

In regard to the *Sarcophaga carnaria* recorded in the New Jersey list I intended to have the name questioned, but it was in some way overlooked. The record is based on a large species (14 mm.) having black genitalia, and a long fringe of hairs on the posterior tibiæ; it closely resembles the *S. carnaria* of Europe but lacks the anterior acrosticals and dorsocentrals. The species seems to be confined to the immediate sea-shore of New Jersey, and has also been found in similar situations at Chatham (June 30), Wollaston (September 5), and Plum Island, Mass. (July 17). The latter were collected by Mr. A. P. Morse.

The *Sarcophaga* "*georgiana*" of the New Jersey list is a large species (13 mm.) with reddish genitalia and a long fringe of hairs on the posterior tibiæ. Whether it is the true *S. georgina* Wied. I cannot say as his description is inadequate. The latter is the proper form for the name.

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*COCCINELLA UNDECIMPUNCTATA* LINN. IN  
MASSACHUSETTS.

By CHARLES SCHAEFFER,

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While in Boston recently, Mr. Charles W. Johnson gave me two specimens of a *Coccinella* of which he had taken several, Sept. 5th in Wollaston, Massachusetts, for which he said he could get no name.

The species proved to be *Coccinella undecimpunctata* Linn. a European species given with the var. *menetriesi* Muls. in Henshaw's "Third Supplement to the Coleoptera."

Mr. Casey, in his Revision of the American Coccinellidæ in Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. vol. VII, p. 71, omits the species entirely. Mr. Leng in the same publication vol. XI, p. 201, gives a description and distribution of the var. *menetriesi* Muls. However, he said, that though it was described from California, the species should be dropped as there were no other records of its occurrence in America.

The species is an easily recognized one. The form is less convex than the other North American species of the genus and more

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.

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### 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); tegulae 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 tibiae 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; antennae 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 antennae 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; tegulae 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