RECORDS OF SOME FLIES AND WASPS COLLECTED AT ROBSON, B.C.  
(Diptera: Asilidae; Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

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The species listed were collected by me at Robson, B.C. The asilids were identified by Dr. S. W. Bromley; the ichneumonids, all collected in 1941, were named by Dr. H. K. Townes.

Diptera  
Asilidae
Laphria vivax Williston.
Asilus placyterus Hine.
Cryptopogon dasyloides Will.
Dioctria sackeni Will.
Nicocles sp. (Perhaps N. dives Loew, at any rate so det. by Prof. Melander).

Hymenoptera  
Ichneumonidae
Coleocentrus occidentalis Cr.—July 13.

Xorides californicus Cr.—June 22.
Xorides cincticornis Cr.—July 13.
Pimpla pedalis Cr.—July 20.
Pimpla sanguineipes Cr.—Aug. 24.
Lissonota montana Cr.—Sept. 1.
Lissonota frigida Cr.—Sept. 7.
Cryptus altoni D. T.—Sept. 7.
Cryptus luctuosus Cr.—Sept. 14.
Polistiphaga fulva Cr.—Aug. 17 and 31.
Ichneumon variegatus Cr.—Aug. 24, Sept. 7.
Angitia acuta Vier.—Sept. 7.
Exochus flavifrontalis Ds.—Sept. 7.
Ephialtes imperator Krb.—July 13.
Ephialtes manifestator L.—Sept. 7.
(10 additional species, apparently undescribed, were identified to genus only).

THE PARSNIP WEBWORM (DEPRESSARIA HERACLEANA) AND ITS CONTROL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae)

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This insect became important as a pest in the lower Fraser valley in 1940, when the growing of parsnips for seed became more frequent.

It is an European insect that has long been known on that continent as a pest. It was known to Linnaeus, but was first properly described by Degeer in 1752. In North America it was first recorded by Bethune, from Ontario, in 1869, when it was described as a new species, Depressaria ontariella, but this has since been placed as a synonym of heracleana. It was recorded by C. V. Riley (1888) as first found in the United States in 1875.

The moths, which measure one half inch in length and have a wing spread of one inch, are light buff in colour, with lighter underwings margined with a thin dark line. The wings are held longitudinally over the body when at rest. The pupae measure three quarters of an inch in length, are reddish brown in colour, and are smooth and shining. The larvae are yellowish-green, about one half inch long when fully fed, and have a series of black tubercles arising from each segment, which also bear a few black hairs. The eggs are spherical, greenish-yellow in colour, and just visible to the naked eye.

Life-History.—This insect passes the winter in the adult stage, the moths leaving hibernation in May. They then fly to any nearby host-plant coming into flower and deposit their eggs, but they may travel considerable distances in search of host plants, as parsnip seedlings several miles from any previous infestation generally become infested during June.

The moths lay their eggs in the umbels of the small flower heads as these are de-