

Canada.....	100
Labrador.....	6
Nova Scotia.....	33
Massachusetts.....	27
New York	104
Pennsylvania.....	65

North America contains 716 species.

South America " 507 "

Deducting 53 species found in both North and South America, the whole Continent contains 1,170 species.

5. Bees and wasps are known by their hard, compact bodies, distinct head and thorax, the small narrow wings, irregularly veined, and by the possession of a hard ovipositor, often forming a poisonous sting. Their transformations are the most complete of all insects. The pupa has the limbs free, contained in a thin silken cocoon. The species are all terrestrial. Dana, in the "Am. Jour. of Science and Arts", vol. xxxvii., states that "the structures among bees, wasps, &c. are compact, comparatively uniform in proportions, and with rather narrow limits as to size, much narrower than in the butterflies, beetles and grasshoppers. In bees, the integuments are firm, the parts neatly adjusted, and all well proportioned. Among them there is no imitation of the forms of other tribes, while they are extensively copied after—a characteristic peculiar to a type of the very highest grade. The mouth has a suctorial lip for feeding; but besides this, well-developed mandibles; and these serve, in many species, for the high purposes of making nests, taking prey, and transporting young and food. The jaws are therefore *per-functionate* in these species, to a degree comparable with that of the jaws of a carnivore among mammals. The higher kinds also supply the young with food, either by storing it or by direct feeding—a quality approximating to that of the Altrices (nursers), or highest sub-division of birds. The food is either vegetable or articulate-animal, not vertebrate-animal; the animal food being thus the same in kind with the material to be made of it, just as among *mammals*, the highest of carnivorous species live on the flesh of mammals, and only the lower on fish and insects. Individuals of many of the