MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF BEETLES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae, Elateridae, Buprestidae, Lathridiidae, Chrysomelidae, Curculionidae).

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Heloophorus nitidulus LeConte. This little black species may be separated from others in the genus by the almost straight sulci on its smooth, inflated pronotum. It was described from Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, and is known from Indiana and Manitoba. British Columbia specimens before me are: Salmon Arm, 1 male from an ephemeral pond in the woods, 7. V. 39, and a pair from Norton's pond, 24. V. 39 (Hugh B. Leech); Nation River area, 1 male, 25. VI. 40 (Geof. B. Leech).

Ludius glaucus Germar. These blackish click beetles occurred in thousands on the flower heads of a species of Lupinus at Vernon, B.C., during late May and early June, 1942. They were eating the buds and partially opened flowers, hollowing out irregular cavities in the sides and ends. In 1911 (Ent. Soc. Brit. Col., Proc. 1: 9) Venables reported this species at Vernon (as Corymbites inflatus), noting that the beetles congregated on lupine stems, and that they damaged newly planted fruit trees by eating out the buds in early summer. Brittain (op. cit. 2: 14, 1913) also mentioned damage to young apple trees, as did Ruhmann (7: 8, 1915).

Chrysophana placida LeConte. In our "Proceedings" 27: 6-10, issued March 1931, G. J. Spencer gives 7 records of beetles emerging from prepared timber in buildings. The following note adds another species to the list.

At Salmon Arm, B.C., on April 5, 1932, a fresh hole was noticed in the outer wall of the north end of my father's barn. Careful digging disclosed a live placida, which had almost gnawed its way out from the pupal burrow. The barn was built of seasoned Douglas fir lumber in 1920, and was painted that year or the next.

Cartodere rufoalis Marsham. Taken in 1932 at Salmen Arm, B.C., where it was common on the north end of my father's barn. The species was first found on February 28, by which date various small beetles were coming out of hibernation, and a few such as Cerexy, flying. On April 5 the Cartodere were most numerous in the hayloft, where they were crawling on the floor in a dust of crushed alfalfa leaves and seeds. A single specimen had one elytron white, the other black as usual.

Donacia idola Hatch. This species was described from Chase Lake, a sphagnum bog in Snohomish County, Washington (1939. Pan-Pacific Ent. 14 (3): 110-112). On July 19, 1931, I took a series of idola on grasses and sedges around a pond on Seymour Mountain, a few miles from Vancouver, B.C. The pond is in a meadow beside the cabin built by members of the Alpine Club of Canada.

Chrysolina vilda Rogers. Adults, eggs, and larvae in all stages, were common on a wild aster (Aster multiflora Ait. Det. Prof. J. Davidson) along the Commonage road at Vernon, B.C. during the first half of June, 1942. No host plant was listed by Van Dyke, in his review of the nearctic species (1938. Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. 33 (2): 45-58).

Baryptithes pellucidus Boheman. The first British Columbia record for this little weevil was from Victoria, B.C., 1936, by Harry Anderson and W. Downes (see Brown, Canadian Ent. 72(4): 67). In June 1941 I found the adults common on mature strawberry fruits in a small
The beetles are 3 to 3.75 mm. long, shiny picous or rufescent, with antennae, legs and abdomen reddish; the dorsal vestiture is long and sparse. Easily separated by its smooth, evenly punctuate pronotum, from the larger Brachyrhinus ovatus L.

Gymnetron tetrum Fab. This squat little gray-haired weevil is common on mullein (Verbascum) in the eastern United States and Canada, and also in parts of Europe and Siberia. It has been reported from eastern Washington. I have found it numerous at Vernon (1940) and Osoyoos (1941). In winter and early spring the adults may be found hibernating under the rosette of basal leaves on dead mulleins; the larvae are said to live in the seed pods.

SOME FOOD PLANTS OF LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVAE. List No. 9

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

Records in this list are supplied by the author.

Rhopalocera

* Basilarchia loryni burrisonii Mayn. Hardhack (Spiraea douglasii Hook.).

Heterocera

* Acronicta (Apatela) funeralis G. & R. Willow (Salix scoulerianna (Hook.) Barr.), ornamental species of willow, Carolina poplar, and garden species of plum.

* Acronicta illita Sm. English oak (Quercus robur), alder (Alnus rubra Bong.), and ornamental crab apple (Pyrus malus floribunda).

* Acronicta radcliffei Haw. Hyslop crab apple and garden species of plum.

* Acronicta distans dolorosa Dyar. Alder (Alnus rubra Bong.).

* Amphidasis (Lycia) cognataria Gn. Ocean spray (Spiraea discolor Pursh.).

* Halisidota maculata angulifera Wilk. Hardhack (Spiraea douglasii Hook.), June-berry (Amelanchier florida Lindl.), willows (Salix hookeriana Barr., Salix scoulerianna (Hook.) Barr.).

* Hyphantria textor Harr. Willow (Salix lasiandra Benth.).

* Malacosoma distria crosa Stretch. Alder (Alnus rubra Bong.).

* Malacosoma pluvialis Dyar. Wild cherry (Prunus emarginata Dougl.).

* Nada/gt gibosa oregonensis Butl. Spanish chestnut (Species of Castanea).

* Phrosia portlandia Hy. Edw. Willows (Salix lasiandra Benth., Salix hookeriana Barr., Salix scoulerianna (Hook.) Barr.), poplar (Populus trichocarpa T. & G.), and aspen (Populus tremuloides Michx.).

* Pseudothytira cymatophoroides Gn. English hawthorn (Crataegus oxyacantha L.), and garden species of plum.

* Scoliopteryx libatrix L. Willows (Salix lasiandra Benth., Salix scoulerianna (Hook.) Barr.), black poplar (Populus trichocarpa T. & G.), lombardy poplar.

* Schizura unicornis A. & S. English hawthorn (Crataegus oxyacantha L.), garden species of plum.