

yellow, with the hind margins broadly light reddish, except the basal segment, which is black, with a large yellow mark not unlike a buffalo-skull in shape.

Hab.—Boulder, Colo., June 11, 1905. (W. P. Cockerell.) In many respects this agrees with the description of *N. flavipes*, Provancher, but I have supposed that to be really a *Micronomada*. Should *flavipes* prove to be a *Xanthidium*, it will be separated from *N. ornithica* by its larger size, yellow posterior orbits, yellow of scutellum reduced to two spots, darker wings, etc., but it is known only in the female, and the male might show more resemblance. In my table of Rocky Mountain *Nomada*, *N. ornithica* runs to *N. civilis*, which it closely resembles in general appearance, but it is easily known from *civilis*, by the broad short lateral face-marks, the much more parallel orbits, the longer fourth antennal joint, etc. In my *Xanthidium* table (Proc. Phila. Acad., 1903, p. 580) it runs to *N. pascoensis*, but differs in the lateral face-marks, much less red on legs, etc.

*Augochlora fervida*, Smith.—Boulder, Colo.; 2 ♀'s, June 4 and 10, 1905. (W. P. Cockerell.) Mr. Titus does not credit this species to Colorado in his article in CAN. ENT., May, 1901. Our specimens have the hind spur with four spines, except that one has only three on one side. They differ from *A. humeralis* in having the first four ventral segments of abdomen green, but it is doubtful whether *humeralis* is really a distinct species. In Mr. Vachal's recent paper (Misc. Entomologica, 1903-4) the species of *Augochlora* are referred to *Halictus*, and *humeralis*, being preoccupied in that genus, is changed to *Pattoni*. However, the description of *Pattoni* given by Vachal does not accord with *humeralis*; but, except for certain characters (colour of tibiae and tarsi, 4 spined spur) of the legs, suggests *A. cerulea*, Ashm., and a specimen is cited from Fort Lupton, Colo., which must be one of those already recorded by Titus as *cerulea*. On the other hand, I feel reasonably sure that the Texas material of *chorisis*, Vachal, must have been *fervida*.

*Sphcodes eustictus*, n. sp.—♀. Length hardly 6 mm. A *Sphcodium* (this hardly seems a distinct genus), allied to and closely resembling *S. Cressonii*, Rob., or *S. mandibularis*, Cress. (these are probably not distinct species), but very easily distinguished from these by the conspicuously punctured second abdominal segment.

Labrum not emarginate; mandibles ferruginous; antennal joints 3 and 4 both very short, and of about the same length; punctures of vertex strong and dense; of clypeus very large but sparse; mesothorax shining, with large, distinctly-separated punctures; tegulae pale testaceous; area