

the per cent. of all genera in the several regions from that denoting the apically dehiscent genera, and so representing the relative abundance of the latter in plus or minus quantities, as in table G.

TABLE G.  
All Types. Relative Abundance.

Region.	Endemic.	Total.
1	+ .70	— 4.88
2	+ .93	— 1.00
3	+ 1.79	— 8.21
4	+ 28.06	+ 20.20
5	— 2.41	— 5.69
6	+ .53	— 1.20
7	— .28	— 4.01
8	— .27	— .69
9	— .04	— .29
10	— 5.32	— 14.03
11	— .79	— 5.02
12	— 1.56	— 5.74
13	— 3.84	— 11.92
14	— .85	— 8.07

The conclusions to be drawn from these figures seem clear and unmistakable.

Dalla Torre's *Catalogus Hymenopterorum* renders the large task of tabulating the distribution of the 137 genera of the Apidae, and for comparison with them the 2,407 genera of Hymenoptera, including the Apidae, relatively easy of accomplishment. The distribution of the insects is tabulated according to the same regions as the plants, merely for the purpose of direct comparison, and does not imply any taxonomic reasons for such an arrangement of the material. The distribution of the 137 genera of Apidae is represented in table H, and that of the 2,407 genera of Hymenoptera in Table I.