

science; it has been regularly issued and has always been well filled with useful matter. The articles have been almost entirely original, and any new developments in Entomology have been promptly recorded in its pages.

The meeting of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was held at Saratoga, commencing on the 26th of August. Our society was represented by the President, Mr. Wm. Saunders, and the Vice-President, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A.

It has been decided to exhibit our collection of Canadian insects at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, and our collection of foreign ones at the Western Fair in London. The Ottawa collection is formed of the bulk of our Centennial display, so that those members who visit Ottawa, who have not before seen our collection, may be enabled to judge of its value.

Our branches in Montreal and London are still carrying on a successful work, and join the Parent Society in hailing the coming year as one of increased usefulness and success.

Submitted on behalf of the Council, by

JAS. H. BOWMAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Couper then read the report of the Montreal Branch, indicating very satisfactory progress; this was referred for publication.

The annual address of the President was next in order, after the reading of which a vote of thanks was tendered to him, both in the name of the Society and also in that of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, for his exceedingly interesting and instructive address, and a copy was requested for publication in the Annual Report.

#### ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

To the Members of the Entomological Society of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—Again it is my privilege as your retiring President to address you, to draw your attention to Entomological subjects, and more especially to the operations of the insect world about you, and to record the progress or decline of those noiseless disturbers of our peace—injurious insects.

The City of Ottawa being one of the great centres of our lumbering interest, it seems fitting that I should on this occasion call your particular attention to some of those insects most injurious to our pine forests. The losses occasioned by the destructive work of borers in pine trees, both before and after they are cut, are unfortunately too well known to those interested in the lumber trade, although the sufferers may not be familiar with the life histories of their enemies so as to be able to recognize them in the various stages of their existence. The lumberman suffers from the work of a number of destructive species, nearly all of which inflict their greatest injuries during the larval stage of their existence.

There are three families of beetles in which are included the greater number of our enemies in this department. I allude to the longicorns or long-horned beetles, *Cerambycidae*; the serricorn or saw-horn beetles, *Buprestidae*, and the cylindrical bark beetles, *Scolytidae*. To go over this long series in detail would weary you. A brief sketch of the life history of a single example in each family will serve as representatives of the whole.

One of the most destructive of the species included in the *Cerambycidae* is a large grey beetle with very long horns, known to Entomologists under the name of *Monochamus confusor*, and popularly in this district as the "Ottawa Cow." Where trees have become diseased from any cause, or where a fire has ravaged a pine forest and scorched

*Monochamus notatus* Osmy

and partially remain a sea multiply to a antennae of th while those of bark, where t galleries throu cal, footless g lect insect on species in this

Most of t brilliant metal like the teeth o *Chalcophora lib* similar to that form, and has the appearance of a brassy or lar longitudinal family which a these beetles m Society, by Mr

The cylind which are know one of the com red colour, thi May. The larv in every directi surface of the w In some pa the attacks of a white cottony puncturing the l the sap.

While we a of our country d ber supply fifty the policy of ou Europe are now large sums of m tion to an insect greatly injuring York; it was the bark, causing a f usually by the d wider area than rterially retarding

At a recent Advancement of Vice-President), lepidopterous ins tucket. It is a sp lays her eggs near outright, and thus ington, also refer pine trees in that

In addition to