

dition, the moisture in the soil tends to rot the stubs, which aids in destroying the larvae.

As regards trap crops, our experiments show considerable promise. In 1922 a strip of wheat sown between the previous year's stubble and the new crop, contained, on an average, rather more than four sawfly eggs to a stem, while the field which this strip was sown to protect, averaged slightly more than one egg to a stem on the edge of the field and less towards the centre. The trap strip in this instance was sown rather late and it was not, therefore, as attractive to the sawflies as it might have been had it been sown a week earlier. This was demonstrated by the fact that the more developed stems contained far more eggs. One strip, however, is not sufficient on a large stubble field; at least three are necessary.

The season of 1922 was particularly favorable for showing the advantage of harvesting before the crop had fully ripened. As had been pointed out above, the sawfly larvae do not cut the stems until they have lost the major portion of their sap, or, in other words, until the straw begins to dry. By cutting slightly in advance of this time the grain can be harvested without loss or shrinkage. Fields frequently noted in 1922 which had been cut "on the green side" were free from loss, while adjoining fields cut too late had suffered a loss which varied from three to fifteen bushels per acre.

It is well to remember, however, that early cutting does not kill the sawfly larvae, nor is it always effective in preventing all loss, because the weakened stems may be blown down and broken by storms considerably in advance of cutting time. Rust may also kill the plants prematurely, but on the whole, the practice of early harvesting is extremely effective and it cannot, therefore, be too strongly recommended.

## A NEW MOSQUITO FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA (CULICIDAE, DIPTERA)\*

BY ERIC HEARLE,

Vernon, B. C.

In August, 1919, while undertaking a survey of the mosquito fauna of the Lower Fraser Valley, the writer took some small, ring-legged *Aedes* at Yale, B.C. In no other locality in the territory embraced in the survey was this species encountered; but at Yale it was the only species at all common—it was evidently adapted to the canyon conditions obtaining at this place. Only females came to hand, and an accurate determination was not possible at the time, but the specimens appeared smaller than any of the known members of the *c. crucians* group to which they evidently belonged. A trip to Yale on July 19th, 1920, was rewarded with several males taken feeding on white spiræa at dusk. These were tentatively placed as small specimens of *Aedes increpitus* Dyar, but a recent more careful examination of the genitalia indicates that they lie intermediate between *Aedes mutatus* Dyar and *Aedes increpitus* Dyar, and are distinct, although coming very close to the above two. According to Dr. Dyar's keys, *Aedes mutatus* Dyar has the filament of the claspette expanded towards the base, and *Aedes increpitus* Dyar has the filament expanded beyond the middle, whereas in the present species the angular expansion of the filament is exactly at the middle. I

\*—Contribution from the Entomological Branch, Dept. of Agric., Ottawa, Ont.

propose the name *Aedes hewitti* after the late Dr. C. G. Hewitt.

***Aedes hewitti* new species.**

*Female.* Integument brownish black. Proboscis and palpi clothed with brownish black scales. Head with yellowish white flat scales, broad at cheeks; erect, forked white scales at nape; small patch of broad, dark scales at sides; bristles bordering eyes black, forward projecting ones at vertex pale. Prothoracic lobes with yellowish white scales and pale bristles. Mesonotum clothed with small, shining, dark brown scales centrally and sub-dorsally; and large, dull, dirty white scales at the sides, the anterior margin, and the border of the ante-scutellar space; bristles dark brown. Abdomen with dark scales dorsally and each segment with a concrete basal band of creamy white scales; up to fifth segment bands somewhat expanded medianly; bands on fifth to seventh segments widened triangularly at sides; first segment clothed with a patch of creamy white scales and many white hairs; cerci black; venter clothed mostly with dull white scales, a few black ones intermixed, especially along the median line. Wings dark scaled except for a few pale scales along the costal border. Halteres entirely pale. Legs with black and white scales intermixed; evenly on outside of femora, but with white predominating on inside and black towards apex; tibiae largely black scaled except on inside; tarsi black with basal white rings on all segments except the ultimate ones of the front legs; rings concrete and fairly broad except on ultimate segments. Length: body 4 to 4.5 mm.

*Male.* Vestiture as in female. Genitalia: side pieces about three times as long as wide; apical lobe fairly prominent; basal lobe small, rounded, delicately rugose and somewhat sparsely but uniformly setose; claspettes fairly long and curved; minutely setose at base; the filament of the claspette curved, delicate, and fairly long; an angular lateral expansion at the middle of the filament.

*Holotype:* One female, labelled No. 13042a; Yale, B. C.; 8. VIII. 20.

*Allotype:* One male, labelled No. 13042b; Yale, B. C.; 19. VII. 20.

The above are No. 521 in the Canadian National Collection.

There are also twelve Paratypes, distributed in the Collections of Dr. H. G. Dyar and the author and in the National Collection at Ottawa.

The writer is much indebted to Dr. H. G. Dyar, as it is through his assistance and kindness that he has the privilege of naming the above species.

NOTES ON THE ODONATA OF GODBOUT, QUEBEC

BY E. M. WALKER,

Toronto, Ont.

During the season of 1918 Mr. T. B. Kurata and the writer spent the greater part of July and a few days of August at the fishing village of Godbout, Province of Quebec, on the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence nearly opposite the town of Matane. The main object of our trip was to secure a series of casts of salmon in their various stages, and such other fish as were obtainable, for the Royal Ontario Museum, but plenty of time was available for collecting and observing other groups of animals and plant life.

Such success as we met with was largely due to the interest shown in all branches of our work and the kindly advice given us by the veteran hunter and naturalist, Mr. Napoleon Comeau, who was for 50 years the guardian of the Godbout River. His book, "Life and Sport on the North Shore," should be read