watery secretion at regular intervals, three or four drops are emitted every two or three seconds; three drops every two seconds is a usual amount. On June 23rd, after watching for two days at a time, during all hours of day and night, two were at last found in coitu. They were end to end, and remained united for twenty hours. Although during several days following, pairs were found connected and were watched constantly, and after separation the female was in some few cases isolated, and in others left free and undisturbed, no signs of oviposition were ever indicated. They were always quietly feeding or wandering from place to place, with, apparently, no care but that of feeding, no aim but to rest. Gradually they disappeared; there is probably but a single brood in this locality.

A NEW BEE IN THE GENUS DIPHAGLOSSA.

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Spinola in 1851 described and figured *Diphaglossa Gayi* as a new species and new genus closely related to *Anthophora*. It was founded on males and females collected in northern Chili, "Santa Rosa, Coquimbo, etc." He figures the insect (natural size), face view of head and mouthparts, wing, antennæ and leg.

F. Smith in 1854 gave a partial description of the genus, probably not from specimens, reporting the male only as known. He placed the genus immediately after *Anthophora* in his catalogue, and Dalle Torre in his catalogue in 1896 has followed Spinola and Smith in placing the genus in the *Anthophorida*.

In 1898, in a monograph of several closely related genera of bees (Megacilissa, Caupolicana, Diphaglossa and Oxea), Dr. H. Friese regarded Diphaglossa as an offshoot of Megacilissa, which, according to his view, had been derived from Colletes through Caupolicana. He had examined males and females from "Santiago and Valdivia (Lossberg)," and 6 females and 1 male from "Chili (Phillippi)," in the Vienna Museum.

In his "Classification of the Bees," in 1899, Dr. Wm H. Ashmead placed the genus in the family *Colletidæ*, citing most of its principal characters in the generic table for the family.