the top of the fins. A hole 12 inches in diameter was cut from the centre of this plate to allow bait to feed to the lower disc of the spreader table. All bait thus travelled through a chute constructed of the two sheets of metal separated by the fins. This afforded a greater spreading range of bait as there was no "floating" of materials, due to wind resistance, encountered when a spreader table with exposed fins was used.

The two machines operated efficiently throughout the baiting season over the most rugged areas encountered in both the Nicola Valley and Clinton Grasshopper Control Zones. A fine, even distribution of bait was obtained and the saving in materials was considerably greater than first estimated from operations with experimental machines.

Acknowledgment

The basic ideas for the construction of a mechanical bait spreader for use in British Columbia were obtained from Publication 606, Farmers' Bulletin 54, published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. I am indebted to Messrs. H. J. Kemp, S. H. Vigor, and K. M. King, the authors of this publication.

SOME FOOD PLANTS OF LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVAE. List No. 8

J. R. J. LLEWELLYN JONES

Cobble Hill, B.C.

My thanks are again due to those members of this Society who have furnished information to be included in this List.

The following signs and abbreviations have been used:

- G. J. S. Professor G. J. Spencer, Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.
- G.R.H. Mr. G. R. Hopping, Forest Insect Laboratory, Vernon, B. C.
- W.G.M. Mr. W. G. Mathers, Forest Insect Laboratory, Vernon, B. C.
- J. McK. Mr. J. McKinnon, Forest Branch, Victoria, B. C.
- M.L.P. Dr. M. L. Prebble, Forest Insect Laboratory, Victoria, B. C.
- R. G. Mr. R. Glendenning, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Agassiz, B. C.
- J. R. J. Mr. J. R. J. Llewellyn Jones, Cobble Hill, B. C.

An asterisk (*) denotes that the species has been mentioned before in these lists, and that the information now given is either additional or is an amplification of what has been previously reported.

Rhopalocera

*Basilarchia lorquini burrisonii Mayn.—aspen (Populus tremuloides Michx.), black poplar (Populus trichocarpa T & G.), wild cherry (Prunus emarginata Dougl.), Oregon crab apple (Pyrus rivularis Dougl.), Siberian crab apple (ornamental. Pyrus Siberica) (J. R. J.) *Nymphalis antiopa L. — aspen. (J. R. J.)

*Papilio eurymedon Luc.— species of apple (garden varieties). (J.R.J.)

Heterocera

*Arctia caja americana Harr.—aspen, black poplar. (J. R. J.)

Ellopia fiscellaria lugubrosa Hlst.—Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla (Raf. Sarg.)), Engelmann spruce (Picea engelmanni Engelm.), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia (mucronata (Raf.) Sudw.)), and many other trees. (G. R. H.)

Epinotia nanana Treit.—Picea pungens. (W.G.M.)

*Erannis vancouverensis Hlst.—Wild Roses (Rosa gymnocarpa Nutt. & R. nutkana Presl.). (J. R. J.)

Eupithecia palpata Pack. — Engelmann spruce. (G. R. H.)

*Halisidota maculata angulifera Wlk.—arbutus (Arbutus menziesii Pursh.) (J. R. J.)

Mimeola supposita Heinr.—Spp. of Cotoneaster. (R.G.)

Lithocolletis salicifoliella Cham. — mines leaves of species of Populus. (W. G. M.)

*Notolophus antiqua badia Hy. Edw.—blue spruce. (Picea pungens (ornamental)) at Vernon, B. C. (G. R. H.)

*Peridroma (Lycophotia) margaritosa saucia Hbn.—seedlings of cedar, hemlock, balsam, fir (Abies grandis Lindl.) in the Quinsam Forest Nursery (M.L.P., J.McK.) Also fireweed (Epilobium angustifolium L.) (M. L. P.)

Petrova luculentana Heinr.—scrub pine (Pinus contorta Dougl.) (W.G.M.) Rhyacionia buoliana Schiff.—scrub pine and P. mughus. (W.G.M.)

Synanthedon albicornis Hy. Edw.—species of willows (Salix). (W. G. M.)

Thiodia marmontana Kft.—balsam root (Balsamorhiza sagittata Nutt.). (G. J. S.)

Vespamima sequoiae Hy. Edw. — scrub pine. (W. G. M.)

*Caripeta divisata Wlk. — Engelmann spruce. (G. R. H.)

INSECTS ACTIVE THROUGHOUT THE WINTER AT VANCOUVER, B. C. PART I: INTRODUCTION AND LISTS OF THE COLEOPTERA AND NEUROPTERA

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Situated between the 49th and 60th parallels, British Columbia is subject to a moderating influence from the Japanese Current and the moisture-laden westerly winds from the Pacific Ocean. The mild winters so produced on the coast make it possible for a considerable number of insects to remain active during the winter months. At the suggestion of Professor G. J. Spencer of the Department of Zoology of the University of British Columbia,