

of each segment. Tubercles inconspicuous, each bearing a single short black hair. Venter slightly pruinose; feet concolorous with body.

On the 24th May two of the larvæ pupated in among the leaves of the food plant, the pupæ being enclosed within a slender covering of silk.

Pupa—8 mm. long, pale brown, the abdomen pitted and darker than the wing covers and thorax. Cremaster consisting of 10 or 12 slender, hooked spines, upon a thickened plate which covers the greater part of the last segment.

The moths emerged on the 7th Sept., 1904.

From the above description it will be seen that our larvæ resembled, rather closely, those found feeding on Juniper, at Salem, Mass., and referred to under the name *E. miserulata*, on page 910 of Packard's Insects Injurious to Forest and Shade Trees. On 21st May, 1905, 8 more larvæ were found in the same place. Four of these differed from the above description in having no subdorsal stripe.

NOTE ON COLLECTING HIBERNATING SPECIMENS.

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Acting on the information given me by a woodchopper who had seen hundreds of green flies under the bark of a tree he had felled a few days previously, I made a further investigation, and upon reaching the locality found several dead Lace-wing flies crushed under the bark of a Tamarack tree he had been sawing up. Further search under the bark of a tall dead Tamarack (*Larix occidentalis*) which had just been felled, resulted in a rather unique catch on removing the bark, which peeled off easily from the butt end, hundreds of lively specimens of the minute Tineid, *Lyonetia speculella*, Clem., were found. Proceeding with the stripping towards the top, and at from 20 to 50 ft. from the butt, numerous specimens of the Tortricids, *Proteopteryx Columbia* (Kearfott), including both of the described varieties *Albidorsana* and *Mediostrania*, were seen. About 50 ft. up were dozens of a white barred *Elachistid* (*Mompha*, sp.). Also one specimen of *Orneodes hexadactyla*, L. The dates which I have previously recorded for this species were the first week in May and the end of July. Dr. Dyar mentions a specimen from me April 24th, and one he bred here July 13th. There are, therefore, apparently, two broods, the moths of the latter of which hibernate, and appear again in the spring, and a single specimen of *Depressaria Klamathiana* (Walshingham). A few Gelechiidæ were found in the next 30 feet, and at this point (corresponding in the case of both of the trees