

EXOMALOPSIS, A NEOTROPICAL GENUS OF BEES
IN THE UNITED STATES.

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The genus *Exomalopsis*, Spin., was founded in 1851 on a couple of bees from Para, Brazil. Three years later, F. Smith described three additional species, also from Brazil. More recently, species have been described or recorded from Cuba, Jamaica, and Mexico, but none hitherto from the United States. One species, *E. pulchella*, Cr., has a remarkable range, being found in Cuba (Cresson), Jamaica (Fox), and Lower California (Fox). I myself have taken it in Jamaica.

The species now described has rather an extensive range in the upper Sonoran zone of New Mexico.

Exomalopsis solani, n. sp.—♀ about 8 mm. long, anterior wing about 6 mm. Black, polished, very shiny, pubescence all pale. Head broad, subtriangular seen from the front, eyes narrow; occiput and cheeks fringed with pubescence, silvery-grayish and subappressed on cheeks; erect, duller, and subochraceous on occiput. Vertex bare, but the occipital hairs extend forward behind the ocelli. Front with copious white hairs, seeming to radiate from the antennal sockets; clypeus and labrum with rather thin yellowish pubescence. Antennæ black, the last half of the flagellum becoming rufous; 2nd joint of flagellum equal with 3rd, or, if anything, rather shorter. Mandibles black; 4th and 5th joints of maxillary palpi of equal length, 6th shorter. In another specimen the 4th joint is clearly longer than the 5th. Glossa reddish, the tip obtuse.

Thorax with rather dense pubescence, except the scutellum, hind half of mesothorax, and dorsum of metathorax, which are bare. The dorsal pubescence is dull yellowish-gray, with even a few black hairs immediately behind the scutellum and at the sides of the mesothorax; on the hind border of prothorax is some dense short pale pubescence, showing through the longer hairs. At the sides of the metathorax and on the pleura the pubescence is whitish. The exposed portions of the meso- and metathorax are practically impunctate, but the pleura is very strongly punctured. Tegulae large, piceous. Wings smoky-hyaline, stigma and nervures piceous; marginal cell long, pointed; 2nd submarginal not half as big as the 1st or 3rd, a little narrowed above; 3rd submarginal narrowed nearly one-half to marginal. Femora and tibiae black; tarsi rufescent. Pubescence of legs whitish, that of tarsi reddish behind. Tibio-tarsal brush of hind legs very large, the hairs very distinctly plumose,