8-1-1907

Descriptions and Records of Bees.— XVI.

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in Albania. It probably refers to the south side of the Elburz range.

To the sheep of this locality I have given (1905) the name *Ovis Gmelini Erskinei*, but this will now have to give way to *O. orientalis typica*, while the Armenian race will have to be called *O. orientalis Gmelini*, Blyth's specimens having come from Erzerum.

XXIII.—*Descriptions and Records of Bees.*—XVI.

By T. D. A. Cockerell, University of Colorado.

pp 122-132.

Osmia Bennettæ, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 9 mm.

Very brilliant, shining, *Augochlora*-green, with coppery and golden tints on the face and mesothorax, and a certain amount of golden lustre on the abdomen; antennæ entirely black, not moniliform; clypeus with long white hair; hair of front, vertex, and thorax above yellowish white or pale yellowish, *without any admixture of dark hairs* except a very few about the ocelli; tegulæ brilliant green. Wings clear, the apical margin a little dusky. Legs green, with mostly pale hair, but some dark, *e. g.* the middle tibia has dark hairs intermixed, and the middle basitarsus has much black hair. Dorsal hair of abdomen partly light and partly black, the black prevailing posteriorly; apex of sixth segment very feebly notched; seventh bidentate; venter with strong blue or purple tints.

From *O. gaudiosa*, Ckll., this is easily known by its larger size and the conspicuous black hair of the hinder part of the abdomen. The size and green tegulæ suggest affinity with *O. Bruneri*, Ckll., but I do not think it can be the male of that insect, the colour of the pubescence being so entirely different. The quite different colour of the tegument is not so important, as that may differ sexually in *Osmia*, *e. g.* in *O. versicolor*, Latr. From *O. bella*, Cress., it is readily known by the absence of dark hair on the thorax above. The width of the abdomen is 3 mm., thus much broader than *O. fulgida*, Cress.

Hab. Campus of University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, at flowers of *Taraxacum taraxacum*, May 8, 1907 (*Mrs. C. Bennett*).

Osmia Ednæ, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 7 mm.

Very brilliant golden-green, a little reddish on second abdominal segment; hair of head and thorax above long, pale ochraceous, with no dark hairs intermixed; on clypeus the hair is yellowish white; flagellum ferruginous beneath, not moniliform; mesothorax densely rugoso-punctate; tegulæ brilliant green. Wings dusky hyaline. Legs green, with yellowish-white hair; hind femora almost black behind. Abdomen subglobose, with the hair *entirely pale yellowish or yellowish white*; sixth segment with a minute feeble notch; seventh strongly notched rather than bidentate.

Hab. Campus of University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, at flowers of *Taraxacum taraxacum*, May 9, 1907 (*Miss Edna Baker*).

The following table separates this species from some other bright green males:—

Posterior part of abdomen dorsally with some or much black hair; size larger	1.	
Posterior part of abdomen dorsally with wholly light hair; size smaller	2.	
1. Hair of thorax above with some dark hairs intermixed		*bella*, Cresson.
Hair of thorax above without dark hairs intermixed.		*Bennettæ*, Ckll.
2. Size smaller; pubescence white; abdomen dullish, not shining golden		*gaudiosa*, Ckll.
Size larger; pubescence very yellow; abdomen brilliant, shining golden		*Ednæ*, Ckll.

Osmia leonis, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 11½ mm.

Head and thorax partly dark green, partly black; abdomen shining dark blue; legs black; ventral scopa black; cheeks normal. Head ordinary, with large strong punctures; mandibles tridentate, the apical tooth long and falciform, the second triangular and sharp, the third a long undulating ridge; anterior part of clypeus purple-black, this colour extending also up the middle; edge of clypeus straight, but at the middle next to the edge there is *a transversely oval shining pit of quite large size*; supraclypeal region with a shining green mark like an inverted V; antennæ entirely black, comparatively short. Hair of clypeus, lower sides of face, and cheeks black; of front black and pale ochreous mixed; of vertex mostly black, but of occiput pale ochreous, extending forward over ocelli; hair of pleura black, but of

thorax above light ochreous, with black hair sparsely intermixed on scutellum and hind part of mesothorax; tegulæ black. Wings clear in the middle, but with the hind margin broadly and very distinctly infuscated; a very dark streak in upper part of marginal cell. Hair of legs black, dark reddish on inner side of tarsi. Abdomen short and convex, shining dark blue, with slight crimson or purple tints on second and third segments: hair of first segment pale except at extreme sides; of second black at extreme base, at sides, and apex, but long and pale on disk; remaining segments with black hair.

