

Mrs. C. Bennett, in August 1908, took males of *M. parallela* Sm. and *M. manifesta* Cr., at flowers of *Helianthus* at Denver. *M. augustini* Ckll., ♂, was collected at Boulder, Aug. 8, on *H. annuus coronatus*. Male bees visiting sunflowers get covered with pollen, and must be almost as useful as females.

At Sterling, Colorado, far out on the plains, I collected bees from *H. annuus lenticularis* on Aug. 3, 1911. Several of the species (Canad. Entom., Nov. 1911, p. 390) were the same as those found at Boulder, but others were present, and, in particular, *Anthophorula bruneri* (Crawf.) was abundant and evidently an important factor in pollination.

The above lists happen to lack now other types of bees which are more or less important visitors of sunflowers in Colorado; *Bombus* and the Anthidiines. The Bombi on sunflowers are principally males, and the same is true in European gardens, as may be seen by the list in Knuth's "Blütenbiologie." The Anthidiines (at Boulder *Heteranthidium zebraatum* (Cr.), *Dianthidium perpictum* Ckll., and *D. sayi* Ckll.) and efficient, but not abundant enough to be of great consequence.

In suitable localities, *Perdita* abounds on sunflowers. Thus, in Nebraska (Swenk and Cockerell, 1907) eight species are recorded, some of them regular visitors, others only occasional. In Nebraska and New Mexico, *P. allipennis* and its immediate allies (subgenus *Cockerellia* Ashmead) are especially found on *Helianthus*, though there are members of this group attached to other Helianthoid Compositæ, as *Ratibida* and *Ximenesia*.

*Diadasia* cannot be regarded as a normal or regular visitor of *Helianthus*, yet it occurs from time to time. I collected males of *D. australis* Cr. on sunflower at San Bernardino, California, many years ago; and females of *D. enavata* Cr. on *H. lenticularis* at Mesilla, New Mexico.

At Falfurrias, Texas, May 18, 1907, Mr. A. C. Morgan collected one female each of *D. australis* Cr. and *D. afflicta* Cr., at flowers of *Helianthus*. The *D. australis* had collected much yellow pollen on the hind legs, but the large smooth grains were apparently cactaceous, certainly not from *Helianthus*. However, the compound microscope showed also a small quantity of the small grains of