

Utah State University

DigitalCommons@USU

---

Co

Bee Lab

---

12-1-1903

## Some Nebraska Bees

J. C. Crawford Jr.

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee\\_lab\\_co](https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_co)



Part of the [Entomology Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Crawford, J. C. Jr., "Some Nebraska Bees" (1903). Co. Paper 175.  
[https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee\\_lab\\_co/175](https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_co/175)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Bee Lab at DigitalCommons@USU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Co by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@usu.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@usu.edu).



postmarginal vein very nearly as long as the marginal; abdomen aeneous black, tinged with metallic green basally at the sides, ovate, somewhat pointed at apex, very little longer than the thorax.

Type.—Cat. No. 1010, U. S. N. M.

Host.—Hym.: *Isosoma eremitum*, Portschinsky.

Hab.—Oufa, Russia. Described from a single specimen, received from Mr. Ivan Vassilief, of St. Petersburg.

Two of the Russian joint-worms described by Portschinsky, namely, *Isosoma apterum* and *I. eremitum*, should be relegated to the genus *Philachyra*, Haliday.

#### CONCERNING GASTROPHILUS EPILEPSALIS, FRENCH.

Mr. Washburn's note in the November number (p. 320) induces me to state that *Gastrophilus epilepsalis*, French, is no *Gastrophilus* at all; in fact, not the larva of an *Æstrid*. The figure shows that it is a Muscid larva, very probably of *Calliphora*, certainly so if the figure is correct. The species cannot be identified until more of these forms are reared. French's figure indicates that it is very close to the European *C. vomitoria* as figured by Piepers. There is no definite character known to identify *Æstrid* larvæ, but the larvæ of some Muscidæ can be separated from the *Æstridæ*. The larvæ of *Calliphora* differ somewhat in the structure of the mouth from any known *Æstrid* larvæ. That Prof. Washburn had a *Gastrophilus* is quite possible from the habits; but it is not the *G. epilepsalis*, French.

NATHAN BANKS.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR,—Please insert the following addition to my paper on *Isodontia*, published in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST for October, 1903 (p. 271):

*Isodontia macrocephala*, var. *cinerea*. Described from four specimens taken at Enterprise, Fla.; Columbia, S.C.; Texas, and one without locality. These cotypes are in the collections of the U. S. National Museum, American Entomological Society, Mass. Agricultural College, and Dr. W. H. Ashmead, the collections from which I received them.

H. T. FERNALD.

Crawford 1903

SOME NEBRASKA BEES.

BY J. C. CRAWFORD, JR., WEST POINT, NEBR.

*Melissodes brevicornis*, Cress.—Lincoln, Aug. 12-27, on *Teucrium Canadense*. The ♀ differs from the ♂ only in having the face-parts black, pubescence on face lighter, segments 2 to 4 only banded; the scopa is yellowish. The ♂♂ taken all had the tibiae and tarsi entirely fulvous.

*Nomada grindeliae*, Ckll.—♀. Head and thorax black, shiny, very sparsely punctured; abdomen red, very sparsely and finely punctured; face covered with decumbent, silvery-white pubescence; mandibles and labrum apically ferruginous; antennae ferruginous beneath; mesothorax almost impunctate medially; scutellum sub-bilobate; pleura of mesothorax swollen, whole thorax with white pubescence, especially pleura and metathorax; form more robust than in ♂. Length 7 mm.

♂.—The posterior femora have a small tooth beneath, toward base.

Common at Lincoln in August; taken on *Solidago Missouriensis*, *Grindelia squarrosa*; *Euphorbia* and *Lactuca*.

Mr. Pierce informs me that it is probably a parasite of *Halictus ligatus*, Say.

*Stelis lateralis*, Cress.—West Point, June 10, '01. Taken at the holes of *Alcidamea simplex* in rose bushes.

*Neopasites Illinoiensis*, Robt.—Lincoln and West Point, Sept. 4 to 11, on *Solidago rigida* and *Grindelia squarrosa*.

*N. heliopsis*, Robt.—West Point and Lincoln, Aug. 30 to Sept. 11, on *Aster*, *S. rigida* and *G. squarrosa*.

*Halictoides marginatus*, Cress.—Common at Lincoln and West Point in August and September; found on *Grindelia*, *Helianthus*, *Solidago*, *Teucrium*, *Bidens*.

*H. maurus*, Cress.—Sioux Co., June, on *Campanula*. Mr. Viereck, to whom this was sent for comparison with Mr. Cresson's types, informs me that the types are all males, and not females, as stated in the original description.

*Perdita maura*, Ckll.—Many specimens from both Lincoln and West Point, but all on *Physalis*. Dr. Graenicher writes that he has found it burrowing in loamy soil at Milwaukee, Wis., and regards it as an oligotropic visitor of *Physalis*. Prof. Cockerell writes that it may possibly be found on *Aster* growing in the vicinity of *Physalis*, and no doubt this was the case in the type material.

