

is known from its close ally *similis* Sm. This is a short-haired species in which white felt bands on the abdominal segments are well developed with a corresponding bare area on the disc of the segment.

***Osmia fulviventris* L.**

Specimens of both sexes of *Osmia purpurea* Cr. from Ottawa and Toronto agree in every respect, including size, with those of *O. fulviventris* L. from Dover. This is, therefore, a parallel case to that of *Andrena wilkella*, and it is perhaps worthy of note that the *Osmia* appears in late spring after most of the other species of its genus have appeared as in the case of *A. wilkella*.

***Megachile ligniseca* L.**

Comparison of both sexes of *Megachile inermis* Prov. (*M. decipiens* Lovell and Cockerell) taken at Ottawa, shows this species to be closely related to *M. ligniseca* L. of Europe. Prominent characters possessed in common by specimens from Dover and from different parts of Canada are the very short, decumbent black hair on the disc of the sixth segment of the abdomen and the large head in the female. But the white felt bands on the margins of the segments of the abdomen, well marked in Canadian specimens are rudimentary in the British specimens. Canadian specimens also differ in having the pollen collecting-brush cream coloured—not reddish, and the body hairs grey and black—not brown, and the coat distinctly shorter. Ottawa specimens are also smaller, average length of Ottawa females 14.33 mm.; Dover females 16.00 mm.; Ottawa males 12.61 mm.; Dover males 13.88 mm. Specimens have been bred in this country from a rotting piece of an apple tree found by Prof. Arthur Wiley at McGill College. In England it burrows in wood that is more or less decayed. Most of the other *Megachile* burrow in the ground.

The same differences,—shorter coat, which is whiter (less brown) with stronger white felt bands, and paler (less red) pollen brush, separate *M. vidua* Sm., a species common all over Canada from *M. willughbiella* Kirby, a species common in England and Northern Europe.

***Anthophora furcata* Pz.**

This British bee is represented in the American fauna by a bee known by the name of *Clisodon terminalis* Cr., which occurs in Canada from coast to coast and at least as far north as Cochrane, Ont. and Edmonton, Alta. Friese gives the range of *A. furcata* in Eurasia from Norway to Mongolia and south to Caucasia. Ontario specimens differ from British in both sexes in having a shorter coat—much shorter and scantier on the abdomen of the female and generally less brown but greyer and paler, and the hairs on the abdomen run into dense pale bands on the margins of the segments, taking, in the female the extreme form of narrow bands of white felt, interrupted in the middle. No tendency to white felt bands is noticeable in the specimens from Dover. Saunders even gives this as a character for the species. The white felt bands are also absent in four females from the Pacific Coast, (Agassiz, B. C., Shawnigan Lake, V. I., and Victoria, V. I.) but they may have been rubbed off.

Specimens from Ottawa are distinctly smaller than specimens from Dover, but the females from the Pacific Coast are even larger than British females as shown in the following table, and they probably represent a distinct species or at least a geographical variety to which the name *neofurcata* is here given.