

probably one of the richest in the Dominion, is in the dry belt of Southern Alberta. The third is at low altitudes in the dry interior of British Columbia, especially its southern end. Most of the species peculiar to these regions are restricted to special habitats, of which the most important are sand hills or sandy or gravelly slopes or cliffs facing south on the shores of lakes or rivers, or in valleys, and some species are found only on certain flowers. The most productive single day's collecting I have obtained in Canada was at Medicine Hat, on August 21, 1916, on the summit of gravelly bluffs on the north side of the river. The captures would have been in better condition had I taken them two weeks earlier.

Coming second in productiveness are localities like Southwestern Quebec, Southern Manitoba, the Arrow Lakes and Victoria, B.C. On the sea cliffs bordering Beacon Hill Park at Victoria I made some good captures on August 15, 1916, although fifty yards from the edge of the cliff nothing of interest could be found. Such places as Banff and Athalmer in the Eastern Rockies must not be omitted. At places like Banff and Kaslo (which is richer) we get a mixture of boreal and southern species, and representatives of the bee-genus *Osmia* are especially abundant in spring. At Banff and Lillooet eastern forms are also found.

Passing northwards beyond these special localities, we enter into the boreal zone where the species are much less numerous and are very widely distributed. Many of the species of *Vespa*, *Megachile* and other genera stretch across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific practically unchanged. Many other species, including the majority of *Bombus*, will stretch from the Atlantic to the mountains of British Columbia, there to be replaced by mountain or costal species.

The coast of Nova Scotia, including the Annapolis Valley, and also the lower mainland of British Columbia, including Vancouver and its environs, have not so far proved particularly rich in species. They are essentially boreal, even more so than the south and east coasts of England.

While wasps and bees can be caught in plenty on any warm day in spring or summer, there is a pageant of newly appearing species from early spring until well on in the autumn. There are two seasons at which the number of species to be found in good