

THE AMERICAN BEES OF THE GENUS *ANDRENA* DESCRIBED BY F. SMITH.

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(Continued from page 124.)

*Andrena fragilis*, Smith, 1853.

"This I suspect is the ♂ of *integra*; area similarly strigose, and abdomen also corresponds; tubercle matches also."

Robertson thought this might be *A. platyparia*; but, he said, the description applied even better to *salicis*, and nearly as well to *mandibularis*. It cannot well be *salicis*, as that has the abdomen impunctate; if it is the ♂ of *integra*, it cannot well be *mandibularis*; it may perhaps be *platyparia*.

*Andrena frigida*, Smith, 1853.

"(Very near *apicata*, but hairs of thorax much darker) ? = *lapponica*: antennæ with very long third joint; tubercle  $\alpha$ ; area granulated; abdomen in style of *apicata*."

Type locality, Nova Scotia. I do not know any similar species.

*Andrena fimbriata*, Smith, 1853 (*Americana*, D. T.).

"♂ abdomen rugulose and punctured, clothed with long adpressed hairs; tubercle slightly emarginate (?); area dull granulose; ♀ ditto. (Very near *fuscipes*, perhaps identical with it.)" This agrees with what I had already identified from Smith's description. It seems to agree with the description of *A. simillima*, Em., even better than with that of *fuscipes*, but I doubt its actual identity with either.

*Andrena hirticeps*, Smith, 1853.

- ♂. "Tubercle pointed apparently, hard to see under thick bush of hair on clypeus; area obliquely rugose at base only, no raised margin; abdomen tessellate, practically impunctate; apical ventral valve somewhat bilobed; antennæ with article 3 = 4 + 5 about, all joints pretty long. Has a good deal the aspect of *gwynana*." This was considered the ♂ of *A. vicina*, but Robertson (1900) has come to regard it as a valid species. He further adds: "But for the description of the ♂, I would say that *A. errans* is the same as *A. hirticeps*." I have an Illinois "*hirticeps*," ♂, from Mr. Robertson, and the abdomen is distinctly punctate at the bases of the hairs, while the third antennal joint is barely longer than the fifth, the fourth being a little shorter than either. The apical ventral