attacked in different parts of the setting. Without doubt the duration of gallery construction and egg-laying activity differed in the various logs, also. The data represented at (B) and (F) were based largely on logs attacked by the earliest flights. Many of these logs had unusually long galleries and young beetles were still being produced relatively late in the season. The data in (C) represent pooled catches throughout both spray and control settings, but none of these traps were near logs which were attacked and they cannot be considered to represent the emergence period well. Item (E) represents beetles emerging near those traps of this group which were in the open and, in addition, movement of beetles from a large part of the control setting towards and into the block of timber between the settings. The data in (D) represent a composite picture based on galleries from several locations and logs attacked at different times.

The difference between (F) trap data and (B) pan data, which were taken in the same location, may perhaps be explained as follows. The traps were set up just above or to one side of the logs and, undoubtedly, took, for the most part, beetles leaving the upper surface of the logs. The pans, on the other hand, were placed beneath the logs and were much more likely to take beetles emerging from the more shaded, cooler under-portions where development would be slower.

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## A Note on **Eulonchus tristis** Lw. (Diptera: Cyrtidae)

**Eulonchus tristis** Lw. is fairly common in the southern Kootenay region of British Columbia; Mr. H. R. Foxlee has collected many specimens in the vicinity of Robson and I have taken a few at Remac, Ainsworth, and Champion lakes. The adults frequent flowers, particularly those of queenscup, **Clintonia uniflora** Kunth.

**Eulonchus tristis** is a strong flier, and is capable of some unusual aerobatics. On June 13, 1959, near Remac, four of these flies, clinging together in a tight ball and producing a loud discordant buzz, flew past me and were gaining altitude and avoiding various obstacles before being netted. There were three males and one female.

The ability of insects in several orders to fly while copulating is so well developed that it scarcely merits attention; but this instance of four individuals combining to form a single airborne unit is, I think, remarkable.

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