area, and many peculiar club-shaped bodies occurred everywhere. The type and distribution of the stomata indicated a marsh or aquatic plant, and the absence of stomata on one of the leaf surfaces indicated a floating water plant. The leaves of the Yellow Pond Lily (*Nymphaea polysepalra* Engelm.) were examined and were found to correspond in having the same stomatal distribution, and in having club-shaped papillae on the lower surface, identical with those found in the stomach of the insects. Thus it is logical to assume that this plant constituted the food of the Katydid at the time of capture. The birch trees were apparently merely resting places, and the insects must fly down to feed on the aquatic plants, probably at night.

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**INSECTS ACTIVE THROUGHOUT THE WINTER AT VANCOUVER, B.C.**

**PART II: LISTS OF THE ORTHOPTERA, DERMAPTERA, HOMOPTERA, HEMIPTERA, DIPTERA, AND HYMENOPTERA.**

**RAY E. FOSTER**

1575 Kamloops St., Vancouver, B.C.

This report constitutes a partial list of insects collected during the period November 8, 1939 to March 28, 1940 at Vancouver, B.C. It supplements the list published in Part I of this series (Foster, 1942), and completes that portion of the study which will serve as a basis for the ecological relationships now being prepared for publication.

In Part I, lists of the Coleoptera and Neuroptera were given and brief mention was made of the Thysanura and Collembola. To these four orders, eight more are added at this time, bringing the number of orders collected during the winter survey to 12. The Lepidoptera and Corrodentia are not given specific consideration.

**ORTHOPTERA**

**LOCUSTIDAE**

*Acrimum brunneri* Bolivar

**DERMAPTERA**

**FORFICULIDAE**

*Forficula auricularia* Linn.

**HOMOPTERA**

**CERCOPIDAE**

*Philaenus leucopthalmas* Linn.

**CICADELLIDAE**

*Baculatha manitou* (G. & B.)

*Typhlocyba commissuralis* Stal.

*Typhlocybinia* sp.

*Dikranacra* sp. Very common.

*Helochora communis* Fitizh.

*Idiocerus downesi* B. & P. Very common.

**PSYLLIDAE**

Specimens of frequent occurrence. No specific determinations made.

**APHIDIDAE**

*Myzus ligustria* Mosley. Taken in immense numbers in March.

**HEMIPTERA**

**MIRIDAE**

*Lygus pratensis* var. *oblineatus* Say

**ANTHOCORIDAE**

*Anthocoris antevolens* White

**NABIDAE**

*Nabis roseipennis* Reut.

*Nabis alternatus* Parsh.

**LYGAEIDAE**

*Lygus planisculus valeri,* oBncatus Say

**ANTHOCORIDAE**

*Anthocoris auriferus* (White)

**NABIDAE**

*Lygus kalmii* subsp. *kalmii* Parsh.

**PENTATOMIDAE**

*Elastomerus cruciatus* Say Very common.

*Podisus modestus* Dall.

*Banasa sordida* Uhl.

*Apaecicus crocatus* Uhl.

**DIPTERA**

**AGROMYZIDAE**

*Phytomyza* spp.

**ANISOPODIDAE**

*Anisopus fenestralis* Scopoli.

**BIBIONIDAE**

*Bibio tristes* Will.

**BORBORIDAE**

*Borborus equinus* Fallen

*Leptocera* sp.

*Sphaerocera pusilla* Fallen

*Scatophora carolinensis* Desv.

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CECIDOMYIIDAE
Monarda canadensis Felt.
Phytophaga sp.

DIXIDAE
Dixia sp.

DOLICHOPODIDAE
Hydrophorus furcatus Aldrich
Hydrophorus brevisetula Thomson
Hydrophorus innotatus Lw.

DROSOPHILIDAE
Drosophila incola Walker

EMPIDIDAE
Rhamphomyia sp.
Hydrostromia stagnalis Hal.

EPHYDRIDAE
Scatella spp.

HELOMYZIDAE
Tephruchamyg sp.
Occatha fenestratis Fallen
Sutaillia timbula Thomson

LONCHOPTERIDAE
Lonchoptera dubia Curran

MUSCIDAE
Spilaria lucorum Meigen
Muscia domestica L.
Scatophaga stercoraria L. Very common.
Scatophaga furvata Say. Very common.
Scatophaga sp.

MUSCITIDAE
Quadralia lucorum Fallen

MYCETOPHILIDAE
Bolitophilinae
Bolitophila dubiosa Van Duzee
Bolitophila montana Coq.

Sciophilinae
Dziedzickia (Systenwia of Joh.) Undescribed species.
Myomyia terminata Garrett
Myomyia sigma Joh.
Myomyia spp. Females and defectives.

MYCETOPHILIDAE
Boletina “tricincta” No. 501 of Joh.
Boletina spp. Females and defectives.
Coccidia lepida Joh.
Cardyia. Undescribed species
Erechia. Undescribed species near E. aci-
culta Shaw.
Erechia clepsydra Fisher
Erechia fusca Mg. (fungorum Deg. of Joh.)

Very common.
Erechia spp. Females and defectives.

Phronia Female.

Phronia (Trichophilus of Joh.) tenubrosa?

Coq.

Phronia. Undescribed species near P. insula.

