

Figure 130—Sterna 6-8 of males of *Melitta*.

forming a somewhat obscure propodeal corbicula; wings subhyaline, veins and stigma testaceous; tegulae brownish-piceous; legs piceous, rather copiously covered with ochraceous pubescence, hind tibial scopa rather short and thin, hairs entirely simple; spurs yellowish; basal abdominal tergum somewhat shining, punctures very fine but quite sparse, becoming somewhat closer at extreme sides, punctures of the following segments closer but more minute, hardly visible; apical margins of terga 2-4 with rather narrow, nearly entire, white fasciae, margin slightly yellowish beneath; discal pubescence of segments 1-3 very short, erect, entirely pale, that on 4 blackish and slightly longer, that on 5 considerably longer, with a blackish apical fimbria; tergum 6 with a conspicuous pygidial area fringed with dense, fuscous pubescence.

MALE—Length 10 mm.; face slightly longer than distance between eyes; eyes subparallel; malar space very short, barely evident; antennae piceous, median segments about twice as long as broad, basal segment of flagellum somewhat shorter, more blackish; lateral ocelli slightly nearer margin of vertex than to eyes; cheeks slightly narrower than eyes; clypeus densely pubescent, surface beneath pubescence very finely and rather closely punctate above, becoming shining and impunctate toward apical margin; mandibles rather slender, reaching slightly beyond midline of face, distinctly bidentate apically; pubescence of entire head and thorax pale ochraceous above, becoming somewhat more whitish on thorax below and to a lesser degree on cheeks; scutum rather dull, punctures close but quite shallow, those on scutellum becoming crowded and obscure

posteriorly; pleura dull, densely tessellate, very shallowly and rather closely punctate; lateral faces of propodeum somewhat shining along anterior margin, becoming dull posteriorly, posterior face dull, densely tessellate and obscurely punctate, dorsal triangle very finely granular and dull; wings faintly brownish, veins and stigma testaceous tegulae yellowish-hyaline; legs blackish basally, becoming more testaceous on the apical tarsal segments, pubescence entirely pale; spurs pale yellow; abdominal terga somewhat shining between the close and rather indistinct punctures, these rather coarse and quite close on basal tergum, becoming more minute and obscure on the more apical segments; apical margins of terga with thin, subentire, white, apical fasciae, margins whitish-hyaline beneath; discal pubescence short, entirely pale on segments 1-3, somewhat longer on 1, dark on segments 4-6, becoming slightly more elongate on the more apical segments; gonostyli of genital armature with a lateral angle, tips entire.

DISTRIBUTION—Maine to Georgia and Mississippi; April to July.

FLOWER RECORDS—*Polycodium* and *Rubus*.

Melitta melittoides (Viereck)

(Figs. 130 & 131)

Dolichocheile melittoides Viereck, 1909. Ent. Soc. Wash. Proc. 11, p. 49. ♀.

Dolichocheile melittoides Cockerell, 1911. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 8, p. 692. ♀.

FEMALE—Length 11 mm.; face slightly longer than distance between eyes; eyes nearly parallel; malar space fully as long as width of base of mandibles; antennae brownish-piceous beneath, mid segments about as long as broad, basal segment of flagellum very slightly longer than 2nd; lateral ocelli slightly nearer margin of vertex than to eyes; cheeks about equal to eyes in width; clypeus rather evenly convex, very sparsely punctate in center of disc and apically, but with a few scattered, shallow punctures laterally and above; mandibles elongate, the tip of one fully reaching base of the other, with a low, submedian tooth; pubescence of head rather thin, pale ochraceous to whitish, that on thorax pale ochraceous laterally and beneath, as well as over most of propodeum, but dorsum largely fuscous; scutum somewhat shining, punctures rather shallow but quite close anteriorly, becoming sparse in center of disc posteriorly, scutellum very sparsely punctate anteriorly, becoming rather closely and shallowly punctate along the narrow posterior margin; pleura somewhat shining, punctures rather coarse but very shallow, rather close; lateral faces of

