

either eye, two pairs of orbital bristles in the female wanting in the male, frontals descending almost to base of second antennal joint, sides of face bearing bristly hairs, and on the lower portion with several macrochaetæ, antennæ from slightly over two-thirds to three-fourths as long as the face, the third joint only slightly longer than the second, arista long pubescent on basal half, thickened on the basal fifth, vibrissæ on a level with front edge of oral margin, two or three bristles above each, cheeks three-fifths as broad as the eye-height. Thorax gray pruinose, marked with three black vittæ; three postsutural and three sternopleural macrochaetæ, scutellum bearing three long marginal pairs. Abdomen somewhat polished, gray pruinose and with darker reflecting spots, last three segments bearing only marginal macrochaetæ. Middle tibiæ each bearing two or three macrochaetæ on the front side near its middle, front pulvilli of male as long as the last tarsal joint. Wings hyaline, tinged with yellow at the base, costal spine longer than the small cross-vein, third vein bristly at least half-way to the small cross-vein, calypteres white. Length, 8 to 10 mm. Oswego, N. Y. One male and three females collected in July and August, 1895 and 1896, by Prof. Charles S. Sheldon, after whom the species is named. Type No. 4069, U. S. Nat. Museum.

ON SOME SMALL BEES FROM ARIZONA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, MESILLA, N. M.

Some time ago Prof. C. F. Baker sent me a lot of small bees collected by Dr. R. E. Kunzé at Phoenix, Arizona, May 12, 1897, "on willows and various low herbs." I have examined these with interest, as they belong to genera not recorded from that region; they prove to be as follows:

- (1.) *Perdita salicis*, Ckll., 1896.—♂. ♀. Very many specimens.
- (2.) *Prosapis mesillæ*, Ckll., 1896.—A few, mostly males.
- (3.) *Halictus meliloti*, Ckll., 1895.—One ♀.
- (4.) *Halictus pseudotegularis*, Ckll., 1896.—On April 12, 1897, I took at flowers of *Sisymbrium*, in Mesilla, N. M., a single *Halictus* which differed decidedly from Illinois *H. tegularis*, but, to my surprise, almost agreed with the Mexican *H. pseudotegularis*, except that the wings were clear. Now, among the Arizona bees I find examples of *pseudotegularis* with slightly dusky wings, as in the type of that species; the second submarginal cell is noticeably smaller than in *tegularis*, and receives the recurrent nervure further from its end.