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Cwfd 1915

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THE BEE GENUS *HOLCOPASITES* ASHMEAD

By J. C. CRAWFORD

This genus was established by Dr. Ashmead in *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.*, vol. 26, p. 82, 1899, but no species was included. The material on which he based his description is in the U. S. National Museum and bears his manuscript name *H. pratti*. This, however, is the species described by Robertson as *Phileremus illinoiensis*, which species I select as the genotype. To this genus also belong *Phileremus pulchellus* Cresson, *P. heliopsis* Robert., and *Neopasites robertsoni* Cwfd. as well as the new species described below.

In this genus the mandibles are not dentate, and Ashmead's generic description is erroneous in stating that the pygidium has a median carina. The labrum is rostriform and truncate at apex.

The venation is quite variable in this genus, the transverse median vein in the same species being interstitial or received beyond the basal vein; the first recurrent vein will be either some distance before the apex of the first cubital cell or exactly at apex. In the specimen of *illinoiensis* from Mississippi the first recurrent of the left wing is branched before reaching the discoidal vein, making a large extra complete cell; in the right wing there is a minute stub on the recurrent at about the same distance from the discoidal. In a specimen of the species from Washington, D. C., the outer transverse-cubital of the right wing is branched before reaching the cubitus, making a minute longly petiolate third cubital cell. In the paratype male of *stevensi* from Bismarck, North Dakota, the first transverse-cubitus is missing in both wings, showing only a minute stub on the marginal vein, so that there is only one cubital cell.

KEY TO THE SPECIES

FEMALES

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Abdomen red | 2 |
| Abdomen dark | 5 |
| 2. Last ventral segment deeply widely emarginate..... | <i>pulchellus</i> Cress. |
| Last ventral segment not deeply widely emarginate..... | 3 |

3. Labrum medially near base with a thornlike projection,
acanthochilus, new species
 Labrum without such a thorn..... 4
4. Joint 3 of antennæ as long as 4 + 5; punctures of front, clypeus,
 mesonotum, and mesopleuræ separated, the interspaces shiny,
illinoiensis Robt.
 Joint 3 of antennæ shorter than 4 + 5, mesonotum and mesopleuræ
 rugoso-punctate, punctures of clypeus and front, coarse, close,
stevensi, new species
5. Pleuræ rugoso-punctate, with a lunule of white pubescence,
heliopsis Robt.
 Pleuræ punctured, with a large patch of white pubescence, below
 this more finely punctured..... *robertsoni* Cwfd.

MALES.

1. Abdomen red 2
 Abdomen dark 4
2. Sixth dorsal segment at apex medially with a triangular pygidium-
 like projection *texanus*, new species
 Sixth dorsal segment without such a projection..... 3
3. Joint 3 of antennæ as long as 4 + 5; labrum with hardly a trace
 of a median carina..... *illinoiensis* Robt.
 Joint 3 of antennæ shorter than 4 + 5, labrum medially carinate
 for two-thirds its length..... *stevensi*, new species
4. Pleuræ rugoso-punctate, with a white lunule; truncation of basal
 segment of abdomen not sharply defined, laterally the punctures
 extending onto truncation..... *heliopsis* Robt.
 Pleuræ punctured, with a large white patch, below this more finely
 punctured; truncation of basal segment sharply defined, subcarinate
 above; laterally angulate, without punctures on truncation,
robertsoni Cwfd.

Neopasites eamia Ckll., which I do not know, is omitted from the above table. From its original description it does not appear to be any of the new species described in this paper.

Holcopasites illinoiensis (Robt.).

Specimens in the collection of the American Entomological Society from Robertson which are probably paratypes but are not labeled as such, show the following characters: Third antennal joint as long as 4 + 5; punctures on disk of mesonotum near middle well separated, the interspaces shiny; fifth ventral segment quite deeply but narrowly emarginate.

The specimens from the vicinity of Washington, D. C., which Ashmead had under the manuscript name *pratti* agree

perfectly with this. There is also in the collection a specimen from Louisiana and one from Agri. Coll., Miss., collected May 24, 1901, on *Erigeron annuus* by W. Dwight Pierce.

Holcopasites acanthochilus, new species.

Female. Length 6.5 mm. Head and thorax black with appressed white pubescence, face closely rather coarsely punctured, punctures of clypeus finer, on each side of face above clypeus a smooth shiny area with a few large punctures; labrum near base medially with a short spine-like projection; mandibles red, lighter medially; antennæ reddish, brownish above, most of scape dark brown; mesonotum closely punctured, the punctures somewhat coarser than on face; scutellum slightly bilobed, almost rugoso-punctate; tubercles and tegulæ reddish, coxæ and basal half of femora dark, tibiæ reddish, apical half of the mid and hind tibiæ and all of tarsi brown; tibial spurs whitish; first recurrent received by the second cubital very near base; abdomen red, truncation of first segment poorly defined, covered with appressed white pubescence; first four segments with a pair of basal spots of appressed white pubescence and a similar spot on lateral apical margins; last ventral segment apically slightly emarginate.

Type locality: Clarendon, Texas.

Type, Cat. No. 19968, U. S. Nat. Mus.

One specimen from the type locality with the record of June 11, 1910, on *Monarda citriodora*, F. C. Bishopp, collector; also one female from Cypress Mills, Texas.

Holcopasites stevensi, new species.

Neopasites illinoiensis auct. not Robertson.

Female. Length about 6 mm. Black, abdomen red; very similar to *illinoiensis* but larger, face above, mesonotum and mesopleuræ coarsely rugoso-punctate; joint 3 of antennæ not as long as 4+5; last ventral segment very slightly emarginate.

Male. Length about 6 mm. Similar to the female except in secondary sexual characters.

Type locality: Bismarck, North Dakota.

Type female, allotype male and one male paratype from the type locality with the record August 6, 1913, on *Grindelia*

squarrosa, O. A. Stevens, collector. Other localities in North Dakota (all taken by Mr. Stevens and all on *G. squarrosa*) are McKenzie, August 5, 1913, 1 female; Minot, August 22, 1915, 3 females; Drake, August 24, 1915, 3 males; Williston, August 9, 1915, 1 female, 1 male. From Nebraska: West Point, September 6, 1900, on *Solidago rigida*, 1 female; Lincoln, September 2, 1901, on *G. squarrosa*, 1 male; both collected by the author. From Alberta, Canada: Medicine Hat, one pair, J. R. Malloch, collector.

Type, Cat. No. 19969, U. S. Nat. Mus.

This is the species which I and others have recorded from the above-mentioned localities as *Neopasites illinoiensis*.

I take great pleasure in naming this species after Mr. O. A. Stevens, in recognition of his interest in the Apoidea.

***Holcopasites texanus*, new species.**

Male. Length 5.5 mm. Head and thorax black, abdomen red, legs brown, darker basally; tibial spurs whitish; antennæ brown, darker above and more reddish beneath toward base; tegulæ and tubercles ferruginous; head and thorax closely rather coarsely punctured; labrum with a thorn-like projection medially near base; sixth dorsal abdominal segment medially on apical margin with a pygidium-like projection; transverse median vein interstitial; first recurrent vein received by first cubital cell near apex.

Type locality, Cotulla, Texas.

Type, Cat. No. 19970, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Type taken May 10, 1906, on *Verbesina encelioides*; paratype taken May 9, 1906, on *Monarda punctata*, both by F. C. Pratt.

While this species resembles *acanthochilus* in having a spine on the labrum, I do not think they can possibly be the same species, especially since the location of the first recurrent vein is different and in this character I have found no such variation, although the venation of the different species is quite variable.

Date of publication, December 11, 1915.