

of the six most common species had one to four species each. Total parasitism averaged 5 percent and ranged from less than 1 percent in *C. holmiana* to about 8 percent in *H. nubiferana*.

None of the parasites identified in this survey was the same as any of those identified from a survey of parasites of apple leafrollers on various foodplants in the Okanagan Valley, B.C., in 1972 (Mayer and Bierne, 1974. *J. ent. Soc. B.C.* 71: 22-25).

"While this paper was in press *Phyllonorycter blaucardella* Forb. was found to be a different and undescribed species."

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## AN ERRONEOUS REFERENCE TO *AËDES AEGYPTI* (L.) IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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There is an unfortunate error in the standard monograph "*Aedes aegypti* (L.) the yellow fever mosquito" by Sir. S. Rickard Christophers (1960).

In dealing with the northern limits of its distribution, Christophers states: "There is, however, a record (Good, 1945) stating that *A. aegypti* used to occur in British Columbia, but has not been recorded for thirty years". This record is included in his Figure 1, a map showing the world distribution of the species and in his Table 1, the recorded northern limits of its distribution. However, British Columbia is not mentioned in Good's paper, which is a list of mosquitoes of the District of Columbia.

The list does include *A. aegypti*, collected by J. Carrol on August 3rd 1901.

The present northern limit of *A. aegypti* on the west coast is Baja California although interceptions are occasionally made by quarantine officials in the state of California (Bohart and Washino 1978).

Summer temperatures in both North and South America (July & January respectively) are lower on the west coast than at corresponding latitudes on the east coast. Ignoring the erroneous British Columbia record, the present distribution of *A. aegypti* in the Americas corresponds closely with the 21 C summer isotherm.

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