In this paper Gnathias cuneatus and ovatus and Xanthidium dentariæ are described as new, and the male of Centrias erigeronis is described for the first time.

After Cephen was characterized as given in the table, I suspected that it might be the same as Micronomada, Ckll., but I could not identify that genus without getting specimens of the type, N. modesta, for examination. N. modesta has the cell III₅ strongly narrowed above, cell III₁₊₂ less obtuse, and the vein a ends a little before or is interstitial with V_2 . The front coxe have a tubercle above the spine. The other structural characters are quite similar, and show that the two genera are closely related, but the venation is so different that I have decided to let Cephen stand. N. fervida, Sm., also belongs to Cephen.

Heminomada, Ckll., like Micronomada, Ann. Mag., N. H., VII., 10: 42-4, 1902, I would raise to generic rank. Of 37 specimens in my collection, 9 have three submarginal cells in one or both wings.

Vein rm, usually wanting in Heminomada, I have also found wanting in N. Cressonii (1) and Sayi (1). Vein III_5 I have found wanting in Gnathias cuneatus (1), Centrias Americanus (1), rubicundus (1), Nomada parva (1).

I have to thank the authorities of the American Entomological Society for the privilege of examining co-types of N. affabilis and bella and specimens of N. modesta. Mr. Viereck noted several points in which the N. Y. specimen of N. affabilis differed from the co-type sent me for examination.

In his early descriptions Mr. Cresson mentions the structure of segment 7 of the males, and in his later ones notes the form of the joints of antennæ.

Females.