

- 7 Ottawa males average length 9.50 mm.
- 7 Ottawa females average 10.75 mm.
- 5 Dover males average length 10.70 mm.
- 5 Dover females average length 12.80 mm.
- 4 Pacific Coast females average length 14 mm.

In England, *Anthophora furcata* is very faithful to its food plant, *Stachys sylvatica*, and the Canadian forms may always be found on *Stachys palustris*. Saunders notes that it burrows in "dead wood," although other species of the genus burrows in the ground. Attracted by a heap of white sawdust around a decayed but still hard stump near Hull, P. Q., on August 16th, 1913, I found this to be riddled with the burrows of *Clisodon terminalis*. The exceedingly active females, resembling honey-bees in appearance and size, passed in and out of numerous holes in the stump as frequently as the workers of a strong colony of bumble-bees.

Bombus and Psithyrus.

These northern genera, so rich in biological material, furnish an interesting contribution to this study. They never develop felt bands but there is a uniform coat of long hair resembling fur.

Bombus borealis Kirby.*

Bombus borealis Kirby, fairly common and widely distributed in the boreal region of Canada east of the Rocky Mountains has its British representative in *B. distinguendus* Morawitz, the distribution of which, according to Hoffer, extends to Siberia. Here again the pattern and even the tint of the coat, deep greenish yellow with a black band across the thorax, very variable in most species of *Bombus*, is common to both forms with the unimportant exception of more or less black hair on the last segment of *borealis*, but the British specimens are larger (average length of females 20 mm. compared to 18 mm. in *borealis*) and they have a much longer and more uneven coat.

In the Mountains and Pacific Coast region, *borealis* is replaced by a form, *appositus*, that is intermediate in size between British *distinguendus* and *borealis*, having a coat slightly longer than *borealis* and the yellow band on the anterior part of the thorax very pale while there are no black hairs on the abdomen. *Appositus* is evidently still more closely related to *distinguendus* than is *borealis*. In both the Old and New Worlds, the queens of all these forms appear later in the spring than those of almost every other species of *Bombus*. The colonies consist of comparatively few workers, and the young queens and drones are raised early. The period of activity therefore lasts a shorter time than in the case of the other species.

Bombus terrestris L.

One of the commonest and most aggressive species of *Bombus* in England and the continent of Europe is *terrestris* L. This is represented in Canada from the Atlantic Coast to the Mountains by an equally common and aggressive species, *B. terricola*. In habits, *terricola* agrees with *terrestris* not only in those common to the *terrestris* group such as biting holes at the bases of flowers, but also in the unique habit that separates *terrestris* from its close ally in England, *lucorum*, of continuing to leave its winter quarters in small numbers from the opening of spring right on until about mid-July when all other species have

*This name has priority over *distinguendus*.