

(*B. morrisoni* may be added, for it has been taken by the Rev. W. M. Roger at Ashcroft, B.C.), while no less than eleven of these have not been taken south of Canada. It can almost be said that no part of this vast country is without the bumble-bee, for the author mentions that *B. kirbyellus* Curtis has been taken at Port Foulke in $78\frac{1}{4}$ North Latitude. The same species has been met with on a high peak in New Mexico. In the Andes *B. opifex* has been taken at an altitude of 4000 metres and *B. coccineus* at 13,600 feet. Franklin says these are the highest New World records.

Like other modern workers on the Bombidae, Dr. Franklin founds his classification mainly upon the structure of the genitalia of the males and finds that the New World species of *Bombus* fall into seven groups:

1. The Terrestris group, containing four species, the best known being *terricola* Kirby of the east and *occidentalis* Greene of the West, both energetic and prolific forms, as is *terrestris* in the palearctic. *Terricola* is probably heavily parasitised—it might more truly be said dragooned—here, as *terrestris* is in Europe by *Psithyrus vestalis* (sens. lata), of which the American form *ashtoni* Cr. has a similar distribution to that of *B. terricola*, though, as Franklin states, "there is not yet a single true New World account of a *Psithyrus* having been found in a *Bombus* nest."
 2. The Borealis group, better known in Europe as the Subterraneus or Distinguendus group, comprising *borealis* Kirby in the northeast and *appositus* Cr. in the northwest.
 3. The Dumoucheli group, containing four species north of Mexico, including the common Eastern species *pennsylvanicus* De Geer (= *americanorum* Fab.), which does not extend far into Canada, and the widely distributed *fervidus* Fab.
 4. The Kirbyellus group, including five arctic and sub-arctic species.
 5. The Pratorum group, containing no less than 23 species, or apparently distinct forms, in Canada and the United States.
- The remaining two groups are made up of the species in which the males have bulging eyes, for which Robertson in 1903 erected the genus *Bombias*; (6) The Auricomus group comprising *auricomus* Robt. and *nevadensis* Cr. and (7) The Fraternus group, consisting of seven species, of which only three have occurred in