

Agricultural Society have been satisfactorily composed, and that the Society, having apologised for the action which led to her resignation, will now be able to count once more upon her invaluable assistance in all matters that relate to practical entomology. A very remarkable testimony to her ability and worth was afforded by the British press when the fact of her resignation was first made known. The leading agricultural journals and the newspapers, including the *Times*, spoke in warm terms of her merits and deprecated the action of the Society; social papers, such as the *Queen*, discussed the case and took up the cudgels in her defence; and all alike bore lively testimony to the inestimable value of her services.

Her sister, Miss Georgiana E. Ormerod, has recently published a series of colored diagrams of insects injurious to vegetation; they are 30 in number, and include all the most prevalent attacks upon crops, fruits and trees. They are beautifully executed and will be found most useful for the illustration of lectures to classes or addresses to farmers' institutes. Though intended for England, nearly all of them are equally applicable to this country.

In technical entomology the year has been marked by the publication of Mr. S. H. Scudder's grand work on Fossil Insects of the Tertiary Period. He has devoted to its preparation about a dozen years of patient toil, and it stands forth in conjunction with his marvellous volumes on "The Butterflies of the New England States and Canada," as a monument to his great ability, industry and learning. In this work he gives descriptions of no less than 612 species, for the most part collected in Colorado, Wyoming and British Columbia, with some from Pennsylvania, and Scarborough in this Province. Nearly all the species are beautifully figured on large lithographic plates.

Mr. W. H. Edwards continues to issue his work on "The Butterflies of North America," with its unsurpassed colored illustrations. The twelfth part of the third series is now announced as ready for distribution.

To turn for a few moments to our own affairs, I think I shall voice the feelings of you all when I say that we have much reason to congratulate ourselves on the progress and continued success of our Society, which is testified to in the reports of the council, and the treasurer and curator, which will presently be laid before you. It is well, however, for us all to remember that membership of a society carries with it the duty not only of paying the annual subscription to its funds, but also of giving some of our time and some of our work to furthering the special objects which it has in view. Much could no doubt be done by even the youngest and least skilled of our members by collecting specimens for our cabinets, making field observations on the habits of insects, or rearing them through their preparatory stages. Much remains to be learnt regarding the life history of many of our common butterflies, and there is still a boundless field to be surveyed among the moths and the other orders of insects. Short notes of original observations will always be of value and will be welcomed for publication by the editor of your journal, the *Canadian Entomologist*; he will also be pleased, especially at the present time, to receive contributions of an economic character for the pages of the annual report.

I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for your kind patience with me while I have attempted to lay before you those matters of entomological interest which have presented themselves to me during the past year. I am happy to feel that my somewhat meagre remarks will be well supplemented by those gentlemen who are to follow me with addresses to-night.

Mr. Fletcher moved a vote of thanks to the President for his admirable and entertaining address, and in doing so spoke of the increasing interest amongst farmers in the practical application of economic entomology for the prevention of insect injury. The Eye-spotted bud-moth had been prevalent over a very large area in North America this year, extending through Canada from the Maritime provinces to western Ontario. There were still varying opinions as to the manner in which the insect passed the winter. The peculiar flattened eggs are laid in July, and Dr. Lintner had reared one almost to its full size before the end of August. Prof. Fernald stated that he had bred them and that they passed the winter amongst the fallen leaves. He himself had found larvæ in New

Brunswick which in the crevices of and settle the qu importance in d in treating this early with Paris cutworm had be had been sent to sitized. At Ott he felt sure that species. Mr. Fyl A new turnip pe chrysomelid nan August.

Mr. J. Dea with the mover Speaking of the he had visited th spot bud-moth, h He mentioned h

The Preside pillars in the spr latter is very ab

Mr. Denton conspicuous by i unusually abund nests in an orcha

Capt. Gedde

Mr. Denton of making its h precautions again

Mr. Fletche and hibernated a bisulphide of carb and dangerous th the large seed des peas. This was

The report o follows:—

During the spring, summer a winter. The proc to all the membe

Under the l place to earnest v

A collection three hundred sp The success that

2 (EN.)