mid-crown. Colonies of these scales were very difficult to see and were only detected by the presence of *Chilocorus stigma* (Say) adults, a predator of scale insects, on the trunks and large branches of the infested trees.

Confirmation of a local identification was made by W. R. Richards of the Entomology Research Institute, Ottawa, from collections made by J. K. Robins at Warspite in 1959.—N. W. Wilkinson.

Correction.—In the article by E. J. Gautreau entitled *"Unhatched Caterpillar Egg Bands in Northern Alberta Associated with Late Spring Frost"*, Vol. 20, No. 3, page 3, the lowest temperature recorded should read 19°F.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Rusty Tussock Moth in Interior British Columbia, 1963.—The first known infestation of the rusty tussock moth, *Orgyia antiqua badia* (Hy. Edw.), in interior British Columbia was recorded during 1963. Approximately 400 acres of timber were affected 1 mile north of Kingsgate, in the Moyie River Valley of southeastern British Columbia. The stand is primarily lodgepole pine with some Douglas-fir and western larch regeneration.

Tussock moth eggs were present on lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, western larch, soopolallie, and serviceberry, with the majority on the branches of lodgepole pine and soopolallie. By June 13, 1963, many had hatched and defoliation was evident by July 12. Light to heavy defoliation of understory lodgepole pine trees was noted throughout the infestation. Preferred hosts were logepole pine and soopolallie, but some feeding occurred on the foliage of other tree species in the stand. Two 6-foot lodgepole pine trees, one western larch of the same size, and about 90% of the soopolallie bushes were completely denuded by July 22.

Mass collections taken on July 22 contained larvae infected with a polyhedral virus. By July 30, disease larvae outnumbered apparently healthy ones throughout the infestation. On August 24 an attempt was made to collect pupae, but the virus had virtually exterminated the population.

Late in September four partially defoliated lodgepole pine trees were felled as samples. The foliage, branches, and stems of each tree were examined, but no eggs were found. Fifteen cocoons were located; moths had emerged from only three, the remainder were either empty or contained dead prepupal larvae.

Although some of the regeneration lodgepole pine trees that were severely defoliated may die, no mortality of the larger trees is expected to result from tussock moth defoliation.—N. Geistlinger.

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