In my table of Boulder County *Osmia* (Univ. of Colo. Studies, ined.) this runs to *O. nigrifrons* and *O. gaillardiæ*, resembling the latter in superficial appearance (especially the shining abdomen), but differing in the colour of the pubescence, the clypeal pit, &c. The second r. n. joins the second s.m. nearer its end in *gaillardiæ* than in *leonis*. In *gaillardiæ* the little brushes of hair from beneath the clypeus are yellow; in *leonis* they are pure black. From *nigrifrons* the new species is more easily separated; among other things the punctures of the face are finer and smaller in *nigrifrons* than in *leonis*. There is evident affinity with *O. juxta*, Cresson, but the admixture of black hair on the thorax above and the light hair on second abdominal segment, as well as the clypeal pit, should suffice to distinguish *leonis* from that insect.

Hab. Campus of University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, at flowers of *Taraxacum taraxacum*, May 8 (*Edna Baker*).

On the hair of the abdomen were some mites of the genus *Trichotarsus*, which Mr. N. Banks says are *T. osmiæ*, Duf., or more probably a new species allied to it.

Osmia integrella, sp. n. (possibly *universitatis* var.)

♂.—Length 10 or 11 mm.

Steel-blue, with the head and thorax above, the first abdominal segment, and a strong tinge or suffusion on the apical part of the other segments green; hair long, the pale hair white, not ochreous, no admixture of black hair on head and thorax above, except that some black hair on upper part of cheeks has a few outlying hairs on extreme sides of vertex; cheeks with hair white, but some black behind and above. Antennæ black, flagellum not moniliform; clypeus normal; pleura with white hair except on posterior margin, starting with a patch just beneath wings, where it is black; extreme sides of metathorax with black hair; tegulæ green in front. Wings little dusky. Legs black, not at all metallic, their

hair largely black, but some pale on middle and hind femora, and long and mainly pale on anterior femora and tibiæ behind. First two abdominal segments with long white hair, some black at extreme sides of first segment, and short black hair along extreme base of second; third with mixed black and pale; the other segments nearly all black; in certain lights there is a strong suggestion of pale hair-bands; *sixth segment quite entire*; seventh with a pair of comparatively short teeth, wide apart; first ventral segment entire, third deeply emarginate, the emargination ciliate with reddish. *The second and third joints of middle tarsi have a strongly swollen or inflated appearance.* Third antennal joint shorter than fourth. Spurs normal.

This must be closely allied to *O. integra*, Cress., which I know only from the description; but it is smaller, the hair not (or barely) ochreous-tinted above, the legs apparently with more pale hair; the abdomen with more pale hair; and the fringe on middle of third ventral segment can hardly be said to be long and golden. Cresson also makes no allusion to any peculiarity of the middle tarsi of *integra*, though in the species described just before he describes and figures tarsal structures. It does not fit into any of the Robertsonian subgenera.

In my table of Boulder County species *O. integrella* runs nearest to *O. viridior*, or, perhaps, to *cyaneonitens*. The three are readily separated thus:—

Larger; hair on anterior tibiæ behind dense, rather short, and wholly black, contrasting with the long white hair on their femora behind	*viridior.*
Smaller; hair on anterior tibiæ behind long and mainly white	*integrella.*
Size about as in *integrella*, but very different by the dark purple-blue abdomen, without conspicuous light hair, much larger head and broader face, notched sixth segment, &c.	*cyaneonitens.*

The face of *integrella* is rather unusually narrow, the eyes converging below, and is densely covered with white hair.

O. universitatis, Ckll., has the same type of coloration and the same sort of middle tarsi as *integrella*; but it is smaller than the latter and has not the conspicuous black hair on the sides of the thorax posteriorly or on the cheeks. In *universitatis* the middle femora and tibiæ have the hair behind brilliant white, with some black intermixed; in *integrella* this hair is black, with a few glittering white hairs. The two are obviously of the same immediate group, but apparently not varieties of a single species.

