

while feeding, or even when engaged in building and incubation; and, like various solitary bees, wasps, etc., they frequently come close to a person walking or standing, to hover suspended in the air within a few inches of his face; and, if then struck at, they often, insect-like, return to circle round his head. All other birds, even those which display the least versatility, and in districts where man is seldom seen, show as much caution as curiosity in his presence; they recognize in the upright unfamiliar form a living being and a possible enemy."

So far as concerns the curiosity of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, I am compelled, in the light of the incident mentioned above, to differ from Mr. Hudson. It seems to me that my hummingbird acted in the very way described in the last sentence quoted from him. Its actions are certainly much more comparable to those of the squirrel and the chickadee in like circumstances than to those of any insect. Who ever heard of a dragonfly or bee showing an interest in sounds, recognizing them as similar to its own and returning again and again from afar to investigate their curious source in the manner above detailed?

CEPHAS GUILLET.

March, 1903.

ENTOMOLOGY.

HAGENIUS BREVISTYLUS, Selys.

Referring to a note in THE OTTAWA NATURALIST for May last at page 37, in which it is stated that the nymph case of a large dragonfly was exhibited by me at one of the Entomological Branch meetings, and that the species was not recognizable by any of the members present, I may say that Dr. Fletcher has communicated with Professor J. G. Needham about this pupa case and also sent to him a drawing of the specimen, which has been identified as belonging to *Hagenius brevistylus*, Selys, the nymph of which is well figured in Professor Needham's valuable work on the "Aquatic Insects in the Adirondacks." (N. Y. State Museum, Bull. 47, 1901.)

A. HALKETT.