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Some American Hymenoptera

J. C. Crawford

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17. More depressed, unicolorous. (Quebec).....*Cassida rubiginosa*
More convex, sutural and scutellar region fuscous. (Texas)
Cassida panzeri (?)
18. Elytra with sutural and two lateral black vittae....*Cassida bivittata*
Elytra not vittate..... 19
19. Depressed, pale, coarsely punctate.....*Gratiana pallidula*
Convex, maculate or golden, punctures usually fine..... 20
20. Antennal joints 2, 3 and 4 lying at rest in groove whose outer edge is
produced into a sharp carina, 3rd joint twice as long as 2nd..... 21
No antennal groove, joint 3 but slightly longer than 2nd..... 22
21. Elytral margin black or clouded at humerus, elytra usually macu-
late.....*Chirida guttata*
Elytral margin translucent at humerus, elytra usually immaculate
(Tropical).....*Chirida extensa*
22. Elytra gibbous, rugose and irregularly reticulate.....*Deloyala clavata*
Elytra smooth, evenly convex..... 23
23. Elytral margin entirely translucent.....*Metriona bicolor*?
Elytral margin clouded opposite humeri..... 24
24. Transparent lateral area of expanded margin bordered internally with
narrow black band. (Arizona).....*Metriona emarginata*
No black markings..... 25
25. Outline nearly circular, opaque part of elytra darker at sides, size
larger.....*Metriona purpurata*
Outline more elongate, color uniform, size smaller. (Arizona)
Metriona profligata
26. Outline nearly circular, disc with large black ring containing three
minute black points on yellow ground. (Tropical)
Ctenochira bonvouloiri

The following has been accepted for publication:

SOME AMERICAN HYMENOPTERA.

By J. C. CRAWFORD.

Alcidamea colei, n. sp.

Male. Length about 5 mm. Black; head and thorax clothed with dense white pubescence; head closely strongly punctured, punctures separated by about a puncture width; on mesonotum the punctures similar, closer laterally and slightly sparser in middle; antennae short, brown, flagellar joints subquadrate, first slightly longer than broad, last slightly longer than first; wings almost hyaline, first and second cubital cells along radius subequal in length; legs dark brown, tarsi more reddish, pubescence on legs sparse, white; abdomen black, shiny, the apical margins broadly testaceous, margin of 6th segment including lateral teeth, almost colorless; segments 1-5 with apical bands of appressed white pubescence; 7th dorsal segment pointed at apex the produced portion hardly as long

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esely seriatly
craspis cyanea
..... 3
(d)
omphalia spp.
..... 4
e. (Tropical)
exclamationis
orpha cassidea
..... 6
..... 18
..... 26
and pronotum,
mm. (Florida)
de jamaicensis
..... 7
..... 8
..... 9
nota alutacea
a unipunctata
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..... 11
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y descending
la repudiata
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nota mexicana
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(tes)
onota nigripes
(the coast).
ota 9-maculata
(Brownsville,
donota leprosa
maculate
Orectis callosa
or yellowish 16
..... 17
ticulate
ssida nebulosa
ostate
ssida flaveola

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as its width at base; first three segments sparsely finely punctured, segments 4-6 with punctures closer and somewhat coarser; second ventral with a transverse ridge the medial portion of which is triangularly elevated.

Described from one specimen from Redlands, Calif. F. R. Cole, collector.

Type: Cat. No. 20402, U. S. N. M.

This species has the apical segments of the abdomen shaped about as in *wulalis*, *producta* and *pilosifrons*, all of which are much larger and more robust; *wulalis* and *producta* have a great projection in the second ventral segment.

Protandrena bishoppi, n. sp.

Female. Length about 7 mm. Head and thorax black, abdomen with the three basal segments rufous, the following ones dark brown, segment one brown at base, segments two and three with a brown stripe near apex; face with the punctures rather coarse and not very close, those on clypeus somewhat larger and more scattered; the following parts yellow; dog's ear marks, supraclypeal area but this so deeply indented above as to make it almost two triangular marks, a median mark on clypeus not reaching apical margin, tubercles and front and middle tibiae at base; antennae dark brown; process of labrum smooth, truncate apically; mesonotum shiny, with sparse punctures; scutellum closely punctured, the punctures laterad large, punctures medially, finer and crowded; wings dusky, stigma and veins almost honey color; legs brown, the tibiae more reddish; the tarsi rufous; first abdominal segment shiny, sparsely, finely punctured, the punctures closer towards base, following segments closely punctured; depressed apical margins of segments with fine crowded punctures.

Described from one specimen from Hetty, Texas, July 10, 1904, F. C. Bishopp, collector.

Type: Cat. No. 20403, U. S. N. M.

Easily separated from *heteromorpha* Ckll. the other small species with light tarsi, by the truncate, non-carinate process of labrum, the scattered punctures of mesonotum and the rufous abdominal segments.

Actual date of publication, August 4, 1916

PRO

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M

The 293d regular meeting of the Entomological Society of America was held at the Hotel Cushman, Washington, D. C., on November 10, 1915. There were present Messrs. Cushman, DeGryse, Ely, Holloway, Hopkins, Isely, Schwarz, Shannon, Snyder, E. H. Gibson, H. G. Ingersoll, and others.

The Corresponding Secretary, A. N. Caudell, to the vacant position of President, Dr. J. M. Aldrich, and Dr. J. M. Moreland were elected as follows:

The following program was presented for the DETERMINATION OF THE AREAS OF THE CERAMBYCID LARVAE STUDY OF THE CERAMBYCID LARVAE

By F. C. Bishopp

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to give a subsequent description and classification of the cerambycid larvae (of which

¹ Contribution from the Branch of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, June 25, 1915.