

Trilocha brunnea, sp. n.

Head, thorax, and abdomen dark chocolate-brown, crown of head paler. Fore wings dark chocolate-brown, costal and inner marginal areas paler brown; ante- and postmedial lines reddish brown, double, only distinct on the inner marginal area; a bar of the ground colour at end of cell. Hind wings pale reddish brown, inner margin pale brown marked with darker. Under side: fore wings chocolate-brown, veins ochreous tinged; hind wings ochreous brown, clouded with chocolate-brown on the margins; a black dot at end of cell, and two wavy brown transverse lines beyond, the first indistinct except on inner margin.

Expanse, 37 millim.

Collection number, 1792.

One male specimen from Rantaizan (7500 ft.), May, 1909.

The fore wings are considerably rubbed, so that the markings are more or less obliterated.

There is an example of this species, from India, in the British Museum Collection.

BEES FROM THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

In this Journal, Sept. 1910, I gave an account of some bees collected high up in the Himalayas by the British Tibet Expedition. I am indebted to Mr. G. Meade-Waldo for an opportunity to examine other bees from this Expedition, which are now recorded.

Bombus bizonatus, Smith.

♀. Khamba Jong, Sikkim, 15-16,000 ft., July 15th to 30th, 1903.

Bombus waltoni, Cockerell.

Mr. A. Skorikow writes me expressing the opinion that *B. waltoni* is identical with his *B. mendax* subsp. *chinensis*, the latter having about ten months' priority. If so, *waltoni* nevertheless stands, as there is a different *chinensis*, Dalla Torre, 1890. The description of *chinensis*, Skor. is wholly in Russian, but my friend Mr. E. Kaydin has been good enough to translate it for me. It certainly applies well to *waltoni*, except that in *waltoni* the red hair on the abdomen begins on the apical part of the second segment, whereas in *chinensis* the third segment has a sprinkling of reddish hair, and the full red only begins on the fourth. This difference may be only varietal.

Nomada gyangensis, n. sp.

♂. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm., expanse 23; black, yellow, and red; head and thorax black, with abundant dull pale yellowish hair, that on under side white; mesothorax and upper part of head dull, coarsely rugoso-

punctate; head broad, mandibles simple, malar space distinct; labrum, mandibles (except apex broadly), malar space, clypeus (except upper part) and lateral face marks ending in a point on orbital margin at about level of antennæ, all lemon yellow; antennæ ferruginous beneath, black above; scape rather thick; third antennal joint slightly longer than fourth above, but shorter than it below; upper margin of prothorax, tubercles, stripe bordering each side of mesothorax, large spot on anterior part of pleura, two large spots on scutellum, a small short line on postscutellum, and a spot on each side of metathorax, all yellow, variously suffused or margined with red; scutellum moderately prominent; tegulæ yellow; wings slightly dusky, strongly so at apex; stigma rather small, bright ferruginous; venation ferruginous basally, fuscous apically; b. n. meeting t. m.; first s. m. about as large as the other two united; first r. n. joining second s. m. much beyond middle; legs red, anterior femora with a black stripe beneath, middle with a broader stripe, hind ones nearly all black behind and beneath, but red at apex and base behind; apices of tibiæ and outer sides of basitarsi yellow; abdomen finely and closely punctured, all the segments with broad yellow bands, inclined to be edged with red; basal part of segments black, apical margins brown, yellow band on second segment deeply emarginate in middle; apical plate yellow, densely and coarsely punctured, entire; venter with four broad yellow bands, the fourth emarginate on each side.

Hab. Gyangtse, 13,000 ft., June, 1904 (H. J. Walton). British Museum. This belongs to the subgenus *Iolonomada* of Robertson. In the tables of Indian species by Nurse and Bingham it runs to *N. decorata*, but that species has the pubescence whitish and sparse. In Schmiedeknecht's table in 'Apidæ Europææ,' it runs out at twenty-six on p. 46. Superficially, it is not unlike the European *N. sexfasciata*, but it differs in many details.

Anthophora vulpina waltoni, Cockerell.

Both sexes from Gyangtse, 13,000 ft., June, 1904 (H. J. Walton). The male, to my surprise, has the light hair of head and thorax above, and first abdominal segment a warm red. I think it certainly belongs to *waltoni*; a similar dichroism occurs in the American *A. occidentalis*, but is not sexual; further material may prove that it is also independent of sex in *waltoni*. The male *waltoni* has the clypeus lemon yellow, with only marginal black dots, instead of the large black patches of *vulpina*.

Anthophora khambana, Ckll., var. *atramentata*, n. var.

♀. Hair all black, except segments 2 to 4 of abdomen above (excluding sides), where the hair is bright red as in the type; and the white subapical tufts beneath, which are retained. A variety analogous to the variety *schenkii* of *A. parietina*.

Hab. Khamba Jong, Sikkim, 15-16,000 ft., July 15th to 30th, 1903. British Museum.