

relatively shorter scape of *C. sayi*, said to fall short of the occipital corners. In *C. rasilis* the scape was said to extend beyond the occipital corners by at least the apical breadth of the scape.

Since one of the cotype majors of *C. sayi* has the scape extending beyond the occipital corners, a character seen also in some cotypes of *C. sayi bicolor*, it seemed prudent to investigate this character in detail. All available cotype majors of *C. sayi* and *C. sayi bicolor* were measured for head length and scape length. Similar measurements were made on randomly selected majors of *C. rasilis* from Mississippi, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma. The results are shown in fig. 4. It is evident that a poorly defined regression zone exists and that there is a tendency for the eastern populations to exhibit a relatively longer scape. However, it is equally obvious that there is a broad overlap in scape length. Interestingly, the cotypes of *C. sayi* fall very clearly in the median area. Since these data suggest at least a partial differentiation I next attempted to correlate scape length with the cephalic index ($HL \div HW \times 100$), the results of which are shown in fig. 5. Finally, the relationship of head length to head width is shown in fig. 6. These data confirm those indicated in fig. 4, that differentiation does exist but that it is neither significant nor consistent. On the basis of cephalic characters, it is clear that neither *C. sayi bicolor* = *californicus* nor *C. rasilis* is worthy of separation.

I believe that all the differences cited to separate these forms are the results of allometry; relative scape length decreases, cephalic punctures become finer and sparser, the occipital excision becomes more pronounced, integument becomes shinier, angles become more exaggerated, with the increase in size. The only difference left is that of the supposedly non-pubescent gaster of *C. sayi* versus the condition of *C. rasilis* in which there are evident scattered fine appressed hairs. These hairs are present in *C. sayi*, but least evident in the largest specimens. This is due, I think, not to a reduction in the number of such hairs, but rather to the more shining integument of these individuals. These hairs are obvious in *C. rasilis* and small specimens of *C. sayi* because they reflect light and hence are more apparent against the duller integument. But, in the case of specimens with a nearly polished integument, the entire surface is highly reflective and these fine, appressed hairs are merely more difficult to perceive.

Because the differences which purportedly separate *C. sayi* from *C. rasilis* are correlated with allometric growth I see nothing to be gained by the continued separation of these insects. It should be further clear that, while the eastern and western populations tend to exhibit some differences, these are slight and of little practical value. The populations from Texas eastward appear to be more constant in their characters and the maximum head length of the majors is a little less than is true of the western populations (fig. 4). Coupled