The stipites of *O. integrella* are divided at the end into a brush of black hairs and a divergent long, linear, corneous process.

Hab. Campus of University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, at flowers of *Taraxacum taraxacum*, May 8 (*Edna Baker*).

Osmia Ramaleyi, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 7½ mm.

Head olive-green, the front almost golden; thorax above yellowish green, at sides bluish green; the metathorax blue, contrasting with the green scutellum and postscutellum. Abdomen a sort of Prussian green or greenish blue. Legs greenish blue, but the anterior legs black in front; tegulæ green. Wings clear, with only a very faint duskiness, the hind margin no darker than the rest. Hair of head and thorax long and white (not ochreous above), very dense on face; no dark hairs anywhere; hair of legs white, fulvous on inner side of tarsi; middle tarsi rather long, slender, the joints normal. Antennæ black, the flagellum not moniliform; third joint shorter than fourth. Abdomen rather coarsely sculptured; hind margins of segments concolorous with the rest; sixth segment with a broad, very shallow emargination; seventh strongly bidentate; first ventral truncate. Hair on abdomen above white, without any black.

In the table of Boulder County species this runs to *O. proxima*, Cresson, which is, however, much smaller and otherwise different. There is a good deal of resemblance to *O. atriventris*, Cress., but the green tegulæ and the structure of the sixth abdominal segment are distinctive. *O. Wheeleri* has the legs much less metallic, the tegulæ reddish in the middle, and, especially, the teeth of the seventh abdominal segment very much larger and triangular.

Hab. Campus of University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, at flowers of *Taraxacum taraxacum*, May 10 (*Edna Baker*).

Named after Professor Francis Ramaley, of the University of Colorado, in recognition of his work on the natural history of Colorado.

Since the above was written, on May 21, Mrs. C. Bennett has taken at Boulder 2 ♀ and 1 ♂ of *O. Ramaleyi*, all at flowers of *Astragalus goniatus*, Nuttall. The male is exactly like the type, except that the first ventral segment is very distinctly emarginate. This character is considered by Robertson to be of generic value, but after minutely comparing every part of the two bees I am sure that they are of the same species. The female has an orange scopa and is

almost exactly like *O. hypochrysea Rohweri*, Ckll., except that the clypeus is quite normal (not quadridentate) and the disk of the mesothorax is very much more densely punctured. The legs are blue.

This certainly belongs to the subgenus *Xanthosmia*, but it is not Robertson's *X. cordata*, being much smaller, with the third antennal joint in the male nearly as long as the fourth.

O. iridis from New Mexico, which also has the first ventral segment (♂) emarginate, is easily separated from *O. Ramaleyi* by its larger size and the character of the hair on the abdomen.

Osmia olivacea, Ckll.

This was described from a male, but Mrs. C. Bennett has taken a female at Boulder, May 21, 1907, at flowers of *Astragalus goniatus*. It is a remarkably fine insect, coloured like the male, but nearly 12 mm. long, very robust, the ventral scopa black; coarse black hair on the clypeus, but pale ochreous on sides of face, and these colours mixed on front; hair of thorax above as in male; *hair of pleura pale ochreous*, rather scanty; clypeus normal; mandibles tridentate, but the inner tooth broad and notched; legs black, not metallic. The abdomen is a very beautiful deep olivaceous green, with some slight crimson stains.

Also at the *Astragalus goniatus*, on the same day, Mrs. Bennett took two females of *Osmia nigrifrons*, Cresson, variety, and one of *O. coloradella*, Ckll.

Cœlioxys Porteræ, Ckll.

Mr. N. Banks sends me a ♀ of this New Mexico species, which he took at Falls Church, Virginia, July 21—a most unexpected extension of range.

Melissodes Boltoniæ, Robertson.

Falls Church, Virginia, August and September (*N. Banks*).

Very like *M. perplexa*, but smaller. Differs from *M. illata* by the smaller average size, band on middle of second abdominal segment entire or almost, and tuft on end of hind femora pale.

Melissodes manipularis, Smith.

Falls Church, Virginia, 2 ♂, one from flowers of *Eupatorium*, Sept. 4 (*N. Banks*).

Much like *M. trinodis*, but differs by the black hair on

middle of thorax above. Smith does not mention this hair, but I have examined his type.