The abdominal segments 2 and 3 or 2-4 have a small white spot on each side.

*P. zebrata*, Cress.—Scott's Bluffs, Aug. 14, 1901, on *Cleome*. New to Nebraska.

*Panurginus Piercei*, n. sp.—♂. Black, head closely and rather coarsely punctured above antennæ, sparsely so below; scape of antennæ black, coarsely punctured in front; flagellum dark; clypeus, labrum, base of mandibles, lateral face-marks nearly as high as insertion of antennæ and broad above, dog's-ear marks, supra-clypeal area, all tarsi, anterior tibiæ in front, spot at apex of femora in front, base and apex of all tibiæ, yellow; pubescence of head and thorax rufo-ochraceous, dense on thorax; thorax rather coarsely and sparsely punctured; wings dusky, more so at apex; nervures and stigma dark; tegulæ testaceous; metathorax roughened, the base irregularly rugose; base of first abdominal segment impunctate, the disc punctured; all the other segments densely and strongly punctured, apical margins broadly depressed, shiny and transversely lineolate; depressed margins at sides and apical segments all over with thin whitish hairs; margin of clypeus and of process of labrum black; clypeus with a median impunctate area, in the middle of which is a longitudinal depressed line not quite reaching apex of clypeus.

Length 8 mm.

♀.—Similar, form broader, punctuation finer; yellow confined to spots on four anterior knees; clypeus without impunctate area and depressed line; process of labrum trapezoidal, base much wider than apex, slightly emarginate; wings almost hyaline, nervures testaceous, but stigma dark; first abdominal segment impunctate, lineolation plainer than in the ♂; narrow apical margins of segments testaceous; segments not so plainly depressed; fimbria and scopa whitish.

Length 8-9 mm.

A pair from nest, Lincoln, Nebr., Sept. 7, 1903 (W. D. Pierce, coll.); also six other ♀♀ (not from nests); a ♂ West Point, Nebr., Sept. 12, 1903, on *Bidens* (Crawford, coll.).

Dedicated to Mr. Pierce, who first found the species, in recognition of his work on the habits and parasites of bees.

Differs from *P. rudbeckiae* in its larger size, dark tubercles, presence of dog's-ear marks, clypeus ♂ with depressed median line, instead of "a broad median depression, which is impunctate or nearly so."

*Panurginus Nebrascensis*, n. sp.—♂. Black shining labrum, base of mandibles, clypeus, lateral face-marks as high as insertion of antennæ,

supra-clypeal and dog's-ear marks, a line in front of scape of antennæ, spot on tubercles, knees, front tibiæ except black line on rear, base and apex of intermediate and rear tibiæ, and all tarsi, lemon-yellow; face with sparse large punctures as high as antennæ, above this closely and more finely punctured; vertex and head behind eyes with sparse, large and deep punctures; pubescence of head and thorax sparse, whitish; mesothorax with rather large but not close punctures; scutellum with coarse punctures; postscutellum closely and more finely punctured; base of metathorax enclosed, longitudinally striate; truncation and sides dull from fine, close punctures; sides of mesothorax shiny, and with coarser and sparser punctures; tegulæ testaceous; wings dusky, darker apically; base of abdominal segment smooth, beyond with rather close punctures; apices of segments depressed and transversely striatulate; segments beyond first closely and finely punctured, abdominal segments clothed with very short yellowish pubescence, visible only in certain lights.

♀.—Similar, but lacking yellow marks of male; mesothorax more finely and sparsely punctured; punctures of truncation of metathorax of pleura finer; first abdominal segment almost impunctate; abdomen lacking the pubescence of ♂; anal fringe reddish; scopa whitish.

Lincoln and West Point, Nebr.: on *Solidago rigida* and *S. Missouriensis*, and also *Grindelia squarrosa*. Aug. 24 to Sept. 11. 20 ♂'s, 8 ♀'s. Sexes in copula.

*Andrena Aliciæ*, Robt.—A single specimen on *Bidens chrysanthemoides*, Sept 19, 1903, at West Point. New to Nebr.

Our other fall *Andrenas* are *pulchella*, *helianthi*, *solidaginis*, *nubecula* and two apparently undescribed species.

*Sphecodogastra Texana*, Cress.—Lincoln, Sept.; on *Grindelia*; West Point, Oct.

*Halictus aberrans*, n. sp.—♀. Black, shiny, with thin pubescence; head finely and closely punctured; thorax rather sparsely and finely punctured; clypeus sparsely punctured; antennæ dark; tegulæ black, externally honey coloured; wings slightly milky and nervures honey colour; legs black, with a very thin loose scopa of silvery-white hairs; base of metathorax finely irregularly wrinkled; abdomen very shiny, finely and sparsely punctured, punctures more dense toward bases of segments, margins of segments light testaceous, and with bands of white hair on segments one to four.

Length about 9 mm.

Three specimens: Sioux Co., Nebr., June 3, on *Symphoricarpos*; Crawford, Nebr., July 28, on *Cleome*; Manitou, Colo.