

In my "Mosquito Notes" * I referred to *Culex teniorhyncus*, Wied., as not having been found, so far as I knew, north of Florida. The mistake was caused by my being so impressed with the statement (Theobald's Monograph, Vol. I., pp. 352, 353, 1901), "Mr. Coquillett writes me this species is not found north of Florida and Mexico," that I did not even consult American authorities. This statement is, of course, superseded by later work, and the species is found in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., in Pa., and in N. J., etc., as shown by various authorities, notably the interesting work on *C. teniorhyncus* and *G. sollicitans*, by Dr. J. B. Smith, of N. J., to whom, as to others, my apology is due. This is another very variable species. Dr. Smith writes me that those he finds show much variation as to abdominal markings, but that the leg maculation is constant; those sent me from Florida and N. C., while fairly stable as to abdominal markings, are not constant as to the band on the proboscis, it being at times hardly more than a dot, while the last tarsal joint of the hind legs shows all variations from pure white to almost pure brown, the two legs on the same insect being often quite unlike. Mr. Coquillett tells me he also finds these differences in the specimens sent him.

NOTES ON SOME BEES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, BOULDER, COLORADO.

Spending the summer in England, I have, of course, hastened to examine the types of F. Smith, and other bees contained in the collection of the British Museum. The following notes elucidate some species which had puzzled American entomologists, who had access only to the descriptions :

Chelostomoides rugifrons (Smith).

Chelostoma rugifrons, Sm., type ♀.—Would be large for *Chelostoma*; a transverse ridge, with large punctures, below the antennæ, and below this a smooth shining impunctate depressed area, bounded on each side by a vertical ridge, so that one gets the impression at first that the clypeus is very broadly and deeply emarginate; the long labrum, seen from above, looks like the end of an elephant's trunk, being broadened at the end, and presenting a median elevation; the "tooth near the base within" of the mandibles is a shining tubercle; the recurrent nervures join second submarginal cell at about equal distances from its base and apex respectively; the basal nervure just fails to reach transverso-medial; claws

*CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Aug., 1904, p. 236.