

QUEEN.—Head, thorax and abdomen coloured like the male, but the abdominal segments 1 to 5 have complete pale bands, emarginate in front on each side and narrowly so in the middle; the sixth segment has two spots; the ventral segments 2 to 4 have marginal bands interrupted in the middle; ventral segment 5 has two large spots. No red on second dorsal segment. Length, about 11 mm.

WORKER.—Black, the following parts creamy-white; mandibles except tips, clypeus except a broad longitudinal line, broadest in the middle, scape in front, a bilobate spot above antennae, a narrow line on lower side of emargination of eye, an elongate spot on cheek behind eye, a parallel sided line on margin of pronotum next mesonotum, a small spot on each side of scutellum near wing, complete bands on the apices of dorsal segments 1 to 5, that on segment 5 deeply emarginate on either side anteriorly, narrowly emarginate in middle; that on segment 1 less and on segment 3 still less deeply so; segment 6 with a large spot on either side containing a small black spot; apical margin of ventral segments 2 to 5, greater part of ventral segment 6, apex of femora, line on tibia and part of basal tarsi. The following parts red: irregular spot, often absent, on side of dorsal segment 1; a large, in some specimens a small, spot on side of dorsal segment 2; apex of segment 5; middle of femora, tibiae and tarsi. Hairs on vertex, dorsum of thorax and abdomen mostly black. Hairs on sides and underside of head, thorax and abdomen and on first dorsal segment of abdomen mostly pale. Length, 10 to 11 mm.

One male, Nome, Alaska, August 24-25, 1916 (F. Johansen). One queen and twenty-six workers from a nest taken at Teller, Alaska, by Mr. Johansen on July 26, 1913. The queen is in alcohol, the other specimens dried. Most of the workers are in perfect condition. The nest contained larvae and was in a hole under an old willow shrub at the brink of the lake. The nest was half hidden in the hole, half protruding from it, and attached to the thick root of the willow, while heather twigs supported the outer layers of the nest.

I have here followed Du Buysson in considering this form to be the *marginata* of Kirby. Kirby's description, however, makes no reference to the red spots on the abdomen or the long malar space.

An old and smaller wasp's nest was found at Teller on August 3, 1913, by Mr. Johansen in an old rusty tin-can lying free on the tundra. Neither this nest nor any of the wasps in it were brought home. Dr. Anderson saw a wasp's nest the size of a man's head on a willow branch on the Hula-Hula river, Alaska, in November, 1908. There is no information to show to which species either of these nests belonged.

SPIHECOIDEA.

The collection contains no representatives of this super-family.

APOIDEA

Represented by 150 specimens of bumble-bees. These consist of eight species, belonging to three groups, of the genus *Bombus* Lat. Five of the species were found in Canada.

Bombus Lat.

Kirbyellus Group.

Kirbyellus Group, Franklin. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. XXXVIII, p. 289.

Size large. Pile long and fine. Malar space very long, one-third to one-half as long as the eye. Red-haired areas on the abdomen if present, are at the tip only. In the males the genitalia are very different to those of the other groups, and the posterior tibiae are more like those of the female.