

punctures on the lower part of the face are irregularly linearly arranged, generally convergent toward the apex. The cheeks are crossed by a few very fine transverse striolae. The mandibles are shining, with numerous punctures a little larger than those of the adjacent portions of the face. The apical margin of the median clypeal lobe is acutely produced, with a pair of posteriorly convergent fine carinulae on its dorsal face.

The pronotum is reticulopunctate, with the surface distinctly shining and the punctures equal in size to those of the lower part of the frons. The mesopleurae are shining, with distinct punctures which are much denser below, especially anteriorly and posteriorly. The mesoscutum is densely punctate with distinct shining interspaces. The mesoscutellum is more strongly convex in lateral aspect than Cook's figure shows; the punctation is much like that of the mesoscutum. The epinotum is distinctly duller than the remainder of the thorax and is densely reticulopunctate. The figure of the petiolar node is inaccurate as it shows the anterior face more steeply sloping than is actually the case, and the node is too thick from front to back. The postpetiole is densely punctate, and the remaining gastric segments are a little shinier and more sparsely punctate.

The pubescence, both appressed and erect, is everywhere yellowish, not dark reddish-brown. The integument is dark reddish-brown. The wings are hyaline, very slightly whitish, with very pale yellowish veins and amber stigma. The hind wing has nine hamuli.

THE TYPE SPECIMEN

The above commentary of conflicting statements was based upon the type specimen, the only known male of this species. Cook cited the data for this specimen as follows: "Glenwood in the Santa Cruz Mountains (T. W. Cook, 1950)," thus suggesting that he collected the specimen. In fact, the male bears the following data: "Glenwood Cal./27 May 1908." Dr. W. L. Brown has suggested (*in litt.*) that this specimen was "probably a Bradley-collected specimen from the MCZ." However, I have seen other insects with an identical label in the Stanford University collection, to which Cook had access. This male bears, in addition, two other penciled labels in Cook's handwriting. These read: "PROCERATIUM/sp./DRAWN" and "*Proceratium/californicum*/T. W. Cook/Described," indicating beyond any doubt that this is the type of *P. californicum*.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

I have before me four female *Proceratium* from three widely separated California localities. One female is from Yuba City, Sutter Co., 27 April 1965, collected by W. Wiard while sweeping mixed *Rumex* and *Avena* on a ditch levee. The second specimen was taken at Valle Vista, Oakland, Alameda Co., 21 April 1918, collector not indicated but probably J. C. Bradley. Two females are from the Santa Monica Mts., Los Angeles Co., 19 April 1959, collected by