

VI (1st Anal) for Cu_2 ; vein a for $m-cu$, which 1 hold is the cross-vein element of the arculus (basal nervure); IV_3 in my table is the first recurrent nervure; cell 1st IV for M ; 2nd IV for M_1 ; V_1 for M_1 ; V for Cu_1 ; VI for Cu . * Section 1 of vein IV = the vein separating cells III and 1st IV; when not otherwise indicated segment = dorsal segment of abdomen. Scopa relates to the ventral surface of the abdomen of females of Trypetoidea, and to the hind legs of other bees; it is the brush in which females place and carry their pollen, and is not applied to other parts or to bees which do not collect pollen; m. p. 6 = maxillary palpi 6 jointed; m. p. 1 longer than 2 = basal joint of maxillary palpi longer than the second; l. p. 1 = basal joint of labial palpi. Joints 3-4 are usually simple and subequal; 1-2, however, may be either one or both flattened, or may be both simple and, in either case, may vary greatly in length. I have adopted a formula giving the measurements of these two joints in $1/10$ mm. Thus in Xylocopidae l. p. 17:5 means that the basal joint is $17/10$ mm, and the next $5/10$ mm, and also indicates that 1 is more than three times as long as 2.

This synopsis is based upon the females, but the characters of the males have influenced me in some cases where changes were made. Usually the males of Pygidialia have a distinct pygidial area on segment 7, often on a distinct process, but some of them show no sign of it.

ANTHOPHILA.

Females.

Segment 6 exerted or retracted, with a pygidial area II.

Segment 6 exerted, without a pygidial area I.

I. Apygidialia.

Vein IV_2 never strongly bent or directed outward before joining m ; no facial foveæ; glossa filiform; m. p. shorter than galea 1.

Vein IV_2 strongly bent or directed outward before joining m ; glossa flat, bilobed; l. p. simple, at most $1 = 2-3$; m. p. 6, longer than galea; facial foveæ present; mandibles bidentate; cell III_{1+2} acuminate beyond vein III_4 a.

a. Colletioidea

Submarginal cells 2, $III_1 + III_2$ and III_4 , the first much longer; stigma large; cell III_{1+2} pointed near costa; vein IV_3 before or opposite

*Macroxyela seems to me more typical than the composite type of the authors, because the arculus is nearer the base of the wing, where it might be expected in a primitive case. To be sure, it does not show vein VI., but the position of that vein is indicated by an angle. See Comstock, Manual, 606.