

like *Adalia bipunctata* Linn. The head is black with one white spot near each eye, the clypeus, especially in the male, is often more or less white. The prothorax is black with a large white spot on each side of the anterior angles. The elytra, yellowish red, distinctly punctate, with a somewhat inverted heart-shaped scutellar spot and four spots on each elytron, one at humeral umbone, two slightly above middle placed in an oblique line and two slightly below middle. The var. *menetriesi* Muls., which may occur in our Northwestern territory, differs from the typical form in having the lateral margin of prothorax from apex to base and also the anterior margin narrowly white.

SOME BEES FROM GUATEMALA.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL,
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Leptergatis wheeleri sp. nov.

Male. Length 7 mm.; closely resembling *L. armata* (Sm.), with the same greatly incrassate hind femora, but differing as follows: scape black; clypeus and labrum entirely black (although the mandibles are cream-color except apically); tegulæ piceous with a subhyaline patch anteriorly; b. n. going a little basal of t. m., though there is no interval between them; abdomen rather larger, and the hair-bands ochreous-tinted; hind femora and tibiæ black, basitarsi dark, red at apex; small inner tooth on hind tibia nearer the apex; thorn-like tooth on inner side of hind basitarsus smaller.

Hab.—Escuintla, Guatemala, Dec. 30, 1911 (*W. M. Wheeler*).

Xylocopa guatemalensis sp. nov.

Female. Length about 24 mm., anterior wing 17 mm., width of head a very little less than 7 mm.; entirely black, with black hair, that on inner side of anterior tarsi ferruginous; antennæ dark, fourth joint with a reddish patch beneath; wings very dark fuscous, the region beyond the cells feebly greenish; labrum tridentate; clypeus with the lower margin shining, with an obtuse median tubercle; sides of clypeus with very large strong punctures, the median smooth area narrow below, above broad, with a longitudinal median groove; tubercle between antennæ moderately large; ocelli in a triangle, sulcus around median ocellus failing behind; eyes converging above, so that the vertex is conspicuously narrower than the middle of the face; tegulæ black; disk of mesothorax smooth and impunctate; first four segments of abdomen with small widely scattered punctures, about the same on all; fifth with closer and stronger punctures; sixth with dense small punctures; no

dorsal or ventral keel; process on outer side of hind tibia bidentate, the anterior tooth about twice as long as the posterior.

Hab.—Guatemala City, Guatemala, Dec. 1911 (*W. M. Wheeler*). Very much like Brazilian *X. rotundiceps* Smith, but distinguished by the narrowed vertex (that of *rotundiceps* is exceptionally broad) and the punctuation of the abdomen. From *X. ordinaria* Smith it is readily known by the absence of a keel on under side of abdomen.

Xylocopa wilmattæ Cockerell, ined.

Guatemala City, Dec. 1911 (*W. M. Wheeler*). Exactly like the type.

Anthophora marginata Smith.

Guatemala City, Dec. 1911, Female (*W. M. Wheeler*). New to Guatemala.

Bombus unifasciatus Smith.

Guatemala City, Dec. 1911, Female (*W. M. Wheeler*).

Eulæma mussitans (Fabr.)

Guatemala City, Dec. 1911 (*W. M. Wheeler*).

DROSOPHILA REPLETA WOLLASTON.

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A series of this species has been recently received at the U. S. National Museum from Calabacillas, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, through Dr. S. McGibbon. In the course of determination it was found that although this species is a very widely distributed one, but little has been published concerning it. The species stands in the Aldrich catalogue as *Drosophila punctulata* Loew, but Becker, in the "Katalog der paläarktischen Dipteren," vol. 4, 1905, makes Loew's species and *D. adspersa* of Mik synonyms of *D. repleta* Wollaston, and there seems every reason to accept this synonymy. In justice to Mik it should be added that he himself suspected the identity of his species with Loew's, but he had no means of verifying it.



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