

lson, Prof. J.
V. Foote, W.

President of

T. W. Fyles,
ommittee for

The reports of the Montreal Branch, and of the Rev. T. W. Fyles, delegate to the Royal Society of Canada, are presented herewith. The accounts of the Treasurer, and the reports of the Librarian and Curator are also submitted.

The Council desire to express their satisfaction at the manner in which the Curator has discharged his duties during the past year, in the care and arrangement of the library and cabinets, and of the rooms of the Society.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE,
President.

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ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President cordially welcomed all present and proceeded to deliver the annual address upon the chief topics of entomological interest which had taken place during the year.

GENTLEMEN.—I have much pleasure in welcoming you all to the annual meeting of our Entomological Society. I am sorry that we have been unable to hold it at an earlier and more favourable period of the year, and that we should thus be debarred from having an outing together, like that of our memorable field-day last year. I was unfortunately laid up with a severe illness during the latter part of the summer, and my colleagues thought that it would not be advisable to hold this meeting without your President; it was consequently postponed to this late date. Owing to my being confined to my room for so long a time, I can only give you a meagre account of the principal events of the year in the entomological world. In doing so let me first refer to the most noteworthy injuries caused by insects during the past season.

The most serious insect pest of the year to the fruit grower in Canada was "the Eye-spotted bud moth," (*Tmetocera ocellana*, Schiff). This tiny insect (Fig. 1) has become very abundant of late and very widespread throughout the country. In Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia it has been very injurious to the apple. The crop of fruit this year has been so unusually large that the loss occasioned by this insect has not, perhaps, been much noticed, but it is much to be feared that if it should be let alone to increase and multiply undisturbed, its ravages will become very serious and very conspicuous in the future. The object of attack, as the name of the insect indicates, is the opening bud of the apple; this is pierced by the young caterpillar, which forms a habitation for itself by drawing together portions of a dried and blackened leaf and lining them with silk to form a protecting case. As it grows larger, the worm often destroys a whole cluster of blossoms or of young fruit by drawing them together with silken threads and devouring the stems and foliage to such an extent that they wither and die. It occasionally also eats into the extremity of the twig from which the blossom proceeds, and by boring into it causes the destruction of the bloom and all hope of subsequent fruit. The caterpillar is of a dull brownish colour, with a few short hairs on its body proceeding from tiny warts. It usually becomes fully grown in June and forms its chrysalis in its larval case, from which the moth emerges in July. This is a pretty little creature, ashen gray in colour with a broad whitish band across the middle of the anterior wings. Its specific name is derived from the two little eye-like spots on each of these wings. A good deal may be done to check the spread of this insect by pulling off and crushing the clusters of withered leaves containing the caterpillars, but the best remedy is no doubt the spraying of the trees in early spring with a weak mixture of Paris green and water, not more than one quarter of a pound of the poison to fifty gallons of water, but it would be well to begin with a lower strength than this for fear of injuring the foliage of the trees.



Fig. 1.