

species ranges over Alaska, British America and the United States, viz: the circumpolar *C. herculeanus*, and of this the variety *whymperi*, which is almost indistinguishable from the north European and Alpine type and is said by Emery to be identical with the Siberian variety, is practically confined to Alaska, British America and to higher elevations in the United States. The variety *noveboracensis* extends across the continent through the northern states and Canada at low elevations; the subspecies *pennsylvanicus* occurs apparently only in the United States and Canada east of the one hundredth meridian and at ordinary elevations, the variety *modoc* only west of the same meridian at higher altitudes. The varieties *mahican* and *ferrugineus* seem to be confined to the northeastern and middle western states. Another species of wide range is the circumpolar *C. fallax*, which is represented by at least 12 subspecies and varieties in the United States and southernmost British America. All the remaining species are decidedly local. The various subspecies and varieties of the *maculatus* group are confined to the western and southern states, the subspecies of *maculatus* occurring only west of the one hundredth meridian, except in Texas, where one of the forms (*sansabeanus*) is found at least as far east as Austin, and in Florida, where there is a subspecies (*tortuganus*) of tropical origin. The southwestern states have a few peculiar species of the *maculatus* group, in all probability of Mexican provenience. These are *C. fumidus*, *vafer* and *acutirostris*. A tropical species of this group, *C. socius*, is known to occur only in southern Florida, and two members of the *maculatus* group, which are peculiar to North America, viz: *C. castaneus* and its subspecies *americanus*, are confined to the region east of the one hundredth meridian and south of British America. In this region, *americanus* ranges farther north than *castaneus*. A single very constant species of the *herculeanus* group, *C. laevigatus*, is confined to rather high elevations in the Rocky Mts., Coast, Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges. The *fallax* group is represented in Arizona and Texas by a few large and handsome species, *C. sayi*, *texanus* and *schaefferi*, and in California by a small and somewhat aberrant species, *C. hyatti*, with the variety *bakeri*. *C. mina*, subsp. *zuni*, *C. bruesi* and *ulcerosus* are properly Mexican forms of rare and sporadic occurrence in Texas and Arizona. Two tropical species, *C. planatus* and *abdominalis*, enter the United States at two widely separated points, from the West Indies at the tip of Florida and from the "tierra caliente" of Mexico at the mouth of the Rio Grande. *C. planatus* is the same in both these regions, but *abdominalis* is represented by a distinct subspecies (*floridanus*) in Florida and a Mexican subspecies (*transvectus*) in Texas. The species of the subgenus *Colobopsis* seem to be confined to the Gulf