

S. fulvipes fulvipes Macquart differs from the subspecies just described in the following characters; sides of frontal vitta parallel or slightly converging backward (should probably be same variation in *dissidia*); second antennal segment dull orange; palpi light (dull orange); hairs covering anterior spiracle mostly grayish, bases dark; those of anterior margin of posterior spiracle dark at base only; those of spiracular cover yellowish, perhaps faintly darkened basally; epaulets dull orange, brownish basally (*Ravinia*-like); coxæ, trochanters, femora and tibiæ of all legs dull orange, tarsi brown or brownish orange; anterior dorsocentrals not differentiated except that one or two show anteriorly; anterior postsutural dorsocentrals not differentiated; two or three sternopleurals, middle one weak if three are present; first genital segment with or without marginal bristles, if present very slender and hair-like, several each side of centre; forceps only darkened distally.

The most striking of the differences above noted is the dull orange colour of the second antennal segments, palpi, epaulets and first four segments of the legs. Though all the anterior dorsocentrals are differentiated in the subspecies *dissidia*, this may be a variable character; the absence of marginal bristles on the first genital segment may perhaps be variable. In the smaller of the two specimens of *fulvipes* the bearded character of the middle tibiæ is far less distinct, the anterior tibia lacks a beard-like line of short hairs distally, the posterior beard of the hind tibia is much stronger than the anterior, and the ventral surface of the anterior coxa has an irregular row of bristles at each side only.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF INSTINCT.

BY L. M. STÖHR, ST. ALEXANDER'S COLLEGE, IRONSIDE, QUE.

While collecting last fall branches of *Sura* which, on account of their great medullar development, often shelter different kinds of aculeate Hymenoptera, I was fortunate enough to find one that furnishes a striking example of instinct. The stalk referred to had been used as a dwelling by several Hymenoptera, as might be seen from the old cells, whose location is still perfectly noticeable. Later on a woodpecker, having remarked the presence

May, 1917