

- Bombus oppositus*. Okanagan Falls, June 13th to 27th.
Psithyrus insularis. Okanagan Falls, June 6th.
Halictus lerouxii. Okanagan Falls, April 19th.
Halictus trizonatus. Okanagan Falls, June 12th.
Agapostemon femoratus? Okanagan Falls, June 13th.
Bombamelerta fulvida. Okanagan Falls, April 19th to 26th.
Anthophora solitaria Ritz. Okanagan Falls, June 2nd.
Sphecodes hesperellus. Okanagan Falls, June 2nd.
Andrena kincaidii Ckll. Okanagan Falls, May 13th.
Andrena vicina Smith. Okanagan Falls, May 7th.
Ceratina submaritima. Okanagan Falls, June 12th.
Megachile sp. Okanagan Falls, June 5th.
Osmia sp. (two distinct var.). Okanagan Falls, June 2nd.
Anthophora sp. Okanagan Falls, May 28th.

Mr. Day: That is a very interesting account of insects. I have had a little experience with the northern insects. My son was in Dawson several years ago, and he collected some insects and sent them down to me. I was much struck with the darkness of the insects, which demonstrated that the effect of the cold on moths was to generally produce dark specimens, and it is admitted that the cold has the effect of darkening moths. I think it is quite interesting to note that some go dark and some go light.

Mr. Blackmore: The specimens are similar in some of the various forms.

Mr. Day: Very similar. The next paper is on "Interesting Habits of Some Lepidoptera," by J. W. Cockle, Kaslo, B.C.

Mr. Treherne: Mr. Cockle's paper has been printed in Bulletin No. 5; however, as it is a paper which would be immensely interesting to all present, I beg leave to read it. (See Bulletin No. 5 for Mr. Cockle's paper.)

Mr. Wilson: I was reading the other night Darwin's Diary on the Butterfly, and I took a little note of the insects that he found in Brazil, if I might read it to you.

DARWIN, BUTTERFLIES IN BRAZIL.

NOTICED BY DARWIN IN THE VOYAGE OF THE "BEAGLE."

I was much surprised at the habits of the *Papilio feronia*. This butterfly is uncommon and generally frequents the orange groves. Although generally a high flyer, it frequently lights on the trunks of trees. On these occasions the head is invariably placed downwards, and its wings are expanded in an horizontal plane instead of being folded vertically, as is commonly the case.

This is the only butterfly that I know of that uses its legs for running. Not being aware of this fact, the insect more than once, as I cautiously approached with my forceps, shuffled on one side just as the instrument was closing and thus escaped.

But a far more singular fact is the power which this species possesses of making a noise. Several times, when a pair, presumably male and female, were chasing each other in an irregular course, they passed within a few yards, and I distinctly heard a clicking noise similar to that produced by a toothed wheel passing under a spring catch. The noise was continued but at short intervals, and could be distinguished at about twenty yards distant. I am certain there is no error in the observation.

Mr. Doubleday described a peculiar structure in the wings of this butterfly, which seems to be the means of making this noise. He says it is remarkable for having a sort of drum at the base of the five wings between the costal nervure and the sub-costal. These two nervures, moreover, have a peculiar screw-like diaphragm or vessel in the interior.

Mr. Treherne: Before we adjourn there are two matters of interest. There is reported to be a general outbreak of caterpillars in the Fort George District.

Mr. Wilson: The caterpillar is working up the Fraser River.

Mr. Treherne: This is undoubtedly our friend the tent-caterpillar. Regarding the importing of bees into British Columbia, I have a letter from Mr. Robinson. At the present time the regulations of the Province demand that all bees and bee products be held in quarantine for thirty days, and if they are pronounced free from foul-brood they are allowed to enter into the country. Mr. Robinson was very strong on this question. He claimed that holding the bees at the border was not right, as, if they are infested with this foul-brood, they would fly inland into British Columbia, and if they had the disease they would breed it, and consequently we passed a resolution requesting action on the part of the Government to alter this regulation by either prohibiting the importation from districts known to be infested or by putting a quarantine on the whole business. We forwarded this resolution to the Department of Agriculture, and no action was taken, with the result that in Burnaby and Hastings they have had a very serious outbreak of foul-brood, resulting in the expense of several Inspectors being detailed off by this action of the Department.

The President: This is very interesting and upholds our action of last year. Before we adjourn I find it necessary to elect our officers for the year 1915. The meeting is now open for nominations.