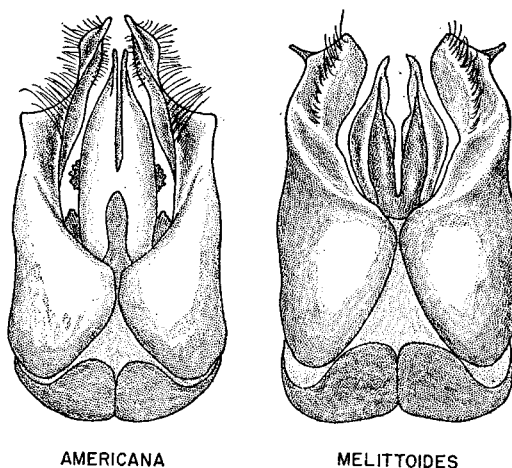


Figure 131
Genital armature in males of *Melitta*.

propodeum somewhat shining, very finely and irregularly punctate, posterior face more tessellate and with fine, more uniformly distributed punctures, dorsal triangle very finely granular; wings subhyaline, veins and stigma testaceous; tegulae brownish-piceous; legs piceous to black, pubescence entirely pale, tibial scopa composed of short, rather thin, largely simple hairs; spurs pale yellow; abdominal terga somewhat shining, punctures very fine on basal segment, well separated medially, becoming somewhat closer laterally, punctures on following segments minute, rather evenly distributed but quite close; apical margins of terga 2-4 with subentire, rather dense, white fasciae, rims becoming more or less hyaline beneath; discal pubescence of segments 1 and 2 entirely pale, that on 2 very short, that on 3-5 fuscous, longer on the more apical segments, 5 with a rather dense, plumose, apical fimbria; pygidial plate quite distinct, fringed with dense, fuscous pubescence.

MALE—Length 9 mm.; face somewhat longer than distance between eyes; eyes nearly parallel; malar space fully half as long as width of mandibles at base; antennae piceous, elongate, median segments fully twice as long as broad, basal segment of flagellum hardly half this length, more blackish; lateral ocelli slightly nearer to margin of vertex than to eyes; cheeks about equal to eyes in width; clypeus densely long pubescent, surface beneath finely punctate along upper margin, becoming impunctate toward apical margin; mandibles reaching slightly beyond mid line of face, bidentate apically; pubescence of head whitish, long and dense on face, clypeus and on lower portion of cheeks, rather thin above, that on thorax pale ochraceous to whitish in

large part, but with intermixed fuscous hairs on dorsum of thorax; scutum somewhat shining, punctures very fine, rather irregular, quite close anteriorly and laterally, becoming rather sparse in center posteriorly, those on scutellum very sparse anteriorly, but becoming somewhat more coarse but shallow toward posterior margin; pleura somewhat shining, with shallow, rather coarse and close punctures; lateral faces of propodeum somewhat shining, irregularly punctate, more closely so posteriorly, posterior face tessellate, punctures rather close but indistinct, dorsal triangle very densely granular or tessellate; wings subhyaline, veins and stigma testaceous; tegulae brownish-hyaline; legs blackish basally, the more apical tarsal segments brownish-testaceous, pubescence entirely pale ochraceous; spurs pale yellow; abdominal terga somewhat shining, punctures fine, rather well separated but not sparse on basal tergum medially, becoming somewhat closer laterally, those on the following segments becoming successively more minute, close and indistinct; apical margins of terga 2-4 with subentire, thin, white fasciae, rims beneath narrowly testaceous; discal pubescence entirely pale on segments 1 and 2, that on 3 becoming blackish laterally, 4-5 with rather elongate, blackish, erect pubescence; gonostyli of genital armature not angulate laterally, but tip with a slender ventral projection resulting in a bidentate condition.

DISTRIBUTION—Connecticut to Georgia and Tennessee; May to September. There is one September record in Virginia.

FLOWER RECORDS—*Polycodium*, *Xo-lisma* and *Zenobia*.

This is the first description of the male of this species.

Macropis Panzer

(Fig. 4)

Megilla Fabricius, 1804. Systema Piezatorum, p. 328.

Macropis Panzer, 1809. Faunae Ins. German, 107, No. 16. Type: *Megilla labiata* Fabricius.

Eucera Provancher, 1883. Pet. Fauna Ent. Canad., p. 692.

Macropis Saunders, 1890. Linn. Soc. Zool., Journ. of Proc. 23, p. 419. (mouthparts)

Macropis Viereck, 1925. Conn. Nat. Hist. Surv. Bull. 22, p. 720. (key)

Macropis Michener, 1938. Psyche 45, pp. 133-135. (revision)

Although the name *Megilla* has priority over *Macropis*, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has been requested to place the latter on the list of "nomina conservanda."

