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The Bee-Genus Thrinchostoma in Asia

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figure is not very good of it. The species, however, does not resemble *inconcinna* in the very least The type of that species, a female from Colorado, is in the Washington collection, and I associate it closely with *Mamestra oregonica* and *M. morana*. The description says; "It agrees with *submarina* in the peculiar modification of the last ventral segment, which is carinate at middle and foveate at each side." This seems as applicable to *morana* Smith as it is to *submarina*. Under *perplexa* I have in my collection specimens from Calgary and Laggan, Alta., Kaslo nd Nelson, B. C., and Provo, Utah. Those from the latter locality are the palest of the series, and are evidently the same species as that figured by Barnes and McDunnough from Stockton und r this name. The series shows considerable variation in the distribution of the shades, and the paler specimens are nearer *sedilis*, which seems only a variety. Dr. Dyar records it as *sedilis* in the Kootenai list, and the *sedilis* of Sir George Hampson does not differ. Mr. Sanson has taken the species at Banff, July 15th to 27th. *Subfuscula* Grote is doubtfully distinct.

(To be continued.)

THE BEE GENUS HOPLITELLA.

In CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, 1910, I described a genus of bees from California as *Hoplitella*. I now find that the same name was applied by Davidson in 1909 to a genus of Bryozoa. I propose to change the name of the bee to *Hoplitina;* type *Hoplitina pentamera* (Ckll.) = *Hoplitella pentamera* Ckll. 1910.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Hepialus auratus Grote.—I am glad to be able to report having captured a specimen of this beautiful moth at St. Therese Island, about 3 miles from St. Johns, Que., on July 10, 1912. This is the second specimen recorded from Canada, the other having been taken by Dr. Fyles in Brome Co., Que., in July, 1865.

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THE BEE-GENUS THRINCHOSTOMA IN ASIA

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In 1891 Saussure described *Thrinchostoma*, a very remarkable genus of Halictine bees, from Madagascar. Since that time several species of the same genus have been found to occur in Africa, and we have come to look upon *Thrinchostoma* as one of the most characteristic members of the purely Ethiopian bee-fauna. Yesterday I received a box of bees from Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, and in it were two specimens marked "genus?", collected by him in the Khasia Hills, India, in 1895. To my utter astonishment, I recognized a perfectly typical member of *Thrinchostoma*, even to the unique patches of hair on the wings of the male! Thus a genus of bees is added to the fauna of Asia, and we are warned once again of the probable errors arriving from imperfect data on insect distribution. The study of fossils has indicated that the several groups of insects were formerly more widely distributed than at present, and so explains the occurrence of species stranded as it were, in remote regions, far from their nearest relatives.

Thrinchostoma sladeni n. sp.

♂.—Length about 12 mm. (head extended), expanse nearly 19; head and thorax black, with the usual short white hair; inner orbits concave; clypeus greatly extended as usual in the genus, its broad apical margin and the labrum cream-colour, but the sharp simple mandibles rufopiceous; molar space about as broad as long; clypeus shining, distinctly but not densely punctured; upper part of front shining and finely punctured, but its lower two-thirds dull and opaque; scape wholly dark; middle of mesothorax and scutellum brilliantly shining, with scattered minute punctures, but margins, especially broad anterior corners of mesothorax, duller and minutely rugulosopunctate; area of metathorax triangular, finely rugosopunctate; tegulæ light testaceous wings hyaline, slightly brownish, especially on apical margin; nervures and stigma dark rufous; b. n. falling a considerable distance short of t. m.; submarginal cells subequal, the second very broad; first r. n. joining second s. m. almost at end; second t. c. running through a patch of black hairs; legs red-brown, the basitarsi (except more or less at apex, and the hind ones on inner side) creamy white; anterior tibiæ clear red in front; hind

femora incrassate, arched above, flattened and concave beneath; hind tibiæ 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; th 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 tibiæ and tarsi, and middle tibiæ 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 tibiæ. 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*.