

point of the funnel into the latter, and emptying the contents of the larger bottle into the funnel.

When he comes to use the brush, the collector soon sees that his manipulation must be varied according to the habit of the different species. The active high-strung *Isotoma* and the nervous *Tomocerus* must be "flipped" or herded into the bottle with a dry brush, while the non-leaping kinds, such as *Neanura* and *Onychiurus* and stolid genera like *Achorutes* and *Xenylla* can be picked up on a moistened brush without any trouble. Whatever others may say, the enthusiast sees no objection to moistening the brush with the lips. The absorption of an odd Collemolan that this practice may sometimes entail is entirely negative in result, as I can testify from several years' experience.

The insects are brought home alive, and are best killed, as Dr. Folsom advises, by the application of 95 percent. alcohol heated almost to a boiling point. They may be then transferred to 80 per cent. alcohol for preservation. Springtails should never be mounted on points, as they soon shrivel up. Microscope preparations in Canada balsam, Dr. Folsom says, tend to shrink, and he suggests a mixture of glycerine jelly and acetic acid as the most satisfactory medium. An invaluable tool for "setting up" springtails and all other minute insects was discovered by Mr. J. M. Swaine, of the Entomological Branch, Ottawa, in the fine-pointed flexible wire instrument used by dentists to extract nerves, and known technically as a "broach."

As doubtless many collectors have discovered for themselves, the best work is done when one is alone. Unless your companion is equally interested with you in the particular insect you are after, his impatience and desire to move on distract, and his lack of sympathy chills you. I know people who could not watch one hour while a log was being examined with a magnifying glass, and whom even the discovery of a rare *Pseudachorutes* left quite cold.

THE BEES OF GOLD HILL, COLORADO.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, BOULDER, COLORADO.

Gold Hill is a small mining town in the mountains of Boulder County, Colorado, with an altitude of about 8,600 feet. It is rather well known in zoological circles because it was the residence of an indefatigable student of birds and mammals, Denis Gale. At Ward, a few miles away, Gale discovered the mouse which Merriam named *Eutamias galei*. On July 13, 1919, my wife and I spent the forenoon collecting bees at Gold Hill, on the dry hill immediately east of the town. Twenty species were obtained, listed below. The fauna is by no means entirely of the boreal type; one species, *Andrena prunorum*, extends to Southern New Mexico.

Prosopis varifrons Cresson. Females at *Rubus*.

Colletes kincaidii Ckll. Both sexes abundant at flowers of *Frasera* (*Tessaranthium*).

Sphecodes eustictus Ckll. Female at *Geranium*.

Halictus cooleyi Crawford. Common, visiting *Frasera*.

Halictus lerouxii Lepeletier. One male.

Halictus nigricollis Vachal. One male. Described by Vachal from a male December, 1919