

specialized venation. The most plastic characteristic of the venation is the reduction of the submarginal cells from three to two. This occurs by the obliteration of the first or second transverse cubitals or their coalescence.

I have examples of the following bees in which the first transverse cubitus is wanting: *Sphcodes confertus (falcifer)*, 4 spec., both wings; *S. mandibularis*, 2 spec., both wings; *S. antennariae*, 2 spec., both wings, 1 spec. one wing; *Augochlora confusa*, 1 spec. one wing; *Andrena claytoniae*, 1 spec., one wing; *Nomada Cressonii*, 1 spec., both wings; *N. oblitterata*, 15 spec., both wings, 6 spec. one wing. Examples of the following species have the second transverse cubitus wanting: *Sphcodes antennariae*, 1 spec., one wing; *Augochlora confusa*, 1 spec., one wing; *Andrena platyparia*, 1 spec., both wings; *A. solidaginis*, 1 spec., one wing; *A. bipunctata*, 1 spec., one wing; *A. Forbesii*, 1 spec., one wing; *A. claytoniae*, 3 spec., both wings, 1 spec. one wing; *Nomada Sayi*, 1 spec., one wing. Of the nine specimens of *Sphcodes*, all have the first transverse cubitus wanting, one of these having the second obliterated in the other wing. Of the eight specimens of *Andrena*, all have the second transverse cubitus wanting, one of these having the first obliterated in the other wing. Of twenty-two specimens of *Nomada oblitterata*, only one has three submarginal cells in both wings. *Halictus anomalus* and *H. lustrans (Hemihalictus lustrans, Ckll., = Dufourea lustrans, Ashm.)* I regard as anomalous species of *Halictus* in which the second transverse cubitus is wanting.

As far as I know there is no bee with three submarginal cells in which the first recurrent nervure enters the first submarginal cell, or is interstitial with the first transverse cubitus. When the first submarginal is long, the second quite short, and the first recurrent nervure enters the first, or is interstitial, the first submarginal cell is composite, the next is the third, and the dividing nervure is the second transverse cubitus. I consider that the first transverse cubitus is regularly wanting in *Prosopis*, *Panurginus* and *Neopasites*.

When the submarginal cells are of nearly equal length, and the second receives both recurrent nervures (the first recurrent being rarely interstitial, or nearly so), the first cell is normal, the next is composite, and the dividing nervure is the first transverse cubitus. The second transverse cubitus is regularly wanting in *Parandrena*, *Biareolina*,