

Moult 3. Length a little over 7mm but stouter than before. Color of skin bluish black clothed with fine diverging black hairs. Markings as before, except that the dorsal tubercles are duller. Larvae do not spin so much silk, but are gregarious.

The larvae refused the food plant at this stage and were evidently wanting to hibernate. I was unable to bring them through the winter.

Owing to want of time many details of the life history were not noted, but perhaps some of our members will have the opportunity of completing in a more extended manner what I have begun.

As I am leaving this country in a few weeks and shall be in England when this paper appears, I shall, I am afraid, not be able to take any part in the meeting, but I most sincerely hope that the B. C. Society will take on a new lease of life and not be allowed to lose foothold, now that the members have got together again. I also hope that this short, and I am afraid uninteresting paper, will be the beginning of a regular series of reports and addresses by the members, and that its dull character will not deter others from doing something far better and more detailed, and that our new secretary will arouse interest, as did our old secretary, Mr. R. V. Harvey.

E. P. VENABLES,
Vernon, B.C.

Mr. Chairman—If there is any discussion on this paper we should be glad to hear it.

Mr. Cunningham—I believe the Prune Twig Borer mentioned in the paper is in reality the Peach Twig Borer, *Anarsia lineatella*.

Mr. Treherne—The fly described as depositing eggs in the head of the clergyman resembles the "screw worm fly" *Lucilia* of the Southern United States.

Mr. Wallace stated he had once been attacked by a fly in the same way.

Mr. Chairman—We will now proceed with the programme and I will call on Mr. Bush to give his paper. Mr. Cockle has written saying he will not be able to be with us to-day, so I will ask the Secretary to read his report from the Kootenay when Mr. Bush has presented his.

REPORT FROM VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

During the season of 1911 I have not been able to do much collecting, but I will endeavour to give a short account of some of the insects I have noticed on the lower Mainland of British Columbia.

Parnassius clodius was more plentiful than I have seen it for many years. Adults were taken during the latter part of June and in July. *Papilo eurymedon* and *rutulus* were common flying throughout the entire season, but *zoliacon* was rather rare. *Neophasia menapia*, the Pine White, was not as plentiful as usual, the adults appearing in the early part of August.

The Cabbage Butterfly, *Pieris rapae*, was very common and did a great deal of damage in this district. *Polygonia satyrus* and *silenus* were present in numbers, as were also *Eugonia californica* and the Mourning Cloak butterfly, *Euvanessa antiopa*. As you know these four all winter in the adult stage, and may often be taken in houses late in the fall and early spring.

I saw only a few specimens of the Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*. They are never very plentiful. *V. caryae* and *V. cardui*, the latter so-called the Thistle butterfly, did not appear in such numbers as was usual. These also winter as adults. *Basilarchia lorquini* was particularly in evidence this summer, appearing about the first week in June.

During the summer I had the pleasure of climbing Mount Cheam and there, at a height of 7,000 feet above sea level, I found *Erebia vidleri* very plentiful. It feeds on grasses and is flying usually in the first and second week in August. Several specimens of another mountain butterfly, probably descendants of former Arctic fauna, *Oeneis norna* var. *beanii*, were taken at the same time at the summit of this mountain. It is particularly interesting to note in connection with this latter butterfly that it will, immediately on alighting, lay over on its side, resting in a position parallel to the object upon which it has alighted. No doubt its windy habitat had forced this habit upon it the better to protect itself against the elements.

On the mainland again, *Epidemia helloides* was very much in evidence during the month of July. I noticed further two or three specimens of *Lepisesia ulalume* in the early spring at the time when the cherry trees were in blossom attracted by the blossoms themselves. The White Lined Sphinx, *Deilephila lineata* and *D. gallii* were both fairly common, the larvae of the latter in particular were very plentiful in the late summer feeding upon Fireweed.

The Tussock Moth, *Notolophus antiqua*, was very common this year in the vicinity of Vancouver, and the larvae did considerable damage, especially during the month of July. This is the first year I have noticed this moth doing any damage worth mentioning. The Tent Caterpillar, *Malacosoma disstria*, has caused much annoyance in this district, attacking fruit trees and ornamentals. It has been very prevalent for the last three or four years and does not yet show any appearance of decreasing its numbers.

I have noticed for the first time in my recollection a black aphid attacking the Rhubarb, Cucumber and also one on the Holly. While up Mount Cheam I again noted a black aphid present in large numbers. I am unable to say to what species any of these aphids belong. The green aphid was not very troublesome this year, but the Woolly Aphid was very prevalent.

I have noted further that the spittle insects, Cercopidae, caused a great deal of annoyance to flower gardens here in Vancouver.

I trust these few remarks will be of interest.

A. H. BUSH,

1105 Broadway, West, Vancouver.

REPORT FROM KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

The season just closed has been fruitful in demonstrating that at least one insect which is usually considered a bad pest and one that it is necessary to destroy by spraying, can at least prove a blessing in disguise. I refer in this case to the Black Cherry Aphid, *Myzus cerasi*. This insect made its appearance in large numbers at the commencement of July and as usual attacked the tips of the sweet cherries. So bad was the infestation that in some cases the fruit required washing before being marketable, as the brood had spread all over the trees. The main brood was, as previously stated, securely placed in the curled up leaves at the tips of the young shoots. Here they remained for over a month, and at the end of that time died. The foliage all turned black, greatly disfiguring the trees. Examination of the young shoots revealed the fact, that but few of the shoots were killed, and that the infestation had resulted in retarding the excessive growth which it might have been necessary to remove by pruning. The aphid had most effectually checked the excessive growth and had left the buds on the season's growth in fine healthy condition. No summer pruning could have so markedly improved the trees as did this aphid infestation. I must not, however, be quoted as an advocate of the propagation of this insect, to do the work which is required in summer pruning, but I only cite this as an instance where out of evil good may come.

The white maggots attacking the roots of the cauliflower in the early spring months were the cause of great loss to the market gardener. During June and early July we had a remarkable infestation of cutworms several varieties were greatly in evidence, but the most common were the larvae of *Mamestra canadensis*. These not only attacked the