

hair is quite the same. It is also very like *C. gypsicolens*, Ckll., but differs from that by the much broader abdomen, with the second and third segments very much more strongly punctured, and the darker, redder stigma. The lateral faces of truncation of metathorax are shining, with piliferous punctures; the triangle (below the cross-ridge) is very shiny, scarcely at all sculptured, except for a median longitudinal keel failing below. The tegulae are rufo-testaceous, darkened basally. Second submarginal cell very broad; b. n. falling a rather long distance short of t. m. (almost reaching t. m. in *gypsicolens*). In Morice's European table (Tr. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1904), *C. Tucsonensis* runs to *C. nanus*, but it is larger, and the abdominal bands are by no means as broad as the spaces between them. The malar space is, however, rather short for this group, and if we look for the species among those with a short malar space (for which, however, it is a little too long) it runs to 15, and has long erect hairs on disc of second segment, but only short ones on the following. It could then run to 19 (the intermediate joints of posterior tarsi being longer than broad), but the sixth ventral plate is quite simple, there being at most a faint basal elevation of small size to indicate the rudiment of a carina. (This plate is also simple in *gypsicolens*, but in *geranii* it has a distinct though delicate carina).

*Greeleyella Beardsleyi*, Ckll.—Boulder, Colo., June 5, 1905. (W. P. Cockerell.) One ♂. This genus and species was previously known only from the female, obtained at Greeley, Colo., where, as I learn from Professor Beardsley, it visits the flowers of *Malvastrum coccineum*. The male from Boulder has darker nervures, a less obliquely truncate marginal cell, and the first recurrent nervure enters the first submarginal cell not far from the end, instead of meeting the transverso-cubital. These differences may possibly indicate a second species, but I do not think so. The sexual characters are as follows: Head broad and subquadrate; clypeus creamy white, with a black process directed downwards on each side of the labrum; face otherwise dark; labrum ferruginous, with a prominent transverse ridge or keel; mandibles nearly all ferruginous; tibiae and tarsi, and about apical third of femora, light ferruginous.

Since writing the above, I have found in my wife's collection a female taken at Boulder, June 17, 1905, at flowers of *Malvastrum*. It agrees in venation with the female type. There is also a male taken June 17, in which the first recurrent nervure joins the transverso-cubital, but otherwise identical with the male of June 5.