The two submarginal cells of *Macropis* will easily distinguish it from *Melitta*. These two cells are of about equal length, and this character is useful in separating *Macropis* from the western *Hesperapis* in which the 1st submarginal is considerably longer than the 2nd. The yellow clypeus of the males in *Macropis* will distinguish them from the males of both *Melitta* and *Hesperapis*.

The four species of this genus are quite uniform with respect to certain characteristics, and any of them will fit the following general description:

Face slightly longer than distance between eyes above; eyes slightly convergent below; cheeks subequal to eyes in width; vertex rather narrow, lateral ocelli being considerably nearer margin of vertex than to eyes; malar space not evident; dorsal area of propodeum vertical, not sharply differentiated from posterior face; wings with two submarginal cells, recurrent veins entering 2nd submarginal, basal vein very slightly arched. In the females the antennae are rather short, median segments very slightly longer than broad, basal segment of flagellum nearly equal to the 2nd and 3rd combined, these very short; basitarsi elongate, about equal in length to the following tarsal segments combined, scopa restricted to the hind tibiae and basitarsi, composed of short but dense pubescence, the hind basitarsi very broadly expanded, length not quite twice the breadth. In the males the clypeus and usually some adjacent areas of the face are yellow, antennae more elongate, with median segments considerably longer than broad, basal segment somewhat shorter and 2nd segment very short; basitarsi elongate, about equal to following segments combined, more or less dilated on hind legs; 7th sternum modified to form a pair of lateral, variously modified lobes which are more or less fringed with pubescence; 8th sternum rather broad basally, with a slender, median projection at the base of which is a pair of membranous lobes, tip more or less expanded but with a median, slender apex; gonostyli quite sharply differentiated from the gonocoxites, about attaining tips of the slender penis valves, gonostyli broadly expanded and more or less deeply bilobed.

KEY TO SPECIES

Females

1. Abdomen closely and deeply punctured
- *steironematis* Robertson (p. 529)
- Punctures of abdomen minute and obscure 2

2. Clypeus closely punctate, interspaces less than diameter of punctures; process of labrum low and inconspicuous *patellata* Patton (p. 528)
 Clypeus less closely punctate, interspaces at least equal to diameter of punctures; labrum with a conspicuous, broadly rounded, basal protuberance 3
3. Pubescence of mid and hind basitarsi entirely pale *ciliata* Patton (p. 526)
 Pubescence of mid and hind basitarsi in large part fuscous or black *nuda* (Provancher) (p. 527)

Males

1. Abdomen closely and deeply punctured *stironematis* Robertson (p. 529)
 Punctures of abdomen minute and obscure 2
2. Yellow area of face almost entirely limited to clypeus; hind tibiae unmodified at apex, the tibial spurs well developed *nuda* (Provancher) (p. 527)
 Yellow area of face extending nearly to bases of antennae; hind tibiae with one or two apical teeth or projections, one or both tibial spurs much reduced 3
3. Hind basitarsi thickened basally, much narrowed apically; hind tibiae with two short apical teeth, both spurs much reduced *ciliata* Patton (p. 526)
 Hind basitarsi broad and flat apically; outer apical angle of hind tibiae with a strong tooth, that spur much reduced, the inner angle not toothed, its spur of normal length *patellata* Patton (p. 528)

Macropis ciliata Patton

(Figs. 133 & 134)

Macropis ciliata Patton, 1880. Ent. Monthly Mag. 17, p. 31. ♀.

FEMALE—Length 7 mm.; facial punctures deep and distinct, quite sparse above antennae, becoming somewhat closer but still separated by more than a puncture width on clypeus; process of labrum conspicuous, broadly rounded; vertex shining back of ocelli, with a few rather close punctures along hind margin, becoming polished and very sparsely punctate laterally, cheeks somewhat shining, with minute, rather close punctures; pubescence of head rather short, whitish, that on dorsum of thorax dark, otherwise whitish; scutum shining, punctures rather fine, scattered and well separated over most of disc, becoming somewhat deeper, coarser and close along posterior margin, those on scutellum rather coarse, deep and close; pleura shining, punctures minute and sparse, especially posteriorly, becoming somewhat closer anteriorly; lateral and posterior areas of propodeum somewhat

shining, with a few scattered, minute and obscure punctures, dorsal area polished and impunctate; wings faintly infuscated, veins and stigma brownish; tegulae testaceous-hyaline; legs piceous, with largely pale ochraceous or creamy pubescence; mid and hind basitarsi about equal in length to the following segments combined, mid basitarsi rather narrow, hind tibiae and basitarsi broadly expanded, entirely clothed with whitish, scopal hairs; abdominal terga shining, nearly impunctate, with a few scattered, exceedingly minute and obscure punctures; segments 3 and 4 with narrow, subentire, pale, apical fasciae, 5 with a rather elongate, apical fimbria.

