

of wood and about a fortnight after, the perfect insect emerges, and may be found on grape vines in Western Canada, during the months of July, August and September. To this division belongs the beautiful Goldsmith Beetle, *Cotalpa Lanigera*, of which an interesting account appeared in the February number of the *Entomologist*, written by Mr. Saunders. As many of the readers of the Annual Report do not read that periodical I insert it.

"This is, without doubt, the most beautiful of our leaf-eating beetles. It is nearly an inch in length (fig. 36), of a broad oval form with the wing cases of a rich yellow colour, with a pale metallic lustre, while the top of the head and thorax gleams like burnished gold of a brilliant reddish cast. The under surface has a polished coppery hue and is thickly covered with whitish wool; this latter characteristic having suggested its specific name *lanigera* (wool-bearer).



Fig. 36.

"This insect appears late in May, and during the month of June. It is distributed over a very wide area, embracing most of the northern United States and Canada, and although seldom very abundant, it is rarely that a season passes without more or less of them being seen. During the day, they are inactive, and may be found clinging to the under side of the leaves of trees, often drawing together two or three leaves—which they hold with their sharp claws—for the purpose of concealing themselves. At dusk they issue from their hiding places and fly about with a buzzing sound among the branches of trees, the tender leaves of which they devour; the pear tree, the oak, poplar, hickory, silver beech and sweet gum all suffer more or less from their attacks. Like the May bug, this beautiful creature is often attracted by light, and flies into open windows on summer evenings, dashing in a bewildered sort of way against everything it meets with to the great alarm of nervous inmates. In some seasons they occur in considerable abundance, and may be readily captured by shaking the trees on which they are lodged in the day-time, when they do not attempt to fly, but fall at once to the ground.

"The beetle is short-lived. The female deposits her eggs in the ground during the latter part of June, and having thus provided for the continuance of her species, dies. The eggs are laid during the night singly and at different depths, the number probably not exceeding twenty in all. They are very large for the size of the beetle, being nearly one-tenth of an inch in length, of a long ovoid form and white translucent appearance.

"In less than a month the young larva is hatched; it is of a dull white colour, with a brown polished horny head, and the extremity of the abdomen lead colour. The mature larva is a thick, whitish, fleshy grub, very similar in appearance to that of the common May bug, familiarly known as 'the white grub.' It lives in the ground and feeds on the roots of plants, and on this account it is sometimes very destructive to strawberry patches.

"Several years are required to bring this grub to maturity; finally it reaches its full growth in the fall, and changes to the perfect beetle early the following spring." I have never met with this insect nor the spotted vine beetle in this part of Ontario.

The last division, of "Flower Beetles," is very poorly represented in Canada, and the individuals rather small. They are, however, striking in appearance. They belong chiefly to the genus *Cetonia* and its allies, and are easily distinguished from the other scarabæians by their lower jaws, which are generally soft on the inside and are provided with a flat brush of hairs with which they collect the pollen and juices upon which they feed.



Most of the brightly coloured kinds are diurnal, the dull ones nocturnal. Of the Canadian diurnal flower beetles, the *Euryomias* are perhaps the most typical. This genus was separated from the *Cetonia*s by Lacordaire on account of the structure of the oral organs. We have two in our fauna; *E. indica*, (Lina) (Fig. 37), a rare insect in this part of Canada; but common enough in the West and in the United States to occasionally do much damage to the peach crop, by boring into the fruit just when it is ready for the market. The other species, *E. fulgida*, Fab., is also common in Western Canada; I have taken it in numbers near London, Ont., on the flowers of *Viburnum pubescens*, Pursh, in the month of June.

Fig. 37.

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