Melissodes nivea, Robertson.

Falls Church, Virginia, 4 ♂, Sept. 4 and 8 (*N. Banks*).

Andrena nigræ, Robertson.

Boulder, Colorado (*Rohwer*).

New to Colorado. At Boulder, on May 22, 1907, Mr. Rohwer took females of three species of *Andrena*, all having red abdomens, at the flowers of *Salix luteosericea*, Rydberg. These, upon examination, prove to be *A. nigræ*, Robertson, *A. Mariæ*, Robertson, and *A. erythrogastra* (Ashmead). The known range of *nigræ* is extended about 800 miles westward.

Andrena saccharina, sp. n., Cockerell and Rohwer.

♂.—Length about 8 mm.

Black, with greyish-white hair, not nearly dense enough on thorax above to hide the surface. Head rather large, quadrate, facial quadrangle much broader than long; front with coarse vertical striæ; cheeks broad, with the rounded posterior angle a little above level of middle of eye. Antennæ long, third joint longer than fourth, but a trifle shorter than 4+5; flagellum very obscurely brownish beneath, the middle joints longer than broad. Mandibles strongly grooved, bidentate, the apex reddish; process of labrum broadly rounded, not at all emarginate; *malar space large and shining; clypeus much produced, mainly light yellow*, with strong but very sparse punctures; the yellow is invaded by black above and below, so that its lower margin is convex (the apical margin of clypeus being black) and its upper part is notched above and deeply on each side; mesothorax and scutellum dull, minutely tessellate, with sparse feeble punctures; area of metathorax merely roughened, scarcely defined; tegulæ dark in front, shining brown behind. Wings yellowish, iridescent, stigma (of normal size) and nervures ferruginous; second s.m. narrow, receiving the r. n. near its middle. Legs black, with light hair. Abdomen with a sericeous surface, not punctured, the hind margins of the segments obscurely reddish, and with very thin, not conspicuous, bands of white hair.

On account of the produced clypeus and large malar space this is related to *A. leptanthi*, V. & C., but it is a very distinct

species. It was given to me by Mr. S. A. Rohwer, who had already studied it and determined that it was new.

Hab. Sugar Loaf Mountain, Boulder County, Colorado, 8500 ft., May 18, 1907, at flowers of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. Collected by Miss Edna Baker.

Perdita quadrangularis, sp. n.

♂.—Length 4 mm.

In my tables of *Perdita* runs to *P. sphæralceæ*, of which it looks like a small edition. From *P. erigeronis* it is easily known by the pallid nervures and the coloration of the abdomen. The face-markings are of a chrome-yellow instead of lemon-yellow, but otherwise agree, as do all the other markings of the head, with *sphæralceæ*. The face below the antennæ is all yellow, the lateral marks being large and quadrangular, ending on the orbital margin at an angle of about 45°. Antennæ chrome-yellow, the first four or five joints black-spotted above. Thorax, legs, and wings essentially as in *sphæralceæ*, but margin of stigma yellowish. Abdomen with the venter yellow, as in *sphæralceæ*, but on the dorsum the dark colour is reduced, the general effect being that of equally broad light and dark bands, with the apical segments a sort of yellowish ferruginous. The thorax has much white hair.

Hab. Alamogordo, New Mexico, May 15, about eighty-five specimens (*H. L. Viereck*).

P. sphæralceæ does not appear on the wing until long after midsummer.

Perdita Vierecki, sp. n.

The female runs in the tables of *Perdita* to male *P. tarda*, the male to *P. exclamans*. Both sexes were taken in large numbers; otherwise one would suspect the insect to be a variety of *P. exclamans*, to which it is very closely allied.

♀.—Length about 4½ mm.

Differing from *exclamans* as follows:—Size smaller; abdomen above piceous, with the yellow markings reduced to a variable series of spots occupying the middle of the segments; thus the first segment may have a pair of dots or no light marks at all; the second may have a large quadrangular pale yellow patch or a yellow band on the middle third; the third segment, and also the fourth, may be more or less banded, the band in no case approaching the lateral margin; or the fourth and fifth may each have a couple of spots; thus the abdominal markings are extremely variable,

but in all cases the colour is very different from that of *exclamans*, which has broad yellow bands, mostly reaching the lateral margins.

