

femora incrassate, arched above, flattened and concave beneath; hind tibiae incrassate, whitish above near apex, and below produced into a large flattened white apical lobe, which carries on its surface the widely separated spurs; abdomen claviform, narrowed basally; the first segment (except a dusky apical cloud), and the second except a transverse band (narrower in middle) clear ferruginous; rest of the abdomen black, with the hind margins of the segments broadly colourless hyaline; venter light red beneath as far as the fourth segment, which is broadly emarginate; fifth segment dull black emarginate.

♀.—More robust, the produced clypeus very broad, clear ferruginous (as also part of supraclypeal area), flattened and impunctate in middle, strongly lobed at sides, the shining sparsely punctured sides of face forming an acute angle on each side between the clypeus and its lobe; labrum and greater part of the broad bidentate mandibles clear red; sides of face and lower part of front with short golden tomentum; scape reddened apically; apical half or more of flagellum obscurely reddish beneath; hair of thorax (dense on prothorax above) pale fulvous; disc of mesothorax more strongly and closely punctured; area of mesothorax with small basal plicæ; first r. n. entering basal corner of third s. m.; third s. m. broader above; legs with golden hair; anterior tibiae and tarsi, and middle tibiae in front, clear red; only the first abdominal segment red, with a pair of subapical brown spots; second segment with the broad apical margin orange; the shining short hairs of the apical margin are golden on the second segment, but white on the others.

*Hab.*—Khasia Hills; the male is the type. The female is dated June. The sexes differ sufficiently to suggest that they may represent two species, but they are probably identical. The male is quite similar to the African *T. orchidarum* Ckll., differing principally by the claviform abdomen with red base, and the much less broadened hind tibiae. The fifth ventral segment of *T. orchidarum* carries a broad dense brush of hair, wanting in *T. sladeni*.

It is perhaps possible that the Indian *Halictus wroughtoni* Cameron is a *Thrinchostoma*, although Bingham's figure of the male shows ordinary hind legs and gives no indication of hair-patches on the wings. It is in any event distinct from *T. sladeni*.