message of good will to the Entomological Society of India on this occasion. The motion was seconded and passed by unanimous vote. The Secretary was directed to prepare and send the letter.

***Amphizoa* larvae searching prey in foamy eddy at night.**—DR. J. GORDON EDWARDS exhibited a Kodachrome slide of several larvae of *Amphizoa lecontei* swimming and crawling about over floating debris in an eddy of Swiftcurrent Creek, in Glacier National Park, Montana, at midnight. During the day these larvae usually cling to partly submerged twigs and roots, with their caudal spiracles at the surface. Because of their apparent sluggishness these larvae were formerly believed to be scavengers; however, it was found that both the larvae and adults of *Amphizoa* are strictly predaceous. Although quiescent during the daytime, they become very active at night and can then be found foraging for the naiads of Plecoptera and Ephemoptera upon which they feed. Although the larvae remain in the water, the adults are often seen (at night) running along the shore of the creek much like certain ground-beetles in search of prey.

Sphecoid bees from nocturnal clusters on branches in Wyoming.—DR. J. GORDON EDWARDS exhibited a Kodachrome slide showing more than 100 bees of the species *Steniolia obliqua* clustered near the tip of a lodgepole pine branch in Jackson Hole. This same branch has been clustered upon each night for the past several summers, even though the nearest nesting sites are in coarse soil some distance away. Dr. Howard E. Evans counted the bees in this cluster and marked them with nail polish in 1961, and made the following observations: in mid-July there were 91 females and 71 males in the cluster, and considerable mating occurred in late afternoon at the cluster. The proportion of females increased nightly, and eventually the cluster became entirely female. Marked individuals from the cluster were later found in other clusters up to a mile away, while many new individuals joined the original cluster on this twig. The reason for this unusual behavior is not known, but it is possible that it serves to bring the sexes together for mating purposes.

***Trachykele opulenta* Fall (Buprestidae) emerging from furniture.**—MR. TERRY L. ERWIN exhibited a living specimen of this species which was brought to San Jose State College by a San Jose lumber retailer for identification. This spectacular, green, iridescent beetle had been found as a result of sounds it made while gnawing its way out of a davenport frame constructed of incense cedar. It emerged on 10 March 1964 and has been kept alive for a month and a half in a small plastic box containing only a wad of cotton soaked with sugar water. Beetles of this species usually fly about near the tops of sequoia and incense cedar trees, hence they are relatively rare in insect collections. An effort will be made to keep the insect alive for further observations and longevity studies.

The principal speaker for the meeting was MR. JOHN F. LAWRENCE, a doctoral candidate in entomology at the University of California, Berkeley. His illustrated lecture was entitled "Host Selection in Fungus Beetles with Special Reference to the Ciidae."

A social hour was held in the entomology rooms following the meeting.—C. S. KOEHLER, *Secretary*.