♂.—Essentially as in *exclamans*, but the head-like extension of the yellow above the antennæ in middle line is much smaller, and the yellow patch on the pleura does not send a band to the middle coxæ.

Hab. Alamogordo, New Mexico, April 26 to May 15, about 110 specimens (*H. L. Viereck*).

Although this series is manifestly distinct from *P. exclamans*, some of the specimens show more or less evident transitional characters, suggesting that the insect should perhaps take only subspecific rank. This is one of those cases, of which we now know several in *Perdita*, which promise to yield facts of extreme interest to the evolutionist when carefully studied in the field.

Perdita phaceliæ, Ckll.

Alamogordo, New Mexico, May 13 and 15 and June 6, 33 specimens (*H. L. Viereck*).

I have compared the Alamogordo specimens with cotypes of *phaceliæ* and cannot see any difference. The latter, however, were taken early in September. Are we to suppose that this species winters over in the adult state, or is it double-brooded? The small size and dull mesothorax readily separate this from *P. æneifrons*.

Perdita pectidis, Ckll.

This also has been known as an autumn species, flying in September. Mr. Viereck took at Alamogordo, April 24 and May 3, a series of about 65 specimens, which exhibit much variation, but do not seem to be separable from *P. pectidis*.

In the female the clypeus may be three-spotted or may lack the middle spot, and even the lateral spots may be very small. The banding of the abdomen varies from a couple of dots only to well-developed bands. In general, however, the insect agrees excellently with *pectidis*, and I do not think it possible to regard it as distinct.

Perdita chamæsarachæ, Ckll.

Highrolls, New Mexico, June 11, 1902 (*H. L. Viereck*). This species was found flying at Albuquerque and Santa Fé in August.

Perdita Rehni, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 4½ mm.

In the table of New Mexico *Perdita* runs to *P. pallidior*, but is easily distinguished from that species by the smaller size, much darker abdomen, colour of antennæ, &c. Head and thorax yellowish green, the mesothorax dullish (not brilliantly polished, as it is in many species); head small; front shining green; clypeus and supraclypeal area purplish black; the only pale face-marks are the small L-shaped pale yellowish lateral marks, which send a very fine broken line up the orbital margin to a little above level of antennæ. Mandibles whitish; cheeks dark, with white hair. Antennæ dark above, pale yellowish beneath, the dark more prominent than the light; border of prothorax and tubercles light yellow; pleura all dark. Anterior legs entirely light yellow, or the femora may have a brown patch, and the tibiæ a line, behind; middle femora all light yellow, but the tibiæ mainly brown on outer side and the tarsi somewhat darkened; hind femora with the apical half above dark brown and their tibiæ and tarsi brown; nervures colourless, but stigma margined with brown; marginal cell with the substigmatal portion much the longest; third discoidal distinct. Abdomen above dark brown, the first segment with a transverse light yellow discal mark; segments 2 to 4 each with a basal light yellow band, but the bands on 3 and 4 may be nearly concealed by the retraction of the segments, giving the appearance of a one-banded abdomen; fifth segment, apex, and ventral surface reddish yellow. Sometimes the fifth segment has a very broad yellow band on a dark ground, or it may be all dark.

Hab. Alamogordo, New Mexico, June 9, 1902 (*H. L. Viereck*).

Named after Mr. Rehn, the well-known orthopterist and mammalogist, who was Mr. Viereck's companion on the 1902 expedition.

Prosopis Cressoni, n. n.

Prosopis pygmæa, Cresson, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. xii. (1869) p. 272 (Illinois).—Not *P. pygmæa*, Schenck, 1853.

Nomada flavoguttata Alfkeni, n. n.

Nomada pygmæa, Schenck, Berlin. ent. Zeits. xviii. (1874) p. 342.—Not *N. pygmæa*, Cresson, 1863.

Megachile Grantiana, n. n.

Megachile punctatissima, W. F. Kirby, Bull. Liverp. Mus. iii. (1900) p. 20.—Not of Spinola, 1806.

Hab. Sokotra (*Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes*).

I informed Mr. Kirby of the preoccupation of the name proposed by him; but as he is no longer working on Hymenoptera, he asks me to rectify the matter.

Megachile paucipunctulata, W. F. Kirby.

