Summary

From the present study it was concluded that single species of *Apis florea* persists throughout the study area. Based on morphometric study the seven populations of *A. florea* were grouped into two morphoclusters with morphocluster A as higher altitude adapted populations and morphocluster B as low altitude adapted populations. On the basis of scanning electron microscopic studies seven populations of *A. florea* were again placed in two ultramorphoclusters. The populations of three higher altitude regions were placed in ultramorphocluster A and four lower altitude region were placed in ultramorphocluster B. Thus ultramorphological findings in present study supported the formation of two groups of *A. florea* populations as suggested by morphometric findings. Using enzymatic assays of five enzyme systems isozyme polymorphism could not be reported in any of the population at intraspecific level. However, on the basis of $R_f$ values of these enzyme systems *viz.* ADH, HK and PGI two clusters could be identified which correspond to cluster A and cluster B of the study. This is in agreement with the reported homozygosity of *A. florea* which is distributed over a small geographical area encompassing plains and foothills ranging from an altitude of 365 to 1100 m above mean sea level.