

CANADIAN BEES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

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The bees in the British Museum are now being rearranged by Mr. G. Meade-Waldo, who has sent me for determination a number of species, some of them Canadian. In recording them, I give the accession numbers, which show when they were received at the museum. Thus, 99-303 means accession 303 of the year 1899. It will be seen that the three species of *Osmia* here introduced as new were received at the museum in 1844, more than 20 years before the birth of their describer. Other species were received at the museum long before they were described in this country.

Megachile femorata Smith.—♂, Canada, pres. by Mrs. Farren White, 99-303. ♂, Canada, 59-130. Smith's *femorata* is usually regarded as a synonym of *M. latimanus* Say, but Titus has treated it as a distinct species. If it is to be separated, the form with hardly any dark color on the anterior tibiae; and the coxal spires stout, must be referred to *femorata*, while *latimanus* male has approximately the basal half of anterior tibiae on outer side black and the coxal spines more slender. According to this separation, the usual Rocky Mountain insect is *latimanus*, but I have a male *femorata* from as far south as Las Vegas, New Mexico (at flowers of *Asclepias verticillata*; W. Porter). It seems probable that the two insects do not represent distinct species.

Megachile latimanus Say.—♂, British Columbia (Miss Ricardo) 1903-134. ♂, Calgary, Canada (Miss Ricardo), 1902-55. These females differ from the ordinary form by the distinctly longer black hair on the dorsal surface of the abdomen. They look a little like *M. vidua*, but are readily separated by the densely punctured mesothorax and the light hair of last dorsal abdominal segment.

Megachile wootoni Ckll.—♀, Calgary (Miss Ricardo), 1902-55. ♂, Calgary, with same data. ♂, Arctic America, 55-42.

Megachile melanophaea Smith.—♂, Hudson's Bay, 44-17.

Megachile relativa Cresson.—♂, Chulukwayuk trail, British Columbia, Aug. 1859.

Megachile vernonensis, n. sp.—♀, Length, about 11 mm.; black, with long dull white hair; antennae not enlarged at apex; eyes green; anterior coxae with short but well-formed spines, largely hidden by hair; anterior femora broad, smooth, concave and ferruginous beneath, above with a rather obscure red patch; hair on inner side of tarsi pale orange; sides of vertex with black hair, but none on thorax above; apical carina of sixth abdominal segment with a large rounded (semicircular) emargination, the margin on each side of it jagged with short irregular teeth;

December, 1912