

BRITISH COLUMBIA ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PROCEEDINGS, 1915

The Second midsummer semi-annual meeting of the British Columbia Entomological Society was held in the Board of Trade Hall, Kelowna, B. C., on Thursday, August 20th, 1914. Between forty-five and fifty individuals were present, from the Lower Mainland, Salmon Arm, Kootenay, Vancouver Island, and Okanagan districts. The 1st Vice-President, Mr. Lionel E. Taylor, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., was in the Chair, and the members were called to order at 10 a.m. on August 20th, 1914.

The meeting was divided into morning, afternoon and evening sessions, and many useful papers were read. The papers presented will appear in the Proceedings of the Society at later dates.

The Fourteenth Annual meeting of the Entomological Society of British Columbia was held on January 16th, in the Auditorium of the Aberdeen School, Vancouver, B. C. The President, Mr. G. O. Day, F.E.S., was in the Chair and the members were called to order at 10 a.m. on the morning of January 16th. The meeting was divided into morning, afternoon and evening sessions, and eleven papers of systematic interest were read and several of economic importance. A lantern slide lecture on the Oestridae was given to the members in the evening by Dr. Seymour Hadwen, of the Experimental Farm, Agassiz. The papers presented will appear in this bulletin and other later bulletins of the Society.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Correspondence.

The number of letters received and answered by the Secretary has exceeded all records of past years. It is gratifying to regard the progress the Society is making in creating an ever-increasing sphere of interest, both in this Province and elsewhere. Bulletin No. 4 has just

been issued and distributed, 1500 copies being printed. The special summer meeting was regularly held last August in Kelowna. The success is entirely due to Mr. H. H. Creese, Field Inspector, Provincial Department of Fruit Pests. The proceedings of this Kelowna meeting and the papers presented before the annual meeting of January, 1915, are being incorporated and will appear in due course as Bulletins 5 and 6.

With the sanction of the Advisory Board I beg to add the following names to our complimentary mailing list. For the most part, these individuals and institutions have requested to have their names placed on our mailing list, and in return are forwarding articles of their own for the benefit of our members and for our Library:

Library of the British Columbia University.
 Library Department of Education, Victoria, B. C.
 Robert Matheson, Div. of Entomology, Cornell, Ithaca, N.Y.
 Library McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
 Library University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.
 American Entomological Society, Logan Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Geo. Moznette, Div. of Entomology, Corvallis, Oregon.
 E. O. Essig, Div. of Entomology, Berkeley University, Cal.
 Agricultural Gazette, Publications Branch, Dept. Agr., Ottawa.
 Library University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.
 Edmund Jarvis, Div. of Entomology, Brisbane, Australia.
 Laboratorio di zoologie general & agraria, Portici, Napoli, Italy.
 L. W. Swett, 501 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
 Messrs. Barnes and McDonough, Decatur, Illinois.
 Columbia University, Barnard College, New York.

Letters of congratulations on our recent publications have been received from several sources. The correspondence of the Society is kept in a special book retained for the purpose, and is open to the members for perusal at any time. A full report of the progress and standing of our Society was duly forwarded to be read at the annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society in November, 1914.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Year ending December 31st, 1914.

	Credit.	Debtor.
Deficit carried forward		\$ 96.50
Distribution of Bulletin No. 3, viz.: Express, folders, postage		16.00
General postage in Spring, 1914		2.50
Total deficit		\$115.00

Provincial Government Grant, Vote No. 247, made available April, 1914	\$350.00	
By cheque to R. C. Treherne for loan		115.00
By cheque to H. H. Creese, finances of Kelowna meeting, August, 1914		20.40
To R. C. Treherne, by cheque, Nov. 30th, Distribution of Bulletin, No. 4, \$10.00; slides made for lantern use, \$15.00		25.00
To Evans and Hastings, Printers, Dec. 2nd, 500 subscription notices		4.00
To Hawkins and Hayward, Electricians		2.30
Balance in bank to date, Dec. 31st		183.30
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	\$350.00	\$350.00

A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ANOPHELINEAE IN B. C.

Seymour Hadwen, D. V. Sci., Agassiz, B. C.

For several years notes and observations have been made on the mosquitoes of this province, their classification and seasonal prevalence, the main object being to find methods for their control. This work has been confined mainly to the **Culicinae**; as far as we know the genus **Anopheles** is represented, on the lower mainland, by a single species, **A punctipennis**, say. The Anophelines are never as numerous as the **Culicinae** and are often hard to find. **A punctipennis** is never found in large numbers, and it is only in the early spring that these mosquitoes are to be seen outside; it is at this season that they can be found biting animals. During the summer it is extremely hard to find a specimen; in the autumn they reappear on the walls of houses and in cellars.

The species **A maculipennis**, which I am recording in this paper, probably has the same seasonal prevalence as **punctipennis**: though it has been looked for in the Similkameen and Nicola valleys, its presence has not been recorded during the summer. This year it was discovered for the first time at Keremeos, B. C. This portion of the province is peculiarly situated and the climate is very hot and dry.

A. punctipennis is not definitely known to transmit malaria, while **A maculipennis** is a well-known carrier of the disease, both in Europe and in America. Its presence, however, does not necessarily infer the existence of malaria. Sometimes the mosquitoes are not infected. Thus, in Eastern Canada, **A maculipennis** is still comparatively common, though malaria, according to reports, is now of rare occurrence. In England, in certain malarial districts, the disease has disappeared while the mos-