

umbia sheep industry's principal proponents of the idea of improving range land by burning. This ended in a battle with the Forest Branch owing to their obdurate position on the subject. On principle, during the last few years of his life he refused to pay grazing fees to the Crown, which he contended was fast allowing the range to become overgrown and useless.

A great conversationalist and an avid reader, my father wrote many an interesting and many a strong letter. It is worthy of note that his liking for biology may have stemmed partly from his knowledge that he was directly descended from the

marriage of Francis Galton's brother with Charles Darwin's sister. Incidentally, my mother is related to George Crotch who did some of the earliest insect collecting on the coast of British Columbia.

He is survived by two older brothers and a sister in England; his widow and his uncle Mr. H. Finley, both of Aveyley Ranch, Vavenby; two sons, John and myself (who are carrying on the business of sheep ranching at Vavenby); and his daughter, now Mrs. E. A. Rendell of Vernon, B.C. There are five grandchildren.

—T. K. MOILLIET,
Vavenby, B.C.

HARRY CANE, 1860-1935

Harry Cane was born in Slinfold, Yorkshire, England, on September 30th, 1860, the son of Henry Cane, architect, and Louisa Cane (a direct descendant of Sir Christopher Wren). He received his early education in England.

In 1877, his father, having been appointed to superintend the building of a palace for the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, young Harry accompanied his parents to India. There he studied architecture under his father and assisted him later in the designing and construction of the Normal School at Cooch Behar. During his stay in India he painted several beautiful landscapes, and made a fine collection of butterflies which he presented to a friend in England on his return there in 1888.

In 1892 he came to the United States and spent a few years in Oregon before coming to Nelson, B.C., where he was connected with a firm of local architects. He again utilized his spare time in making up a moth and butterfly collection, now owned by H. R. Foxlee of Robson, B.C. Though not complete, the collection gives an idea of the many varieties to be found in the Nelson district.

For many years his activities were curtailed by failing sight, but until his death in 1935, his cheerful courage, in the face of this handicap, was an inspiration to all

with whom he came in contact. Always a lover of the beautiful, he found great pleasure in sketching and painting, and many of his watercolours are now prized possessions of various friends throughout the Kootenay district of British Columbia.

* * *

The above was written by Mrs. Gordon Allan of 1115 Ward Street, Nelson, from data supplied by Mrs. Harry Cane and from her own knowledge as a friend of the family.

Mr. Cane's collection was made I believe in the last decade of the last century



and the early years of the present one. The insects are well mounted, though low on the pins, in the English style; a few have faded badly. There are about 600 specimens, representing 220 species, a goodly

number considering that he caught them all in the confines of his own garden. Fifteen or sixteen of the species I have not yet seen from other parts of the Nelson district.—H. R. FOXLEE.

DYSLOBUS LUTEUS AS A PEST OF RASPBERRY (Coleoptera: Curculionidae).—In the summer of 1906 (date unknown) my attention was called to the ragged condition of the leaves in a patch of cultivated raspberries. The damage was distinctive and did not resemble that usually caused by lepidopterous larvae. Injured leaves had a series of long narrow areas, extending from the margin to the midrib, entirely removed; the intervening portions of the leaf blade were quite undamaged. There were usually three or four of these injured areas on each side of the mid-rib thus producing a very uniform type of damage. It was confined to the large leaves near the bases of the canes.

No cause for the injury being apparent, it was concluded that the insect responsible had deserted the plants. However, a visit after dark with the stable lantern revealed numbers of the weevils feeding on the foliage, which in some cases was quite weighted down by them. During the day they could be found hidden beneath the surface soil and under the dead leaves around the crowns of the canes. A specimen was recently identified as *Dyslobus luteus* (Horn) by Peter C. Ting, who is making a revisional study of the species of this genus. A similar type of leaf injury has been observed from time to time in raspberry plantations throughout the valley. It is probable that this beetle is quite generally distributed, although owing to its nocturnal habits it has escaped detection and avoided punishment.—E. P. Venables, Vernon, B.C.

HYDATIUS MODESTUS AT CRESTON, B.C. (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae).—In the summer of 1945 I reported to H. B. Leech the capture of several *Hydatius modestus* Sharp at Creston, B.C. He replied that he knew of only 7 other British Columbia specimens—from 6 different localities. Mine were taken in a pond of clear water left by the rampant spring floods of the Goat River, with gravel bottom, no vegetation and only a sprinkling of small drift wood. The pond was exploited throughout the season (Aug. 12-Sept. 18), with a catch of 38 specimens. Males predominated and 3 of the females were of the immaculate phase.—G. Stace Smith, Creston, B.C.

BUPRESTIS CONFLUENTA IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (Coleoptera, Buprestidae).—*Buprestis confluenta* Say has a wide distribution in North America, being reported from British Columbia to Ontario and from California to Indiana. W. J. Chamberlin (Buprestidae of North America, 1926: 107) cites *Populus tremuloides* as its host tree.

Two specimens of this species, rare in British Columbia, have been received at the Provincial Museum in recent years. One example, taken at Lac la Hache, by George Forbes on July 18, 1943, near a stand of *Populus tremuloides* and *P. trichocarpa*, apparently constitutes the most northern record for the Province; the second specimen was collected by the writer in Manning Park, between Hope and Princeton, on August 15, 1945, as it was resting on an old fir log by the roadside near a growth of *P. trichocarpa*.

G. R. Hopping informs me that he has two specimens from Midday Valley, one from Aspen Grove and one from Nicola Lake, while G. Stace Smith reports that he has taken two individuals at Creston, on or near *P. trichocarpa*.

H. B. Leech has taken the species at Salmon Arm while I understand that G. J. Spencer has additional records.

From the available facts this species seems to be partial to the fairly dry interior plateau region of the Province.—George A. Hardy, Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.

A NOTE ON THE ANT CRICKET MYRMECOPHILA OREGONENSIS (Orthoptera: Gryllidae).—On December 30, 1945, I found in a cell under loose bark on a fir log, what was evidently a new colony of carpenter ants, *Camponotus* Sp. It consisted of a queen, four small workers, and a clump of very young larvae.

The interesting point is that along with this was a small, perhaps nymphal, ant cricket, *Myrmecophila oregonensis* Bruner. This seems to indicate a remarkable instinct, inherent in these crickets, of attaching themselves to ant colonies at a very early stage in their formation.

I cut this log into stove wood and there was no established colony of ants therein. One other colony, more advanced in that the workers numbered possibly one hundred, was found a few feet away. I could find no crickets with these.—Richard Guppy, Wellington, B.C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIOGRAPHIES OF ENTOMOLOGISTS. By Mathilde Carpenter. American Midland Naturalist, 33 (1):1-116. January, 1945. For sale by the A.M.N., Notre Dame, Indiana, price \$1.20.—The author considers her paper to be a sort of second edition, enlarged and up to date, of J. S. Wade's BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENTOMOLOGISTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NORTH AMERICAN WORKERS (1928. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 21 (3):489-520). Certainly it is enlarged, not only as to the number of persons listed, but also by the number of references per name. In addition it includes all entomologists of all countries and is intended to be complete through 1943. The method of citing volume and page is as in the example above. The given names when known, the years of birth and death are included for each person but all other data must of course be obtained from the references cited.—H. B. L.

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