MALE—Length 8 mm.; entire face below level of antennae yellow, lateral maculations truncate above between base of antennae and eyes; labrum entirely black, but each mandible with a basal yellow maculation; face above antennae closely and finely punctate, surface rather dull, maculated areas with sparse and rather fine punctures; vertex rather closely and distinctly punctate back of ocelli, becoming somewhat more shining and sparsely punctate laterally, cheeks with very fine, close, evenly distributed punctures; pubescence of head rather short, entirely white, that on thorax white except for a slight amount of darker pubescence in center of scutum; scutum somewhat shining, punctures fine, well separated over most of disc, those on scutellum deep and distinct but rather fine, sparse anteriorly, becoming somewhat closer posteriorly; pleura shining, punctures fine, well separated, becoming rather sparse posteriorly; lateral and posterior faces of propodeum somewhat shining, with a few exceedingly minute and obscure punctures, dorsal area polished and impunctate; wings subhyaline, veins and stigma brownish; tegulae testaceous-hyaline; mid basitarsi elongate but quite slender, longer than following segments combined, hind basitarsi thickened basally, narrowed apically, about equal in length to following segments combined, legs entirely pale pubescent; abdominal terga smooth and shining, with only exceedingly minute and rather sparse punctures at all evident on segments 3-5, apical margins of 3-4 slightly depressed, with subentire, narrow, thin, whitish, apical fasciae, discal pubescence very thin, barely evident, entirely pale; apex of gonocoxites extended as a rather short, finger-like lobe overlying the gonostyli, the latter very broadly expanded and bilobed, inner lobe much broader than outer, excavation between them rather shallow.

DISTRIBUTION—Wisconsin to Quebec and Maine, south to Georgia; May to August.

FLOWER RECORDS—*Apocynum*, *Houstonia* and *Hydrangea*.

Macropis nuda (Provancher)

(Figs. 133 & 134)

Eucera nuda Provancher, 1882. Nat. Canad. 13, p. 174. ♀.*Macropis ciliata* Provancher, 1888. Addit. Corr. Faune Ent. Canada Hym., p. 320. ♀.*Macropis morsei* Robertson, 1897. Acad. Sci. St. Louis. Trans. 7 p. 338. ♂ ♀. New synonymy.

FEMALE—Length 7 mm.; facial punctures deep and distinct, rather fine and well separated, interspaces somewhat exceeding diameter of punctures even on clypeus; process of labrum well developed and conspicuous, broadly rounded; punctures very fine and close on vertex medially, becoming very sparse and minute laterally, those on cheeks minute and well separated, becoming hardly visible toward outer orbits; pubescence of head rather thin, whitish above, somewhat yellowish on clypeus; thorax with whitish pubescence except for a patch of fuscous on scutum and scutellum; punctures of scutum fine but rather deep and distinct, well separated over most of disc, becoming quite close along the narrow posterior margin, those on scutellum rather irregular and variable, somewhat sparse anteriorly becoming densely crowded posteriorly; pleura smooth and somewhat shining, punctures fine but rather distinct, well separated; lateral and posterior faces of propodeum shining, with scattered, exceedingly minute and obscure punctures, dorsal area polished except for a very narrow, basal fringe of short, fine striae; wings subhyaline, veins and stigma brownish; tegulae brownish; legs dark, clothed with whitish pubescence, mid basitarsi quite slender, about equal in length to the following segments combined, hind basitarsi robust and broad, more or less truncate apically, not at all narrowed; abdominal terga smooth and shining, largely impunctate, shallowly depressed apically, with incomplete, thin, whitish, apical fasciae toward each side of segments 2-4; apex of gonocoxites demarked by a slight ridge bearing a few short hairs, gonostyli expanded to form two elongate, divergent lobes, inner lobe about twice as broad as outer lobe.

