Details of the box are given in Figure 1. Of course, the dimensions may be changed as desired, as long as the resultant base is watertight. As can be seen, the beveled inner strip serves to hold the lid securely as in a regular insect box or drawer.

About ¼ inch of wet sand is placed on the bottom and a teaspoonful or so of chlorocresol sprinkled over the sand to prevent mold (Tindale, 1961). A rack to hold the specimens is laid over this (Fig. 1). The frame, held together with Duco Cement, is made of polyurethane foam of the sort sold as Christmas decorations. The two screens are regular aluminum screening available at any hardware store. These are cemented to the top and center of the frame. In use pins are held upright by the two layers of screening or envelopes are laid over the frame.

I have been using this type of chamber and rack for some time now. Even fragile specimens don't usually break. The original screening is still shiny, the plastic still clear and the seams still watertight. I have yet to get mold or infestation, even without prior fumigation.

Literature Cited

TINDALE, N. B. 1961. The chlorocresol method for field collecting. J. Lepid. Soc. 15: 195–197.

A REDESCRIPTION OF *STRYMON BOREALIS* LAFONTAINE[1] (LYCAENIDAE)

J. D. LAFONTAINE
916 Innswood Dr., Ottawa, Ont.

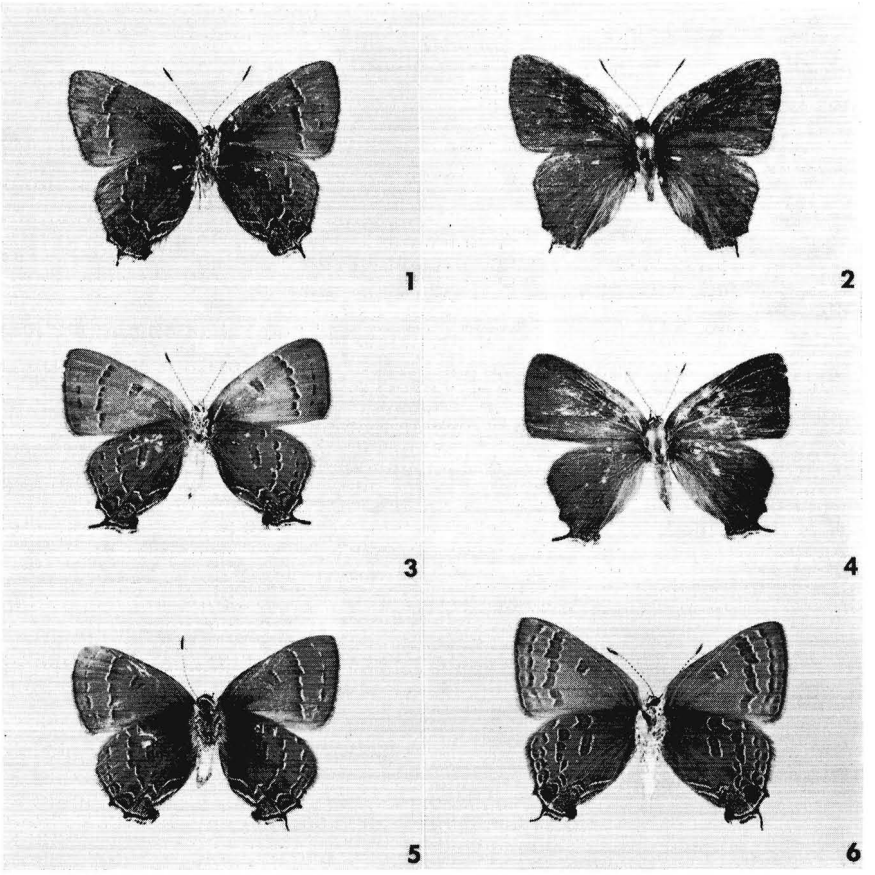
Satyrium boreale (Lafontaine) **new combination**

Strymon borealis Lafontaine, 1969. Trail and Landscape 3: 151.

Upper surface of both sexes dark blackish-brown with no trace of an orange spot at the anal angle of the secondaries. Male stigma elliptical and light grey.

Undersurface of the male slightly lighter than upper surface. Postmedial band of primaries usually broken into three bands, separated by veins M_3 and Cu_2. Marginal side of the postmedial band lined with white; basal side with very little or no trace of white edging. Subterminal line of primaries usually reduced to only two spots between veins M_3 and Cu_2. The anterior three and the posterior spots of the subterminal line present in *falacer* (Fig. 5) and *caryaevorum* (Fig. 6) usually completely absent; occasionally very faint traces of these spots visible; if so, the posterior spot with a trace of white only, never with any trace of black. Secondaries of the male

[1] The name was inadvertently validated in *Trail and Landscape*. A redescription therefore seems appropriate.



Figs. 1–4. *Satyrium boreale* Lafontaine. 1, Underside of male lectotype. 2, Upper side of male lectotype. 3, Underside of female. 4, Upper side of female.
Fig. 5. *Satyrium falacer* (Godart), underside of male.
Fig. 6. *Satyrium caryaevorum* McDunnough, underside of male.

with postmedial band irregular as in *falacer*. Subterminal line usually reduced or absent above vein M_3.

Undersurface of female (Fig. 3) similar to male (Fig. 1). Postmedial band of primaries more usually separated into distinct spots than in male. Subterminal line not so reduced as in male but clearly reduced, especially so on posterior (sixth) spot of this line. Secondaries similar to those of male but subterminal line not so reduced.

Wingspread 25 to 29 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7) like those of *falacer* except for shape of saccus. Saccus of *boreale* narrowing evenly throughout its length; that of *falacer* strongly constricted subbasally giving it the appearance of an inverted bell (Fig. 8).

