that many mites were injured when leaves were passed between both brushes of the machine, so we removed one brush. The leaf can be then pressed and moved gently against the remaining brush with the hand until all the mites are removed. Apparently the same effect can be achieved on some machines by reversing the belt drive so that the brushes rotate outwards[1]. The mites are collected on a 12 cm blotting paper disc and tapped off or brushed from the paper onto the predator culture.

Cultures develop satisfactorily if fed three times a week. Rate of increase varies among cultures, but we have obtained 400 to 1000 predators from single cultures after 3 to 4 weeks. One culture will remain productive for many weeks, but after about 6 weeks debris accumulation interferes with collecting. Collections are made with a small suction aspirator. One person can collect at least 1000 mites an hour from vigorous cultures. Although predators survive only a few hours when they are collected in vials without any host mites, they survive about 7 days in vials containing mite-infested bean leaf sections.

Our relatively small demand for predaceous mites required the services of one person for about 3 hours per week. This includes planting about 20 pots of beans per week, maintaining established plants and feeding 6 to 10 cultures. The whole rearing procedure can be readily expanded or reduced according to demand.

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THE FIRST RECORD OF *CULISETA SILVESTRIS MINNESOTAE* BARR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (DIPTERA: CULICIDAE).

Curtis (1967) speculated that *Culiseta silvestris minnesotae* likely occurred in British Columbia since it has been taken near the southern boundaries of the province. During a routine light-trap survey in the municipality of Port Coquitlam, a suburb of Vancouver, British Columbia, two *C.s. minnesotae* females were collected on July 12 and August 14, 1974. The larvae of this species have not yet been found in British Columbia.

Originally described by Barr (1957) as *Culiseta minnesotae*, Stone (1967) assigned it as a subspecies of *Culiseta silvestris* Shengarev.

This finding brings the total number of mosquito species recorded in British Columbia to 41, and extends the known Canadian range of this species from Ontario to the West Coast.

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