MALE—Length 7.5 mm.; clypeus entirely yellow, with very small and inconspicuous facial maculae on each side between clypeus and eye, and the supraclypeal area very narrowly yellow along upper margin of clypeus, labrum and mandibles entirely black; facial punctures quite deep, distinct and rather close above antennae, becoming sparse and minute below; vertex finely and closely punctate medially, becoming sparse and irregular laterally, cheeks shining, with very minute, well separated punctures; pubescence of entire head

pale ochraceous, becoming almost whitish below, that on thorax pale ochraceous above except for an obscure patch of fuscous hairs on scutum, becoming somewhat whitish below and posteriorly; punctures of scutum very fine, well separated, quite uniform over most of disc, those on scutellum slightly coarser and closer, especially toward posterior margin; pleura somewhat shining, punctures fine and well separated, becoming quite minute and sparse posteriorly; lateral and posterior faces of propodeum shining, with exceedingly minute, scattered punctures that are barely visible, dorsal area polished and impunctate, with a very narrow, basal fringe of short striae; wings subhyaline, veins and stigma brownish; tegulae brownish; legs dark, clothed with whitish pubescence, mid basitarsi quite slender, about equal in length to the following segments combined, hind basitarsi robust and broad, more or less truncate apically, not at all narrowed; abdominal terga smooth and shining, largely impunctate, shallowly depressed apically, with incomplete, thin, whitish, apical fasciae toward each side of segments 2-4; apex of gonocoxites demarked by a slight ridge bearing a few short hairs, gonostyli expanded to form two elongate, divergent lobes, inner lobe about twice as broad as outer lobe.

DISTRIBUTION — Colorado, Montana and southern Canada, east to New York, the New England states and Nova Scotia; June to September.

FLOWER RECORDS — *Apocynum*, *Geranium*, *Rubus* and *Vaccinium*.

Provancher described *Eucera nuda* in 1882. Later, believing it to be the same as

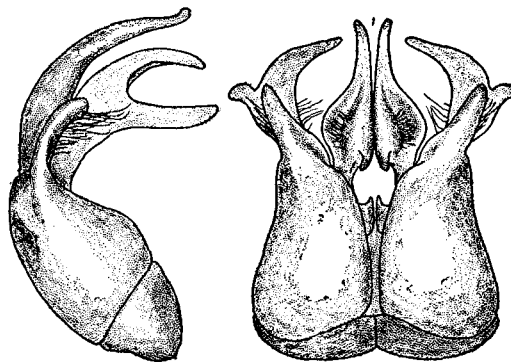


Figure 132

Dorsal and lateral aspects of genital armature in *Macropis patellata*.

Macropis ciliata Patten, he made it a synonym of that species. However, examination of the type in the Provincial Museum of Quebec shows that it is the same as *Macropis morsei* Robertson, which therefore becomes a synonym of *nuda*.

Macropis patellata Patton

(Figs. 132-134)

Macropis patellata Patton, 1880. Ent. Monthly Mag. 17, p. 33. ♂.

FEMALE—Length 8 mm.; facial punctures deep and distinct, rather fine and well separated above antennae, becoming closer below, very close over entire clypeus; process of labrum low, transverse; vertex and cheeks shining, very minutely and rather closely punctate; pubescence of head entirely white, very short, that on thorax also white, very short on dorsum but becoming somewhat more elongate below; punctures of scutum fine and close over most of disc, becoming somewhat more widely separated in center, those on scutellum very fine and almost crowded; pleura shining, punctures very fine, separated by

considerably more than a puncture width; lateral and posterior faces of propodeum finely tessellate, with scattered, exceedingly minute punctures, dorsal area shining and impunctate except for a very narrow basal fringe of minute reticulations; wings subhyaline, veins and stigma brownish; tegulae brownish; legs brownish-piceous, largely pale pubescent, mid basitarsi pale pubescent near base, becoming somewhat more brownish pubescent medially and apically; scopa on hind tibiae and basitarsi entirely white; abdominal terga smooth and shining, with exceedingly minute and obscure, scattered punctures that are barely evident on segments 1 and 2, segments 3 and 4 with subentire, white, apical fasciae, 5 with an apical, whitish fimbria; discal pubescence of all terga exceedingly short and sparse, hardly evident.