Lectotype here designated: ♂ Britannia Park, Ottawa, Ont., July 4, 1966, J. D. Lafontaine. No. 11077 in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa.

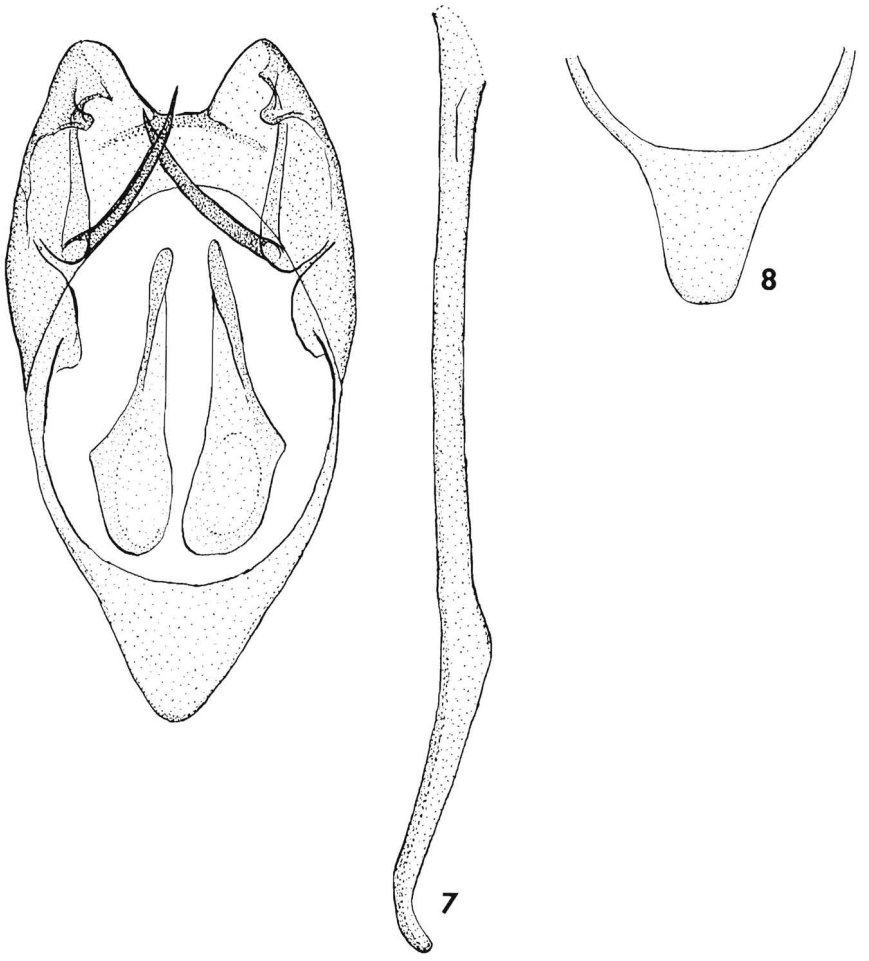


Fig. 7. *Satyrium boreale* Lafontaine, male genitalia.
Fig. 8. *Satyrium falacer* (Godart), saccus of male genitalia.

This species can be separated from *caryaevorum* by the incomplete subterminal line and the much more obscure postmedial band. It is very similar to *falacer* but can be separated by the subterminal line of the primaries. A specimen of *boreale* which has a trace of all six subterminal spots can be separated from a specimen of *falacer* with an unusually reduced subterminal line, by the posterior spot of this line. In *falacer* this spot has a trace of black but in *boreale* there is only a speck of white with

no black present. The subterminal line of the females of both species is better defined than in the males. The subterminal line in a *boreale* female is often almost as well defined as in a *falacer* male.

Boreale is usually collected on or around ash (*Fraxinus*), and *Acer negundo* L.

Distribution: S. Que. west to Mich., south through Ohio and Penn.

Acknowledgment

I wish to thank Dr. T. N. Freeman of the Entomology Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, for his guidance in the preparation of this paper.

A NEW SPECIES OF *CAMERARIA* ON BUR OAK IN MANITOBA (GRACILLARIDAE)

T. N. FREEMAN

Entomology Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

During the past few years some officers of the Forest Insect Survey of Canada, Department of Fisheries and Forestry, have been studying the biology of an undescribed species of *Cameraria* Chapman which is reported to be abundant on bur oak, *Quercus macrocarpa* Michx. in the vicinity of Winnipeg. The description of it is presented here to assist those officers in the publication of the results of their investigations.

Cameraria macrocarpae Freeman, **new species**

General. Antenna white, banded with dark fuscous dorsally. Face white. Tuft white with a few ochreous scales. Thorax golden dorsally and with a few white scales. Forewing shining golden ochreous with three, equally spaced, outwardly angulated, white, transverse fasciae; first at basal one-quarter, second near middle, and both margined outwardly below angle with black scales; the third at outer four-fifths margined with black scales throughout its length; a short, white, subapical, costal streak followed by an area of scattered black scales in middle of wing; fringe pale grey with a black basal line in tornal region. Hind wing light grey; fringe whitish. Abdomen pale ochreous. Legs whitish with small black patches outwardly. Wingspread: 8.0–8.5 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Uncus sub-triangular. Clasper clavate. Aedeagus clavate. Ventral flap sub-conical.

Type material. Holotype male, Bird's Hill, Manitoba, 10 April 1968 (reared in laboratory). No. 11033 in the Canadian National Collection. Paratypes: one male, Bird's Hill, 13 March 1968; four males, one female, Bird's Hill, 22 April 1969; one male, Bird's Hill, 27 April 1969 (all reared in laboratory).