

Cercopidæ, Membracidæ, Cicadellidæ and Fulgoridæ, taken chiefly by the author in the vicinity of Victoria and on the Saanich Peninsula to the north of the city, though a few were collected in the Okanagan District. Dates of capture are given for nearly all the species. The list numbers 61 species, and as little is known of the Hemiptera of British Columbia it is a welcome contribution to our knowledge of the subject.

*A Revision of the British Columbia Species of the Geometrid Genus Hydriomena* Hub.—By E. H. Blackmore. Pp. 19-26. This paper gives a brief review of recent work on this genus, leading up to its present clearly defined status; followed by notes on the characters of recently-described species from British Columbia, with particular reference to the form of the uncus. Figures of this structure are given for 16 species and varieties. Of the 68 species described from North America north of Mexico 20 have been taken in British Columbia, and 18 of these are reported from Vancouver Island. The paper concludes with a complete list of the British Columbian species.

*Notes on the Aeolothripidæ*.—By R. C. Treherne. Pp. 27-33. A valuable synopsis of this family, which is the most generalized of the order Thysanoptera. Notes on the taxonomic position of the family are followed by keys to the sub-families, genera and species. There are 7 genera and 16 species discussed, 9 of the latter belonging to the genus *Aeolothrips*. Characters other than those of the wings are used, on account of the occurrence of brachypterous forms in some of the species. Antennal and wing characters of the species of this genus are illustrated. Unfortunately there are no references to distribution of the species.

*Three Years Collecting in the Lillooet District*.—By A. W. A. Phair. Pp. 34-36. Describes a collecting trip to the summit of Mount McLean with the main object of capturing *Oeneis beani*, in which the author was successful. On this and subsequent trips a number of other interesting alpine Lepidoptera were taken. The mountain is described as a remarkably rich collecting ground and is easily reached from the town of Lillooet.

*Natural Control Investigations in British Columbia*.—By John D. Tothill. Pp. 37-39. Mr. Tothill, whose work on the natural control of the Forest Tent Caterpillar and the Fall Webworm in New Brunswick is well known, investigated these insects in the West in 1918. The Forest Tent Caterpillar was studied at Red Deer, Alberta, where a serious outbreak has been in force for three years, and in the Lower Fraser Valley, where conditions are unfavorable for the insect. In the former locality the parasites which usually serve to bring this insect under control, were not found, but in the Fraser Valley and on the lower end of Vancouver Island these parasites were present in numbers, preying upon the Western Tent (*M. pluvialis*); and the author suggests that it would be well worth while to collect these for liberation at Red Deer.

An undescribed Tachinid related to *Compsilura* is the most important factor in the control of the Fall Webworm in British Columbia, and attempts will be made to introduce it into the region east of Winnipeg.

The mite *Hemisarcoptes malus*, the most important single factor in the control of the Oyster Scale in the Eastern Provinces, but which has been unknown in British Columbia, has been liberated at several points in this Province, and will be kept under observation for the next few years.