
A survey of ectoparasites on rabbits and hares was conducted in Manitoba, based primarily on specimens salvaged in collaboration with the Manitoba Wildlife Rehabilitation Organization at Glenlea. Animals were washed in warm, soapy water and the ectoparasites collected over a fine mesh screen. *Haemodipsus setoni* Ewing, 1924 is recorded here for the first time in Canada. It was found on one of seven specimens (14.3%) of Snowshoe Hare, *Lepus americanus*, a well known host for this louse in North America. More surprising was its presence on Eastern Cottontail, *Sylvilagus floridanus*, of which 22 of 79 specimens (27.9%) were infested. Prevalence in juvenile and adult cottontails was about equal (27.5% versus 28.2%, respectively). Mean intensity of infestation on 21 of these infested hosts, exclusive of one doe which was infested with 10,798 lice (469Æ; 1453Ω; 8876 juveniles), was 10.3 (95% confidence limits: 4.38 to 22.43). This is the first record of *H. setoni* on this host. No lice were found on two specimens of Whitetail Jackrabbit, *Lepus townsendi*.

THE USE OF *TRICHOGRAMMA* IN WAREHOUSES TO CONTROL *PLODIA INTERPUNCTELLA* (INDIANMEAL MOTII). P. Fields, Cereal Research Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2M9.

Stored-product moths are among the major stored-product pests, infesting a wide variety of cereals and cereal based products. Traditional chemical control measures require the shut down of the facility, and there are restrictions to their use because of concerns of worker safety or residues on the finished product. In Germany and Austria, the control of the Indian meal moth *Plodia interpunctella* (Hübner) and the Mediterranean flour moth *Ephestia kuehniella* Zeller in food processing facilities is achieved by releasing large quantities of *Trichogramma evanescens* Westwood using the inundative strategy. In North America, despite the wide-spread use of parasitoids in field and glass house settings, this biological control method has not been used commercially to control warehouse and food processing moth pests. We evaluated three species of *Trichogramma* native to North America: *T. deion*, *T. pretiosum* and *T. platneri* in a commercial warehouse and simulated warehouse.


The gene Sm1 has been identified as an effective source of resistance against the wheat midge, *Sitodiplosis mosellana* (Géhin) (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae), when the gene is expressed in spring wheat. The gene was discovered in winter wheats grown in the eastern