Megachile paucipunctulata, W. F. Kirby, Bull. Liverp. Mus. iii. (1900) p. 21.—Sokotra.

N. syn.: *Megachile sokotrana*, Friese, Zeits. f. Hym. und Dipt. 1903, p. 287.—Sokotra (*Simony*).

Megachile subsericans, n. n.

Megachile vicina, Moraw. Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. xxviii. (1894) p. 37.—Turkestan.—Not *M. vicina*, Mocsáry, 1879.

Megachile mixtula, n. n.

Megachile mixta, Radoszkowski, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, xlvii. (1874) p. 138.—Caucasus.—Not *M. mixta*, Costa, 1863.

Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.,
June 5, 1907.

XXIV.—*Notes on the American Species of* Hesperiidæ *described by Plötz.* By F. D. Godman, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

I have recently had an opportunity of examining the large number of coloured drawings made by the late Carl Plötz, and am at last enabled to identify most of the Mexican and Central-American species described in his various writings. These drawings not only illustrate the numerous Hesperiids named by him, but nearly all those tabulated or described by Herrich-Schäffer and other continental authors, and they are therefore of the greatest interest to all students of Rhopalocera. The following notes on his figures of the American species, generally, give the necessary corrections to the synonymy, &c.* The numerals in parentheses after each name indicate the number of Plötz's drawings, and the locality

* Drawings nos. 1328–1333 are unfortunately missing, and one Central-American species, *Netrocoryne coronus*, Plötz, still remains unidentified by me.

is added either from the drawing or the published description. In a few cases the locality has not been recorded. Coloured copies of the figures of all the unidentified American species have been made and presented by me to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

Goniurus pilatus, Plötz (2), Brazil and Guiana.	= *Eudamus simplicius*, Stoll.
„ *procne*, Plötz (3), Brazil.	= *Eudamus simplicius*, Stoll.
„ *zagorus*, Plötz (4), Allagra.	Probably a small form of *Eudamus eurycles*, Latr.
„ *zalanthus*, Plötz (5), Allagra.	= *Eudamus eurycles*, Latr.
„ *elongatus*, Plötz (8), Brazil.	Very near *Eudamus undulatus*, Hew., but with the outer dark band only present on the secondaries beneath.
„ *nicasius*, Plötz (9), Brazil.	= *Eudamus undulatus*, Hew.
Eudamus flammula, H.-S. (18), Loc.?	= *Eudamus lindora*, Butl. Herrich-Schäffer's name has priority.
Goniurus procerus, Plötz (21), Peru.	Belongs to *Eudamus*. Not in the G. & S. coll.
„ *ælius*, Plötz (22), Pará.	Belongs to *Eudamus*. Not in the G. & S. coll.
„ *retractus*, Plötz (24), La Guayra.	The St. Vincent and Grenada insect recorded by G. & S. under the name *Eudamus santiago*, Luc., belongs to this species.
„ *larius*, Plötz (26), Cuba.	= *Eudamus santiago*, Luc. (= *corydon*, Butl.).
„ *velinus*, Plötz (27), Bahia.	Probably a var. of *Eudamus dorantes*, Stoll.
„ *galbula*, Plötz (30), Brazil.	Belongs to *Eudamus*. From Colombia, Guiana, and Brazil in the G. & S. coll.
„ *Kefersteini*, Plötz (32), Caracas.	= *Eudamus dorantes*, Stoll.
„ *proteoides*, Plötz (33), N. Am.	= *Eudamus proteus*, L., var. with the hyaline spots on the primaries very small. Specimens from the Lesser Antilles in the G. & S. coll.
„ *ixion*, Plötz (36), Rio Janeiro.	= *Eudamus catillus*, Cr.
„ *herophilus*, Plötz (43), Rio Janeiro.	= *Eudamus virescens*, Mab.
„ *leucodesma*, Plötz (47), Pará.	= *Eudamus cholus*, Plötz. Description unpublished?
„ *hypozonius*, Plötz (53), La Guayra.	= *Goniurus cœlus*, Cr.
Eudamus fulminans, H.-S. (63), Loc.?	= *Thymele mephitis*, Hew. Herrich-Schäffer's name has priority.
„ *zopyrus*, Plötz (64), Surinam.	Probably belongs to *Thymele*. The markings are very similar to those of *Eudamus miltas*, G. & S.