

Pierce gives a list of 14 Andrenidæ in which the transverse cubital nervures are sometimes wanting. The list is credited to Crawford, but, except for one name, it was copied from my list in Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., XXVIII, 189, 1902.

Of the 14 species, 7 are known to be parasitized, a pretty good percentage. There is evidently a relation, but not what is supposed by Pierce and Crawford. *Prosopis* has a nervure wanting, and so do the Panurgidæ. In a general way small bees seem to be more likely to be stylopized, and more likely to lose the transverse cubitals. I have observed these nervures wanting in the following 18 species of local Andrenidæ: *Andrena arabis*, *nubicula*, *nothoscordi*, *erythrogastra*, *geranii*, *illinoensis*, *platyparia*, *Pterandrena asteris*, *solidaginis*, *krigiana*, *Opandrena bipunctata*, *personata*, *Robertsonii*, *Cressonii*, *Trachandrena claytoniæ*, *hippotes*, *Forbesii*, and almost always in *Parandrena andrenoides*. Nine of these are stylopized species. The species of *Andrena* are small or middle-sized. Those of *Pterandrena* are the smallest. *Trachandrena* is composed of middle-sized species, but *claytoniæ* is the smallest. Among bees, at least, the stylopized species are generally small, and they are the ones usually losing a transverse cubital. Among some large bees, when the second cubital cell is small and the nervures closely approximated, there is a tendency for one of the transverse cubitals to be obliterated. Among the Nomadidæ, which are not stylopized, I have found a transverse cubital wanting in *Centrias americanus*, *rubicundus*, *Phor integer*, *Gnathias cuneatus*, *Nomada Cressonii*, *Sayi*, *illinoensis*, *parva*, and almost always in *Heminomada oblitterata*. In Sphecodini I have found transverse cubitals wanting in *Sphecodes arvensis*, *Drepanium falciferum*, *Sphecodium pimpinellæ*, *Cressonii*, *Machæris stygia*, and always in *Dialonia antennariæ*. The veins are wanting in 17 out of 49 Andrenidæ, 9 out of 23 Nomadidæ, 6 out of 12 Sphecodini. The second transverse cubital is sometimes wanting in *Chloralictus sparsus*, which is a stylopized species, and almost always in *Dialictus anomalus*, which is not known to be so. Thus the tendency to obliteration is no more evident in the Andrenidæ, which are stylopized, than in the Nomadidæ and Sphecodini, which are not. The apparent correlation is the result of the occurrence of both phenomena in bees of small size.

In regard to the copulation of stylopized bees, I have observed three cases: *Andrena salictaria*, both sexes bearing Stylops; *Parandrena andrenoides*, the ♀ stylopized; *Pseudopanurgus rudbeckiæ*, the ♂ stylopized.