

A LIST OF TWENTY SPECIES OF SPIDERS COLLECTED AT SALMON ARM, B.C.—The following species were collected at Salmon Arm, B.C., May-October 1940, by my mother, Olive R. Leech. I am indebted to Dr. W. J. Gertsch, who identified them in November, 1940, and brought the list up to date in 1946.

Pholcophora americana Banks.
Dictyna muraria Emerton.
Gnaphosa muscorum Koch.
Poecilochroa montana Keyserling.
Drassodes neglectus Keyserling.
Anypaena californica Banks.
Steatoda hespera Chamb. & Ivie.
Pityohyphantes sp.
Misumena calycina Linnaeus.
Philodromus alaskensis Keyserling.
Lycosa orophila Champ. & Gertsch.
Lycosa frondicola Emerton.
Phidippus johnsoni Peckham.
Metaphidippus aeneolus Curtis.
Paraphidippus marginatus Walckenaer.
Aranea dumetorum Villers.
Aranea solitaria Emerton.
Aranea gemmoides Chamb. & Ivie.
Aranea displicata Hentz.
Agelenopsis potteri Blackwall.

—Hugh B. Leech, Vernon, B.C.

POLLENIA RUDIS, THE CLUSTER FLY, IN VANCOUVER, B.C. (Diptera: Metopidae).—Not until the spring of 1940, did I first find a specimen of *Pollenia rudis* (Fabr.) in Vancouver, although I had been on the lookout for it for many years. In that year one specimen was found shortly after 6 o'clock one bright morning, apparently ovipositing on or near earthworms on the lawn. Since then, several have been noted each year on the lawn between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, similarly engaged, on the dew-covered grass.

The species, however, has apparently been present in Vancouver for some time, since a complaint was received in 1943 from a householder on the extreme eastern boundary of the city, concerning large numbers of the flies which had come into the house and had wintered there unnoticed until spring when they crowded on the windows, seeking to escape outside. The citizen lived on a very large lot with a garden where much manure containing many earthworms, was present. The infestation was so extensive that it must have been several years in developing. In the spring of 1944 the citizen complained again of the trouble so I forwarded a 3% solution of DDT in "Varsol," a wartime cleaning fluid put out by the Imperial Oil Company, with instructions to spray it on all the woodwork of the window frames. The procedure was very successful for the woman telephoned two days later to report that a tremendous number of dead flies was on the floor below the windows, with no survivors.—G. J. Spencer, Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

REARING OF AGROMYZA ALBITARSIS AND ITS PARASITE OPIUS SP. (Diptera: Agromyzidae, and Hymenoptera: Braconidae).—On August 1, 1943, miners were noticed in the leaves of a seedling black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa* T. & G.) in my garden. The larvae could be seen clearly by holding a leaf up to the light. On August 11 a leaf containing two puparia was picked, and the parts containing the insects torn out and placed in a small jar on my desk.

A fly emerged on August 28, and was subsequently identified by A. R. Brooks as *Agromyza albitarsis* Mg.

Mould was growing on the outside of the second puparium by September 2, so it was opened. It contained a slightly teneral but living wasp, a delicate little braconid. This specimen matured, and was identified by G. S. Walley as "*Opius* sp., probably undescribed. Runs to *amplus* Ashm. in Gahan's key." The fly and wasp are now in the Canadian National Collection.—Hugh B. Leech, Vernon, B.C.

GASOLINE FOR KILLING BEETLES.—The note by G. J. Spencer in the December, 1945, issue of our PROCEEDINGS (vol. 42, p. 16) on the use of gasoline in insect killing bottles is interesting. I recall that in World War I, during my term of service in the Imperial Camel Corps in Egypt, I amassed a small collection of beetles. Cyanide was unobtainable so other means, fair or foul, had to be employed for killing and preserving specimens. Gasoline was plentiful in army trucks and cars and by employing stealth during the hours of darkness it was a fairly simple matter to secure enough for my purpose. After being killed in gasoline the beetles were placed in tin boxes with dry clean sand, which if packed fairly tightly prevented the specimens from rolling about in the box. Unfortunately, owing to a "misplaced" Turkish shell, a camel plus this collection was destroyed. I have used dry sawdust for the storage of beetles and it is satisfactory for any but small species.—E. P. Venables, Vernon, B.C.

A FEW RECORDS OF SPIDERS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALBERTA.—I am indebted to Dr. W. J. Gertsch of the American Museum of Natural History for identifying the following species of spiders, which were sent to him from time to time.

Amaurobius severus Simon. Steelhead, B.C., summer of 1933, in log cabin (Hugh B. Leech); common.
Antrodiaetus sp., probably *pacificus* Simon. Oliver, B.C., May 1, 1940 (A. A. Dennys).
Hyptiotes gertschi Chamb. & Ivie. An egg sac spun on a conifer needle; Brennan Creek, Adams Lake, B.C., 1942 (P. T. Muskett).
Bathypantes pallida Banks. Vernon, B.C., March 24, 1940 (Frances O. Leech).
Tetragnatha munda Chamberlin and Gertsch. Hope, B.C., May 30, 1940. (Hugh B. Leech).
Tetragnatha laboriosa Hentz. Hope, B.C., May 30, 1940 (Hugh B. Leech).
Misumena calycina Linnaeus. Penticton, B.C., April 19, 1940 (A. A. Dennys).
Xysticus pulverulentus Gertsch. Jasper, Alta., June 14, 1940 (E. H. Brasnett).
Coriarachne utahensis Gertsch. Kelowna, B.C., April 1940.
Neoantistea agilis Keyserling. Manson River, B.C., August, 1940 (Ray Gaul).
Arctosa emertoni Gertsch. Under stones edge of alkali Buse Lake, east of Kamloops, B.C., September 11, 1945 (Hugh B. Leech).
Phidippus tyrrelli Peckham, Fernie, B.C., August, 1939 (E. A. Quail).
Paraphidippus marginatus Walckenaer. Hope, B.C. May 30, 1940 (Hugh B. Leech); Seebe, Alta., June 17, 1940 (J. McLenahan).
Metaphidippus aeneolus Curt's. Kelowna, B.C., April, 1940.

—Hugh B. Leech, Vernon, B.C.