

mission is on our hands. An inspection of the matter crowding its 772 pages will, I am sure, convince any one competent to judge, of the wisdom of the appropriation made for its support. The Cotton-worm Commission has already actively entered upon its work.

To Government aid we owe the publication of Packard's Monograph of Phalaenidae—a beautiful quarto of attractive typography and ample and excellent illustration; Thomas' Acrididae of North America, with 260 quarto pages and illustrations; the Reports on Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Hemiptera and Orthoptera in Lieut. Wheeler's Surveys west of the 100th Meridian, of 331 quarto pages and several chromo lithographic plates; and to Reports on several orders of insects by Chambers, Grote, Hagen, Osten-Sacken, Packard, Scudder, Thomas and Uhler, in the Annual Reports and the Bulletins of the Hayden Survey of the Territories.

The liberality displayed by our Government in the publication and gratuitous distribution, to those whose scientific labours render them worthy recipients, of investigations in other departments of Natural Science—in Geology, Palæontology, Mammalogy, Ornithology, Ichthyology, Botany, etc., deserves our most earnest commendation. The facility of publication thus afforded to meritorious work almost evokes the envy of some of our European friends.

In conclusion, permit me to commend to the members of the club the biological study of our insect forms. It is attractive; it is simple in many of its phases; it is of great practical utility; it is a field where all can find abundant work, and one in which some of those questions which are engaging the attention of zoologists in other departments; may best find their most ready answer. Let no one be satisfied with the simple possession of a large and well-arranged cabinet of insects. If to collect and own it be a source of pleasure, often beyond expression, then science may demand at his hands that he should aid in extending its boundaries in return; and in no better way can this be done than in working out the life histories of our species, beginning with those with which we hold the more intimate relationship. Let descriptions of forms remain, except in exceptional cases, for those who have special fitness and opportunity for the work; and systemization for him who, like the poet, *nascitur non fit*, that kaleidoscopic manipulation of genera and the higher groups may cease to bewilder, perplex and dismay.

In illustration of what may be done in the study that I commend to you, I would refer to the labours of Mr. W. H. Edwards in working out the histories of some of those butterflies which appear under different forms at different seasons of the year. Some of the results are known to you, and I am sure that you regard them as among the most valuable recent contributions to Entomology. The untiring zeal with which the work has been prosecuted and is being continued deserves the commendation which it has received from the most eminent European Entomologists, and the success with which it has been crowned.

Gentleman, I trust that our assemblage at this time may not only conduce to the interests of our science, but also render its pursuit more pleasant to us, through the privilege it affords of personal acquaintance, comparison of observations, interchange of opinion, and the strengthening of those bonds of sympathy which should (they do not always) unite those who labour in our common cause.

On the motion of Mr. A. R. Grote, of Buffalo, a resolution was passed requesting the *Canadian Entomologist* to publish the President's Address and the proceedings of this meeting.

Mr. E. B. Reed, of London, Canada, associate editor of the *Canadian Entomologist*, apologized for the unavoidable absence of the Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Saunders, and stated that the editor of the *Canadian Entomologist* would be most happy to comply with the wishes of the Club respecting the publication of the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. A. R. Grote exhibited some insects from Georgia—*Callosamia angulifera*, *Eacles didyma*, *Lagoa pyxidifera*, *Heterocampa obliqua*. In the South he had found that *Actias luna*, *Samia cecropia*, *Telea polyphemus* and *Saturnia io* were double-brooded, while on the contrary, *Citheronia regalis* was only single-brooded.

Prof. Wetherby stated that in his section, and in other parts also of the North-Western States, many of the above-named moths were also double-brooded.

Miss Emily A. Smith, of the Scientific Association of Peoria, Ill., submitted to the meeting a most interesting account of *Lecanium acericorticis*, Fitch, a bark-louse, that had

seriously damaged the whole life of the tree who also exhibited various stages, and noted was the trunk of the tree position was always double-brooded. Smith had been

Various experiments showed the best success way, with the acid spoonful to six even large trees, before the insect necessary, and in

Mr. Thos. F. with very great which he was large of a bark-louse a remedy could be

Prof. C. V. subject before the He fully corroborated especially those a "Extinguisher" of carbolic acid; destroy the insect form would not do. I about one part ke

The whole to for her paper and

On motion of committee be appointed in regard to the q

The Chairman committee.

Prof. Riley gave read to the Association

(1). Notes on development of the genus

(2) On the lar

(3) On the me

*Hornia* was passed by careful study, and which it belonged.

The further lar interesting, especially of this curious insect elaborating the vari

In discussion it for the *Corydalis* ha Mississippi; and the was largely used for

On the paper relation on certain spines on the exit of the insect