say) was collected 20 July 1958, on the open slopes north of St. Mary River at St.

Eugene Mission near Cranbrook, B.C., by sweeping miscellaneous ground cover. Two more adults were collected at the same locality 22 July 1959, on golden aster, *Chrysopsis villosa* (Pursh) Nutt. W. J. Brown supplied the determination. *Chrysopsis* is probably the host for this species, as an empty, inflated mine found on a leaf in this vicinity closely resembled those formed by larvae of other members of the genus in leaves of *Aster* and *Solidago*.

¹ Forest Entomology Laboratory, Department of Fisheries and Forestry, Vernon, British Columbia.