MALE—Length 8 mm.; entire face below level of antennae yellow, and base of labrum and of mandibles yellow maculated; upper black portion of face closely, finely and rather deeply punctate, punctures on maculated areas more sparse and shallow; punctures of vertex and cheeks minute, rather close in general; pubescence of head and thorax en-

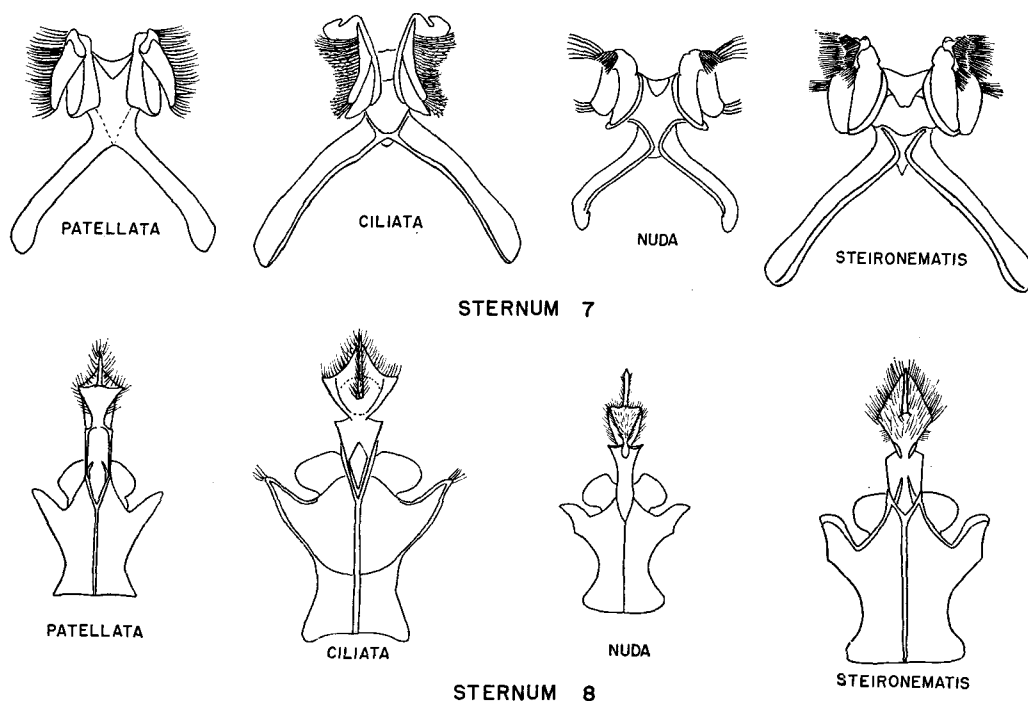


Figure 133—Sterna 7 and 8 in males of *Macropis*.

tirely whitish, somewhat elongated on upper part of face and lower portion of cheeks, short on dorsum of thorax but somewhat more elongate beneath; punctures of scutum fine, uniformly distributed, separated by about a puncture width over most of disc, those on scutellum quite close, slightly coarser and deeper; pleura shining, punctures well separated but not sparse, rather deep and distinct; lateral faces of propodeum rather dull, minutely and obscurely punctate, surface becoming somewhat more shining posteriorly, dorsal area polished and impunctate; wings subhyaline, veins and stigma brownish; tegulae brownish-hyaline; legs piceous, clothed with short, white pubescence, this quite dense on tibiae apically and on basitarsi, mid and hind basitarsi fully equal in length to the following segments combined, hind basitarsi broadly expanded to apex; abdominal terga smooth and shining, with scattered, very minute and obscure punctures, apical fasciae rather thin and poorly developed, discal pubescence practically absent; apex of gonocoxites extended as an elongate, finger-like lobe overlying the gonostyli, the latter expanded apically to form a slender outer lobe and a somewhat broader inner lobe.

DISTRIBUTION — Vermont to North Carolina, west to Iowa and Nebraska; June, July and August.

FLOWER RECORD—*Steironema*.

***Macropis steironematis* Robertson**

(Figs. 133 & 134)

Macropis steironematis Robertson, 1891. Amer. Ent. Soc. Trans. 18, p. 63. ♀ ♂.

