

**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.  
*Cyrtopogon dassylloides* Will.  
*Dioctria sackeni* Will.  
*Nicoles* 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)<sup>1</sup>**

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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 stecklings 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-

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