Rhynchosia. Undescribed species near R.

scinnigra Sherman.

Altolia sp. Defective.

Mycetophila fungorum Deg.
Mycetophila spp. Females.

Mycetophila mutica Lw.

Mycetophila fenestrata Coq. Very common.

Mycetophila lassata Joh.
Mycetophila maculosa Guthrie.


Sciaria (Neosciaria). Undescribed species

PHORIDAE
Megaselia sp ?
Triphleba pacifica Loew
Triphleba variipes Malloch


PIOPHILIDAE
Piphiila nigricans Mel. & Sp.

PSYCHODIDAE
Pericoma sp.

SYRPHIDAE
Eristalis tenax Linn.

Epistrophe mentalis Will.

Melanostrona falcata Curran

Melanostrona stagnata Thoms.

TACHINIDAE
Gonia frontosa Say

Argentotaprops signiferus Walker

Cyrtophleba Tuitida Curran

Calliphora erythrocephala Meigen

TETANOCERIDAE
Dictya sp.

TIPULIDAE
Lima (Rhipidia) maculata Meigen

Pediciini

Pedicia (Tricyphona) diaphana Doane
Pedicia (Tricyphona) vitripennis Doane

TRICHOCERIDAE
Trichocera colombiana Alexander. Very

common.

Trichocera cole Alexander

Trichocera sp., near T. annulata Meigen

Trichocera sp.

HYMENOPTERA
Andrena (Andrena) sp. Traces to A.

harveyi Vier. In Viereck’s synopsis

(Viereck, 1904).

Andrena (Pterandrena) sp. Traces to

A. salicifloris Ckll. var. a, in Viereck’s

synopsis.

Andrena (Pterandrena) sp. Traces to coup-

let 8 in Viereck’s synopsis.

Halictus sp. Traces to H. crossiceps Ellis

in Sandhouse’s key (Sandhouse, 1924).

Ophion sp.

Gelis keeni Higtn.

Hemerlebas ?

Aperelplus sp. Probably undescribed species.

Plectiscus orceae? Ashm.

Orthoptera californicum Ashm.

Orthocritus sp.

Phaenognvs sp.

Pachymerus sp.

Pachymerus sp.

Dalenes neophrila kenowi Macq.

Xenotoma?

The above specimens, with the ex-
ception of the following types, are in the
collection of the Department of Zoology of
the University of British Columbia.

Specimens of Sciaria (Neosciaria) were
retained by Dr. F. R. Shaw. All other
undescribed Mycetophilidae are in the possession of Dr. Elizabeth Fisher. Undescribed Hymenoptera are in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Canada.

**Acknowledgments**—I am indebted to the many persons who assisted in the identification of the insects obtained during the course of the survey: Dr. G. S. Walley, Dr. O. Peck, Dr. Carl Atwood, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. (Hymenoptera); Dr. C. P. Adams, Jefferson City, Missouri, (Chironomidae); A. R. Brooks, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, (Diptera); Mr. Geo. Steyskal, Detroit, Michigan, (Diptera); Dr. C. H. Curran, New York, (Diptera); Dr. E. P. Felt, Stamford, Conn., (Cecidomyiidae); Mr. W. Downes, Victoria, B.C., (Hemiptera, Homoptera); Mr. R. Glendingen, Agassiz, B.C., (Aphididae); Dr. E. G. Fisher, Roland Park, Maryland, (Mycetophilidae); Dr. C. P. Alexander, Amherst, Mass. (Tipulidae); and Dr. F. R. Shaw, Amherst, Mass., (Sciaridae).

**Literature Cited**


**IN MEMORIAM**

George O. Day, F.E.S

On February 5th, 1942, there passed away at the age of 88 one of our Society’s oldest and most valued members. George O. Day came to British Columbia from England in 1905 and made his home at Duncan, Vancouver Island. Prior to coming to this Province he was manager of Parr’s Bank at Knutsford, Cheshire, retiring in 1905. It has been possible to gather only scanty information regarding his early life but we are informed that he was a Freeman of the city of Chester, an honour only likely to be bestowed for outstanding public service. He was a fellow of the Royal Entomological Society. Apparently he had been active in the study of other sciences also and we learn with interest that his tutor in botany was the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

Mr. Day became a member of the Entomological Society of British Columbia on April 19, 1906, and the 7th annual meeting was held at his house in April, 1908. He was elected vice-president in 1912 and was president from 1913 to 1915. His particular interest was in Lepidoptera and he had a fine collection of the Vancouver Island species. This collection is remarkable for the beautiful mounting and condition of every specimen, for its maker could tolerate nothing but the best. He had originated a method of setting Lepidoptera which was largely responsible for the beautiful condition of the specimens. The wings were held in position on the setting board by means of slips of glass hinged to the edges of the board, the weight of the glass in most cases being sufficient to hold the wings in place until dry. This collection is now in the possession of the Shawinigan Lake boy’s school at Shawinigan, B.C., to which it was bequeathed, as was also a collection of British butterflies and moths, brought by Mr. Day from England, containing examples of nearly every British species.

The late Mr. Day was noted for his genial, kindly disposition, courtesy and friendliness. Visiting entomologists never failed to receive a warm welcome at his beautiful home “Sahlatston” at Duncan,