Macropis steironematis Robertson, 1929. Flowers and Insects, Lancaster, Pa., Science Press. (flower records)

FEMALE—Length 9 mm.; facial punctures deep and distinct, close and rather coarse, almost crowded on clypeus; process of labrum transverse, slightly bowed; punctures very close on vertex medially, becoming rather sparse and irregular between ocelli and eyes, very fine on cheeks along margins of eyes; pubescence of head rather short, whitish, with a few elongate, dark hairs along apical margin of clypeus; pubescence very short and fuscous over most of scutum, otherwise entirely white; scutum deeply and distinctly punctate, punctures rather fine and close medially, becoming a little more sparse and indistinct laterally, those on scutellum uniformly close and fine; pleura shining between deep, distinct punctures, these separated by slightly more than a puncture width; lateral and posterior faces of propodeum rather dull, very finely, irregularly and obscurely punctate, dorsal area

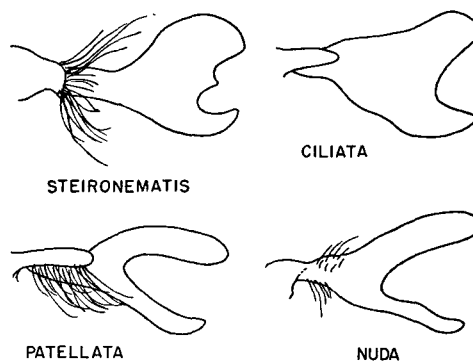


Figure 134
Gonostylus of genital armature in males of *Macropis*.

polished and impunctate; wings lightly infuscated, veins and stigma brownish; tegulae testaceous-hyaline; legs dark, with pale pubescence basally, mid tibiae with dense, short, silvery pubescence, mid basitarsi densely fuscous pubescent; tibial scopa white, that on basitarsi densely, fuscous pubescent; tibial scopa white, that on basitarsi whitish basally, the apical two-thirds fuscous; abdominal terga closely, deeply, distinctly and rather coarsely punctate, discs of segments 2-4 quite deeply grooved across base and to a lesser extent impressed along apical margins, especially toward sides, these segments with a thin, subentire, whitish, apical fascia, segment 5 with a pale apical fimbria; pygidial area of 6 distinct, with a dense fringe of fuscous pubescence on each side.

MALE—Length 10 mm.; entire face below level of antennae yellow, lateral facial maculae triangularly pointed above on eye margin; labrum entirely black; mandibles with a yellow basal spot; scape and pedicel of antennae black, flagellum brownish-testaceous; black areas of face deeply, closely and distinctly punctate, punctures on maculated areas slightly more sparse; punctures almost crowded on vertex medially, becoming rather sparse and irregular laterally, those on cheeks fine and close, becoming minute along outer orbits; pubescence of head entirely white, rather copious around antennae and on cheeks below, that on thorax entirely whitish, short above, somewhat more elongate below; punctures of scutum and scutellum uniformly deep, distinct and close over entire disc; pleura somewhat shining, punctures quite deep and distinct, slightly more sparse and fine posteriorly; lateral and posterior faces of propodeum somewhat shining between the deep, distinct, close

and fine punctures, dorsal area shining and impunctate; wings lightly infuscated, veins and stigma brownish; tegulae testaceous-hyaline; legs dark, with entirely pale pubescence, mid basitarsi slightly narrowed apically, fully twice as long as their greatest breadth, hind basitarsi robust, truncate apically and not quite twice as long as the greatest breadth; abdominal terga deeply, distinctly, closely and rather coarsely punctate, segments 2-5 quite deeply grooved across base, apical margins toward the sides also rather deeply depressed, fasciae thin and poorly developed, discal pubescence entirely pale, very thin; apex of gono-

coxite truncate, with a fringe of elongate hairs, gonostyli broadly expanded and bilobed, inner lobe about twice as broad as outer lobe, excavation between them with a slight angle.

DISTRIBUTION—Iowa and Missouri, east to Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, in June.

FLOWER RECORDS—*Seriocarpus linifolius* and *Steironema*. Recorded by Robertson (1929) also on *Apocynum cannabinum*, *Ceanothus americanus* and *Melilotus alba*.

Table 16—Distribution of species of *Melitta* and *Macropis* by states.

Melitta	New England					North Central					Mid Atlantic					South eastern											
	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	Wisconsin	Michigan	Illinois	Indiana	Ohio	Kentucky	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Maryland	Delaware	West Virginia	Virginia	Dist. Columbia	Tennessee	North Carolina	South Carolina	Mississippi	Alabama	Georgia	Florida
<i>americana</i>	X			X									X									X		X		X	
<i>melittoides</i>				X		X									X			X		X	X					X	
Macropis																											
<i>ciliata</i>	X			X			X											X			X					X	
<i>nuda</i>	X	X	X	X		X	X					X															
<i>patellata</i>			X	X		X						X						X			X						
<i>steironematis</i>								X										X		X	X					X	