



LIST OF LOCALITIES

Arranged alphabetically: the numbers corresponding to those on the accompanying map (V.I.: Vancouver Island).

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|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Agassiz | 10. Invermere | 19. Naramata | 28. Summerland |
| 2. Alexis Creek | 11. Kamloops | 20. Newcastle Is., V.I. | 29. Vancouver |
| 3. Chilcotin | 12. Kaslo | 21. Nicola | 30. Vaseux Lake |
| 4. Cranbrook | 13. Kelowna | 22. Okanagan Falls | 31. Vernon |
| 5. Creston | 14. Ladysmith | 23. Oliver | 32. Victoria |
| 6. Departure Bay, V.I. | 15. Lytton | 24. Osoyoos | 33. Walhachin |
| 7. Douglas Lake | 16. Milner | 25. Penticton | 34. Yale |
| 8. Fairview | 17. Minnie Lake | 26. Saanich, V.I. | |
| 9. 100 Mile House | 18. Nanaimo, V.I. | 27. Salmon Arm | |

A FURTHER NOTE ON THE WHARF BORER, *NACERDA MELANURA* (L.) (Coleoptera: Oedemeridae).—In the Proceedings of our Society, Vol. 43, 1947, I recorded an unusual occurrence of *Nacerda melanura* (L.) in long-buried piling at Vancouver. At the time of investigating this infestation, in October, 1945, I saved a few pieces of riddled wood, apparently still infested, from the buried piles and placed them in a glass battery jar in my laboratory with coarse gravel all around them and wetted the whole mass with tap water so as to make it uniformly damp. The culture was examined in the autumn of 1946 and again in 1947 and, when fresh boring by a larva was noted, the wood was buried again in the damp gravel.

On March 10, 1948, the culture was examined again and one or two pieces of wood were broken open. In one of them occurred a fairly large tunnel containing an apparently healthy, full-grown larva and alongside of it, a female beetle which had died in the tunnel and was somewhat soft but intact enough to be successfully mounted on a card. The wood was re-buried and will be examined again at intervals to see if the larva has transformed. Even under the harsh conditions of being removed from piling surround by brackish water and then buried in sand moistened with fresh water, one larva at least survived and completed its development, two years and five months after being first disturbed.—G. J. Spencer, Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.