

gether and submitted to the Registrar, only to be returned on account of our by-laws as revised and adopted at our last meeting not conforming to the requirements of the act.

The cost will be approximately \$25, and, should you still wish to become incorporated, it will be necessary for us to revise our by-laws to-day and provide for the \$25 in our next year's expenditure.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY IN SCHOOLS

This subject has been approached from two directions; firstly, by giving a cup for an exhibit of insects; and, secondly, by co-operating with and endeavouring to render assistance and advice to the Director of Elementary Agricultural Education, Mr. Gibson.

With regard to the latter, the Advisory Board, to whom the matter was referred at our last meeting, have suggested certain methods for use in schools, and have endorsed Mr. Gibson's idea of short circulars for instruction purposes.

The offering of a cup, which cost over \$50, has, I am sorry to say, met with no adequate response in the matter of encouraging Entomology in the schools of the Province, and the cup has now passed out of the Society's possession, being won thrice by the John Norquay School, South Vancouver.

MEMBERSHIP

This now stands at 32 fully paid-up members. This is a decrease of about 10, and, while this is to be regretted, the greater number of those retiring were not active members.

As secretary, I regret the growing apathy of the old brigade of amateur systematists, which has been increasingly noticeable during the past year.

R. GLEDDENING,
Hon. Sec.-Treas.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

To the Members of the British Columbia
Entomological Society:

Gentlemen,—

I have much pleasure in welcoming you to the 22nd Annual Meeting of the Society.

The past year has not been marked by any unusual or outstanding event or feature pertaining to the progress of the Society, but I may say that we have maintained our position financially and otherwise satisfactorily, and enter another year with a fairly good cash balance, and this in spite of the fact that the printing of our proceedings, which has hitherto been done gratis by the Government, had to be met out of our own funds.

The membership has, I believe, been kept up to its usual standard, but has not made the advance we should all have liked to see. I hope, at this meeting, to see some scheme formulated or some good suggestions advanced which will tend to bring about this desirable result, for we must get more members, if we are to continue as a live organization and carry on the work properly pertaining to such an organization.

With this object in view, you will remember that the Society donated a handsome cup, to be competed for by the public schools of the Province, to become the property of the school exhibiting the best collection of B. C. insects, of not less than four orders, and winning the cup three times in succession. This was done by the John Norquay School of South Vancouver, and the cup passed into their possession. Unfortunately, by omitting the condition that the collection shown must be bona-fide the work of the scholars, this school was able to become the possessors of the cup by exhibiting a good collection donated to the school by a kind friend, and thus the object of the Society was defeated. Under the wording of the conditions as set forth in the Fair prize list, there was no alternative but to award the cup, as to do otherwise would be breaking faith with the exhibitors. If at any time the Society should offer another prize, they will doubtless benefit by this experience and make the conditions in keeping with the object aimed at.

The secretary informs me that there have been numerous requests from many quarters for some of our economic papers, showing that the work of our energetic members is being recognized as very valuable to economic and applied Entomology, and while we all feel that this is as it should be, and the utmost value must rightly be attached to these most important matters, let us try at the same time to so popularize the study of insects as to enlist the interest of what we may call the ordinary layman who would not bother to read highly technical papers, and would not understand them if he did. There are many persons, and especially the younger ones, who only require a little encouragement to become keen students of nature, and a proportion of these develop into real entomologists.

I would also like to see a little more co-operation among our present members, but perhaps this is rather difficult where they are so widely scattered over so large a Province, but at any rate there should be nothing to prevent them sending in papers or even notes of interest to be read at the annual meetings.

During the year, good work has been done by many of the members in extending our knowledge of the insect fauna of the Pacific Province.

The tent caterpillar outbreak which began some three or four years ago shows signs of abating, and I am of the opinion that the effects of the widely spread forest fires of the past summer on this pest will be noticeable.

The European Satin Moth is spreading in the Lower Mainland, especially in the district round New Westminster, and in this connection I have observed a sort of change in their food habits. An outbreak in Maillardville began in 1921 on Lombardy poplar. Near these were three large Russian Poplar trees which were not affected in 1921. In 1922 (last year), by the end of June, the Russian Poplars were completely stripped of leaves, and the caterpillars were massed along the bare limbs, while the Lombardy Poplars nearby were almost untouched. The owner cut off all the limbs and the tops of the Russian Poplars, the caterpillars then swarmed on to his house in masses, and were played upon by fire hose under good pressure, afterwards dying and drying up in thousands. Plenty of them, however, pupated, and enough moths emerged to do damage next season.

I might record among my captures last season a beautiful, newly emerged specimen of the rare moth *Aemilia roseata*, on July 2nd, and in September of a specimen of *Papaipema insulidens*. The season, on the whole, however, was not particularly good for collecting.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that our deliberations at this annual meeting may result in much benefit to the Society.

Yours,

L. E. MARMONT.

THE EUROPEAN EARWIG IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

By R. C. TREHERNE, ENTOMOLOGICAL BRANCH,
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In his book on the "Orthoptera of North-Eastern America," W. S. Blatchley states that "about 400 species of earwigs have been described, mostly from tropical and semi-tropical countries, where they are common along the sea-coast. Many of the species are cosmopolitan in distribution, their form enabling them to hide readily in the crevices of ships and their cargoes, and thus be borne to all parts of the earth. Inland they are scarce, especially in temperate and cold regions. Only fifteen native or established species of earwigs are at present known from America, north of Mexico."

Canada, until a few years ago, only possessed one species, *Labia minor* Linn, an introduction from Europe originally, which had been taken from several widely separated points throughout the Dominion. This species, commonly known as the "Little Earwig" and so called from its length, which is only 4-5 mm., is recorded from Quebec, Ottawa, Manitoba and Salmon Arm, B. C.

We have now to record a second species for Canada in *Forficula auricularia* Linn, the so-called European Earwig. Thus far the Coast cities of Vancouver and New Westminster are the only points in Canada known