lection, Ottwa; three males and three females in the Hopping Collection, Vernon, B. C.

Fifty-four specimens have been examined all from the white pine areas of the interior of British Columbia. Cyanide-killed specimens do not differ much in colour from living examples, but those preserved in alcohol lose much of the grey effect and the general colour becomes brown.

This subspecies differs from the eastern *notatus* by having notably coarser sculpturing on the elytra and more and generally larger black patches of velvety pubescence dispersed over the elytra. Actually these black tufts alternate with cinereous patches in rows between the costae. It is named for Mr. C. V. G. Morgan who has made a study (unpublished) of the biology and parasites of *M. notatus morgani*. His data suggest that it breeds only in western white pine *(Pinus monticola* Dougl.) *M. notatus notatus* breeds in *Pinus strobus* and has also been reported from *Pinus banksiana, P. resinosa, P. ponderosa,* and *Picea glauca* (R. Hopping, 1922). Discussing it under the synonymical name *M. confusor* Kirby, Craighead (1923:107) states "As far as known, it attacks only *Pinus strobus*. Packard . . . and Hopkins record this species attacking living balsam fir *(Abies balsamea)* at Brunswick, Maine, probably confusing it with *marmorator*."

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A NOTE ON THE TANGLE-WINGED FLIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (Diptera: Nemestrinidae).—In 1930 I reported to this Society, the occurrence of the nemestrinid fly **Parasymmictus clausus** O.S. which I found laying eggs in telephone poles, fence posts and dried poplar trees on the cattle ranges at Riske Creek, Chilcotin. I have taken it frequently but not every year since, on the ranges at Lac du Bois, Kamloops.

The family Nemestrinidae consists of only some 150 species occurring chiefly in countries of hot dry climates with little rainfall; only 8 species have been found in Europe and 12 in North America, most being neotropical where they are well represented in Chile. Dr. Jos. Bequaert of the Harvard School of Tropical Medicine, the North American authority on these flies, informed me that **P. clausus** was a very rare fly and that its occurrence in the Chilcotin was the furthest north for any representative of the family, in the world.

Until 1943 this species was the only one of the family I had found in the Province but in that year Mr. E. R. Buckell and I found two males of a very similar species **Neorhynchocephalus sackeni** Will. on the dry cattle ranges near Kamloops and this year, 1945, it has been not uncommon.

As far as known, the larvae of the Nemestrinidae are all parasitic upon other insects. I have reared both our local species from grasshoppers, **P. clausus** chiefly from **Camnula pellucida** Scud. but very occasionally from other species of hoppers, and **N. sackeni** from **Melanoplus mexicanus mexicanus** Saus.

Larvae of both flies are so-called "tubed" maggots, breathing from the 2nd instar onwards by means of a tracheal sheath or funnel attached to the thoracic trachea of their hosts; the vortex of the funnel surrounds the posterior third of the larvae which move freely in the body cavities of their victims, as if tethered by these tubes.—George J. Spencer, Kamloops, B.C.

HOLOPLEURA MARGINATA IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).—A female of this lovely crimson and black longhorn was taken at Arrowhead on May 30, by Charlie Slade. He obtained it by beating the foliage of a Douglas fir tree. When first seen by me the beetle was damaged, lacking head and prothorax, but was still fresh and relaxed. Examples of this species vary from 7 to 12 mm. in length, and the pronotum and elytra from almost entirely crimson to heavily marked with black. The beetles are rather flat, and somewhat resemble the Lycidae.—Hugh B. Leech.

AGABUS CONFERTUS EATING CHIRONOMID LARVAE (Coleoptera, Dytiscidae, Diptera).—Dissections of adults of **Agabus confertus** LeConte collected at Los Altos, Calif., in June, 1937 (E. S. Ross), showed that they had eaten large numbers of chironomid larvae, the so-called "blood worms." In each case the great amount of fine silt in the beetle's proventriculus indicated that both the larvae and the thin protective tubes in which they live had been eaten. The beetles must be able to swallow surprisingly large fragments, for the larval head capsules were found intact.—Hugh B. Leech.