

This species is a member of the subfamily Emesinae. *B. fraterna* has an angular or spiniform process on the clypeus, the pale stripe on the ventral surface of the head is as wide as the interocular space and is without a dark spot ventrally on each side behind the eye. The upper margin of the pygophore has a broad squarish process, but there is no erect spine within the upper border.

It is distributed throughout the western, southwestern and northern United States, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Colombia and Ecuador (Wygodzinsky 1966).

B.C. material examined: 1♀, Lytton, 26.vii.1931 (G.J. Spencer); 1♀, *id.*, 23.viii.1931; 5♂ 5♀, Peace River, Hwy. 29, 32 km W of Charlie L., 5.viii.1982 (G.G.E.Scudder); 1♂, Vancouver, University Endowment Lands, nr. S.W. Marine Drive and 41st Ave., 29.viii.1984 (G.G.E.S.) [UBC].

FAMILY CORIXIDAE

Sagara alternata (Say)

Corixa alternata Say 1825, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 4: 329
Sigara (Vermicorixa) alternata, Hungerford 1948, Univ. Kans. Sci. Bull. 32: 653.

S. alternata has the hemelytra with the postnodal pruinose area and the claval pruinose area of equal length, and the thorax with the mesoepimeron narrow (Hungerford 1948).

The species occurs from Nova Scotia to Alberta, and across most of the United States.

B.C. material examined: 1♂, Delta, Burns bog, 2.x.1984 (J. Lancaster); 1♂ 1♀, Vancouver, Van Dusen Botanic Gardens, ornamental pond, 16.iv.1985 (G.G.E. Scudder) [UBC].

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ERRATUM

In Wilkinson, P.R. 1984. Hosts and distribution of Rocky Mountain wood ticks (*Dermacentor andersoni*) at a tick focus in British Columbia rangeland, Vol. 81: 57-71, table 2, footnote 1: the entry "1 muskrat on July 20", should be "1 weasel on July 20". The name *Mustela* was somehow transposed into muskrat.