

of silvery light brown bounds the outer margin. Beneath as above, but the brown edgings are not so pronounced. The fringe is silvery-white, shading into light brown along the line of attachment opposite the brown line on the outer margin of the wing. The fringe on the distal margin is light brown.

SOME CARPENTER-BEES FROM AFRICA.

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I am indebted to Dr. F. Creighton Wellman for specimens of two little-known species of Xylcopidae, collected by himself in Angola. Although they are not new species, they suggest a few observations.

Mesotrichia mixta (Radoszkowski, 1881).

Two females, Chyaka, Angola, July, 1906, on mountain side, 6,000 feet. Dr. Wellman says: "Seen at several flowers. These taken at a species of *Millettia*, of which they are very fond."

The genus *Mesotrichia* seems sufficiently distinct from *Xylocopa* to be maintained, but I think *Koptorthosoma*, Gribodo, is only a subgenus of it. Ashmead separates *Mesotrichia* from *Koptorthosoma* by the characters, "second cubital cell, along the cubitus, much longer than the first; mandibles tridentate," as well as certain peculiarities of the males. *M. mixta*, however, has the venation of *Mesotrichia*, with the bidentate mandibles of *Koptorthosoma*. Vachal suggests that *M. mixta* may be a variety of *Mesotrichia flavorufa* (*Apis flavorufa*, De Geer, 1778), but the true *flavorufa* appears to be confined to the eastern side of the continent, and I think *mixta* is certainly a valid species.

Xylocopa tarsata, Smith, 1854, var. *Willmani*, v. nov., Bailundo, Angola, Feb.-March, 1906, 4,700 feet. "Taken at various Malvaceæ, principally *Gossypium* spp." Both sexes sent. The insect agrees with Smith's brief description, except that it is a little longer, and the hind tibiae are covered with red hair on the outside (Smith speaks of it as being confined to the apex). The male, not hitherto described, has the clypeus (except the lower margin), a broad supraclypeal mark, and lateral face-marks filling in the space between eyes and clypeus, and ending abruptly at level of antennæ, all bright chrome-yellow. The labrum is black, with a central tubercle. The hind femora are much swollen, and have a large basal tooth, directed downwards, and apicad beneath; the hind trochanters have a large tooth directed backwards over the coxa. The insect is nearly 18 mm. long. Vachal has suggested that *X. albifrons*, Lep., is the male of *tarsata*, but it is quite distinct from the Angola male. Since the Angola insect is not quite the same as true *tarsata* (from the Cape of Good Hope) in the female, and the male is like nothing yet seen in the original locality of *tarsata*, I propose to call Dr. Wellman's insect *X. tarsata Wellmani*.

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