hidden by the abundant white pubescence. The legs, except the tarsi in back, largely covered with short, almost appressed whitish pubescence. Wings brownish hyaline, nervures very dark brown: tegulæ shining, punctured. Abdomen shining, the dorsal segments with a polished, then a punctured band, an apical subopaque band finely punctured; first segment with erect whitish pubescence, the second dorsal segment with short whitish pubescence at the base, a narrow whitish band of appressed pubescence on the apical border of the punctured band; segments two, three and four with similar fasciæ, otherwise the segments have short, black, erect hairs in abundance; the apical segment is finely, closely punctured, slightly impressed on each side, black haired. Almost entirely black, claws dark brown in part.

3. Length, 11.5 mm. Very similar to the female; hair on face yellowish, the clypeus with a long moustache, hairs on top of head pale and fine; first joint of flagellum plainly shorter than the second; anterior coxæ armed with a prominent spine; apical dorsal segment with a broad, uneven, elliptical emargination, the sides of the segment with large teeth, the right side having but one, the left side two; the pointed process of apical ventral segment long; when looked at from back, its tip is on a level with the tips of the sides of the apical dorsal segment.

Types: Coll. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia.

Type locality, Manumuskin, New Jersey, June 24, 1901 (E. Daecke). Co-type 9, same date, same place. One 3, Clementon, N. J., June 5, 1901; DaCosta, N. J., July 14, 1901. The thoracic pubescence in these specimens has an ochreous tint. Two & &, Iona, N. J., June 16, 1902. In one of these specimens the lateral processes and the apical process of apex of abdomen are abbreviated, but hold the same proportion to each other as the typical specimens. The species compares well with M. frugalis, Cress., but that differs in the distinct punctuation of head and thorax with shining surface; the emargination is regular, semicircular, the tooth beneath short. The type was compared with the type of M. frugalis, Cress., &, in the U. S. National Museum.

Frederick Smith described three species of the genus Colletes from North America. Up to the present time only one species, C. thoracicus, appears to have been identified. I submit descriptions of what are taken to be C. mandibularis and C. nitidus, the remaining species.

Colletes mandibularis, Sm.

Colletes mandibularis, Sm. Brit. Mus. Cat., I., 5, 1853. &. Type locality, Georgia.