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delphia, in 1876, attracted much attention; and was admitted by all to be the most complete exhibit of North American insects ever brought together; the Society was awarded a gold medal on that occasion. Last year a request was made by the Minister of Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada that our Society would prepare and exhibit a collection of such insects as were injurious to fishes as well as those which served as food for fishes, to be sent with the Canadian exhibit to the great International Fisheries Exhibition now being held in London, England. The arrangement of this collection was undertaken by our worthy Secretary, Mr. E. Baynes Reed, who completed the work and sent forward in due season forty cases of Canadian insects.

The large collection of carefully determined specimens in the cabinets in the Society's rooms in London, has also served a valuable purpose, as a collection of reference where collectors from all parts of the Province can name their insects, and where all the books and appliances which can aid this work are ready at hand. As our knowledge of the insect forms found in our country increases, classified lists of their names are published by the Society, for the purpose of aiding students in arranging their collections, and also indicating the work which has been accomplished.

During the past year a most complete and systematic index has been prepared by our Secretary, Mr. E. Baynes Reed, to the full series of our thirteen annual reports, by means of which the information they contain in reference to any insect or subject may be referred to with little trouble or delay. This has greatly enhanced the value of these reports, and opened the eyes of all to the vast fund of information they contain; the results amply repay the attendant labour and outlay of this compilation, and nothing would do more to add to the value of the *Canadian Entomologist* than the publication of a similar general index to the fifteen volumes of our monthly now completed. I trust our esteemed Secretary may be induced to continue the good work in this direction.

We have not been afflicted with any very formidable invasion of insect enemies during the past year. At the opening of the season the apple-tree aphid which is generally common, was in some districts unusually abundant, and attracted some attention. The injury inflicted by them on the apple-buds was not serious, and in a few days the buds expanded, when the lice became scattered over the opening foliage and caused no further apprehension.

Later on the tufted caterpillar of the white-marked tussock moth *Orgyia leucostigma* appeared in force, having hatched in multitudes from the numerous masses of eggs attached to the twigs and limbs of various trees. These eggs are usually partly sheltered by a dead leaf or leaves firmly adherent. The mass contains from 300 to 500 white eggs imbedded in a frothy gelatinous substance, is of a grayish white colour, with a nearly smooth convex surface, while there is usually attached to the mass the empty grey cocoon from which the parent moth escaped. The eggs hatch about the middle of May, when the young larvæ at once begin to devour the leaves of the tree on which they are placed, rapidly increase in size, and when full grown present a handsome appearance. Their bodies are more than an inch long, of a bright yellow colour, with a red head, three or four cream-coloured tufts set in a black stripe along the back, two long black spreading plumes extending forward on the anterior part of the body, and one at the opposite extremity. By gathering the clusters of eggs during the winter when they are easily seen, the depredations of this insect may be prevented; but should this simple measure from any cause be omitted, the larvæ may be destroyed on the trees by syringing the foliage on which they are feeding with Paris green and water in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the poison to a pailful of water. This caterpillar is a very general feeder, and occurred this year on almost every species of deciduous tree, especially on street trees, and in lawns and parks, as well as in orchards.

The clover seed midge to which the attention of farmers of this Province was first called in the Annual Report of our Society for 1881, continues to extend its sphere of operations, and many complaints are being made of the failure of the crop of clover seed from this cause. The perfect insect is a two-winged fly, about the size and having much of the general appearance of the wheat midge. By the aid of a long ovipositor the insect pushes her minute eggs down the flower tubes in the young clover heads, and when hatched the tiny red larvæ devour the seed. In districts where this insect has fairly established itself