

Mr. Harrington showed twigs of oak from Meach Lake, Que., from which he had reared the cerambycid, *Elaphidion parallelum*. The larva tunnels the twigs for several inches and pupates therein, finally emerging through the base of a broken twig. This beetle is a close relative of the well known Oak Twig Pruner, *Elaphidion villosum*, which was quite injurious to oaks on the St. Lawrence Island Parks in 1912 and 1913. The well known habit of these larvæ in girdling the twigs, causing them to drop and owing to which injury they are broken during wind storms, was discussed.

Mr. Swaine exhibited specimens and work of Ambrosia-beetles collected by him the past summer in British Columbia, and briefly discussed the habits of the genus *Gnathotrichus*, and of a new species of the genus *Platypus* from the West Coast. Tunnels of *G. sulcatus* Lec. were shown from Western Hemlock. Their black tunnels, about the size of a pencil lead, penetrate the wood for about six inches, and give off lateral branches parallel with the wood surface. Along the sides of the tunnels egg-niches are cut, in which eggs are laid. The grubs enlarge the niches to a length slightly greater than their own when mature, and pupate therein with the head towards the tunnel. These short larval tunnels are known as larval or pupal cradles. After transformation the young adults enter the egg-tunnel, and after remaining a longer or shorter time in the tunnels or in the cradles, they emerge in early summer through the entrance tunnel cut by the parent beetles to attack fresh logs and stumps or dying trees. The chief food of the larvæ, and an important food of the adults, is a species of fungus which grows in a dense glistening layer on the tunnel walls. Mr. Swaine has recently worked out the life-history of several of these interesting and little known fungi. The fungus is carried by the beetles to new tunnels and rapidly spreads over the fresh wood of the tunnel sides and upon the walls of the larval cradles. The fungus stains the walls of the tunnels black for several millimetres. The habits of the species of *Platypus* are somewhat similar to the above, but the eggs are deposited free in the tunnels.

Mr. Criddle spoke upon certain phases of his investigations into the habits and life-histories of the various species of June Beetles (*Lachnosterna*) which he had been studying as a field officer of the Division of Entomology. He related how the different species were often quite local in distribution owing to each having preferences in matters of soil and moisture as breeding places. Thus, *L. dubia* was taken in all its stages within an area of a few feet and the duration of its life cycle probably discovered in a single day. He also spoke upon the hibernating habits of the larvæ, instancing how some species remained