

femora), the hind tibiae also dark on basal half externally, and the hind tarsi black; mandibles red subapically; antennae black; tegulae clear ferruginous; wings rather strongly infuscated, especially apically; hair of eyes rather short (80 microns long); face densely covered with white hair; posterior orbits, especially below, with a fringe of short, white hair; mesothorax and scutellum densely, rugosely punctured, but the posterior disc of mesothorax and a small area in middle of scutellum, smooth and shining; mesothorax very thinly hairy, but anteriorly with two oval, oblique, bright, fulvous hair-patches; scutellum with a small median tubercle, directed upward; axillar spines slender, curved inward; mesopleura thinly hairy; stigma ferruginous; nervures fuscous; anterior coxae spined; spurs ferruginous; abdomen dorsally shining, with large, scattered punctures; hind margins of segments fringed with white hair, weak on first, and interrupted on second; venter with broad, apical margin of first segment and base of second red; no ventral keel; fourth ventral segment produced and truncate in middle of margin; fifth with an apical pit; apical teeth of abdomen six, not counting very small ones or penultimate segment; lateral teeth long and slender; lower apical longer than upper; no median denticle.

Carcarana, Argentina (Bruner, 65), U. S. National Museum. Very near to *C. jujuyensis* Holmbg. (♀), but apparently not its male, on account of the rugose scutellum. Also close to *C. cordillerana* Holmbg., but that has the male abdomen 7-dentate. Also allied to *C. bruchi* Schrott., but quite distinct. The apical segment of abdomen is much less produced than in *C. rufibasis* Ckll., which closely resembles it in superficial appearance, though not in structure.

***Pseudagapostemon pampeanus* (Holmberg).**

A male and female from Carcarana (Bruner, 77, 19) are provisionally referred here, but may represent a distinct species, and it is not certain that the sexes are correctly associated. The female is very close to *P. joergenseni* (Friese), but much broader. The genus contains a number of closely related forms, the relationships of which are not clearly understood.

***Halictus (Chloralictus) bruneriellus*, sp. n.**

♀.—Length about 6.5 mm., anterior wing 5 mm.; head and