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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 *Monohammus confusor*, and popularly in this district as