

This bee collects pollen from the flowers of *Petalostemum villosum* (*Leguminosæ*). There are two western species, *P. perpallida* Ckll., and *P. woottonæ* Ckll., which are evidently extremely close to *P. citrinella*, but which collect pollen from different plants. The three seem to be very unstable in their colour characters, they have probably originated from the same ancestral form within comparatively recent times, and the fact that they visit different flowers in the regions where they have been observed, so far, does not exclude the possibility of their belonging to one species only. *Halictoides Novæ-angliæ* for example obtains pollen at Waldoboro, Maine, from the flowers of *Pontederia cordata* only, as reported by Mr. John H. Lovell (*Psyche* XIII, p. 112), at Milwaukee and at Cedar Lake, Washington Co., Wis. (about 30 miles north-west of Milwaukee). I have never seen it collecting pollen from the flowers of any other plant but *Monarda fistulosa*, and in Burnett Co. in the north-western part of Wisconsin I repeatedly saw it visiting the flowers of *Agastache fœniculum* for the same purpose.

(To be continued.)

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#### A CORRECTION.

In the January number of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, p. 8, the late Mr. G. W. Kirkaldy corrected some preoccupied generic names in insects. Among these he proposed *Americides* for *Dryope* Ch., the latter name being preoccupied in Diptera and Crustacea. However, Mr. Karl R. Coolidge had already proposed *Dryoperia* for *Dryope* Chamb. See Entomological News, Vol. XX, p. 112.—W. G. DIETZ.

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Esperanto, the international language, if it has not done so before, has at last invaded the entomological field. Mr. Tor Helliesen, of the Museum in Stavanger, Norway, has just published a list of Coleoptera new to that country, and has added a resumé in Esperanto.—H. S. SAUNDERS.