

*Halictoidinæ, Macropis, Panurginæ* except *Panurginus, Megachilinæ, Eucera, Ammobates, Pasites, Biastes*.

In *Perditinæ* the long submarginal cell is the first, the next is the third, and the dividing nervure is formed by the coalescence of the first and second transverse cubitals.

These three types of venation are no evidence of affinity, but must have had an independent origin from wings with three submarginal cells.

Characters connected with nectar-sucking, pollen-collecting, and the inquiline habit are, as compared with the venation, more physiological. They no doubt usually indicate relationship, but they often obscure it. I think they may be relied upon when they are confirmed by the venation. On the other hand, when the venation indicates relationship it is hard to disprove it by evidence drawn from the tongue, pollen scopæ, and characters connected with the inquiline habit. If the venation is of a low type, such as that of *Andrena* or *Halictus*, I think the genus should be assigned to a low position in spite of the tongue and scopæ. Usually specializations of venation, tongue and scopæ go hand in hand, but often they do not. A slightly specialized tongue may go with a highly specialized scopa, as in *Macropis*. Or a slightly specialized scopa may go with a highly specialized tongue, as in *Ceratina*. In such cases I assign the bee to a low or high position according to the character which seems to be supported by the venation.

To my mind the most egregious errors in the classification of bees seem to be in the location of the inquilines. The analogy of the case of *Bombus* and *Psithyrus* seems to me of prime importance in the solution of the question. No one doubts that they are more closely related to each other than either is to any host bee or any inquiline. The only differences *Psithyrus* shows are such as are correlated with the inquiline habit. Della Torre's last subfamilies of bees are: 12 *Bombinæ*; 13 *Psithyrinæ*, 14 *Apinæ*. To give *Psithyrus* this rank, I think, involves a great systematic error only equalled in the old physiological classification of Shuckard. The latter author calls those bees which carry pollen on their legs scopulipedes; those with abdominal brushes, dasygasters. Under *Nudipedes* he includes all British bees without scopæ, except *Prosopis, Sphecodes*, and *Psithyrus*. But *Coelioxys* and *Stelis* are developed from nudigasters and are related to the *Megachilinæ*. Della