we are at."

The light is of a beautiful delicate green hue, like that that sometimes is diffused over near objects after a vivid flash of lightning. Lightning is said by scientists to create or produce what is termed Ozone in the atmosphere, can this explain the other vibrations that make the green impressions on our organs of sight? When the firefly glows.

The date of the fireflies swarming in the nocturnal air seems to be their mating season, (usually the third week in June), and like the ephemeral flies, may be regarded as a "fixed quantity," having but little variation, and a companion who once witnessed one of these displays — thousands of sparkling points flashing and coursing athwart the midnight sky—declared that the phenomenon was scarcely less sublime than Niagara !

In regard to the food of Hummingbirds, the following note by Mr. A. R. Wallace is of interest:-

The great number of species that frequent flowers, do so, I am convinced, for the small insects found there, and not for the nectar. In dozens, and perhaps hundreds, of common flower-frequenting species which I have examined, the crop, stomach, and intestines have been entirely filled with minute beetles, beets, ants, and spiders, which abound in most flowers in South America. Very rarely, indeed, have I found a trace of honey or of any liquid in the crop or stomach. The flowers they most frequent are the various species of INGA, and the papilionaceous flowers of many large forest trees. I have never seen them at the Bignonias or any flowers but those which grow in large masses, covering a whole tree or shrub, as they visit perhaps a hundred flowers in a minute, and never stop at a single one. The never stop at a single one. little Emerald Hummer I have seen in gardens and at the common orange Asclepias, which often covers large spaces of waste ground in the tropics. But there are many,

such as PHAETHORNIS EREMITA, and some larger allied species, which I have never seen at flowers. These inhabit the gloomy forest shades, where they dart about among the foliage, and I have distinctly observed them visit, in rapid succession, every leaf on a branch. ballancing themselves vertically in the air, passing their beak closely over the under surface of each leaf. and thus capturing, no doubt, any small insects that may be upon While doing this the two them. long feathers of their tail have a vibrating motion, serving appar-ently as a rudder to assist them in performing the delicate operation. I have seen others searching up and down stems and dead sticks in the same manner, every now and then picking off something, exactly as a Bush-shrike or Tree-creeper does, with the exception, that the Hummingbird is constantly on the wing. They also capture insects in the true Fissiro-tral manner. How often may they be seen perched on the dead twig of a lofty tree, the same station that is chosen by the Tyrant Flycatchers and the Jacamars, and from which, like those birds, they dart off a short distance and, after a few whirls and balancings, return to the identical twig they have left. In the evening, too, just after sunset, when the Goat-suckers are beginning their search after insects over the rivers, I have seen Hummingbirds come out of the forest and remain a long time on the wing, now stationary, now darting about with the greatest rapidity, imitating in a limited space the varied evolutions of their companions the Goat-suckers, and evidently for the same end and purpose. Many naturalists have noticed this habit of feeding on insects, but have generally considered it as the exception, whereas, I am inclined to think it is the rule. The frequenting of flowers seems to me to be only one of the many ways by which they are enabled to procure their insect food.