

anterior and middle tibiae with a black spot behind, but *hind tibiae wholly yellow*. Closely related to *C. andreniformis*, Smith, but much larger, with a much broader face, and the femora mainly black. It is also very much larger and broader-faced than *C. rhodophilus*, Ckll.

Boulder, Colorado, at flowers of *Grindelia perennis*, Nelson, August (S. A. Rohwer).

Cresson's description of the male of this species is very short, but I think there is no doubt about the identity of our insect. There is in this group a curious sexual difference in the first abdominal segment, which is much more closely and minutely punctured in the males than in the females.

*C. chlorops*, Ckll., was based on a male of this group, easily distinguished from *coloradensis* by the colour of the legs and the smaller size. *C. coloratipes* (Ckll.) is very like *chlorops*, but the eyes in both sexes have a sort of purple colour, instead of the characteristic green of *chlorops* and *coloradensis*. The species common at Phoenix, Arizona, at flowers of Compositae (*Heterotheca*, etc.) hitherto regarded as *coloratipes*, has green eyes, and must be associated with *chlorops*, though, perhaps, racially separable. A male from Florissant, Colorado, at first referred to *coloradensis*, proves to be *chlorops*. Two females from Soledad Canon, Organ Mts., New Mexico, (C. H. T. Townsend), belong to *chlorops*, resembling the Arizona form. The females of *coloratipes*, and also those of the Arizona form of *chlorops* (in each case taken in copula with the males), have the light dog-ear marks on the face, which are wanting in *coloradensis* ♀. The more northern and typical *chlorops*, however, seems to have a female without these marks; and at present I do not know how to separate this from *coloradensis*. There is just a possibility, perhaps, that *coloradensis* was founded on females of *chlorops* and males of the Boulder species described above.

A female which I collected at Rinconada, New Mexico, at a tall species of *Chrysothamnus*, Sept. 26, represents an intrusion of the southern type into northern New Mexico, up the Rio Grande Valley. It has the dog-ear marks very well developed; and the lateral marks are peculiar, being broad and obliquely truncate above, with a linear upward extension quite distinct from the truncation. This may represent a distinct local race.