

Utah State University

DigitalCommons@USU

Ca

Bee Lab

1-1-1896

Exomalopsis, A Neotropical Genus of Bees in the United States

T. D. A. Cockerell

New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_ca



Part of the [Entomology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Cockerell, T. D. A., "Exomalopsis, A Neotropical Genus of Bees in the United States" (1896). *Ca*. Paper 201. https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_ca/201

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 Ca by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@usu.edu.



Look in
Hyman cat.
for year

3875

Barrett

1896
99681

EXOMALOPSIS, A NEOTROPICAL GENUS OF BEES
IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, N. M. AGR. EXP. STA.

The genus *Exomalopsis*, Spin., was founded in 1851 on a couple of bees from Para, Brazil. Three years later, F. Smith described three additional species, also from Brazil. More recently, species have been described or recorded from Cuba, Jamaica, and Mexico, but none hitherto from the United States. One species, *E. pulchella*, Cr., has a remarkable range, being found in Cuba (Cresson), Jamaica (Fox), and Lower California (Fox). I myself have taken it in Jamaica.

The species now described has rather an extensive range in the upper Sonoran zone of New Mexico.

Exomalopsis solani, n. sp.—♀ about 8 mm. long, anterior wing about 6 mm. Black, polished, very shiny, pubescence all pale. Head broad, subtriangular seen from the front, eyes narrow; occiput and cheeks fringed with pubescence, silvery-grayish and subappressed on cheeks; erect, duller, and subochraceous on occiput. Vertex bare, but the occipital hairs extend forward behind the ocelli. Front with copious white hairs, seeming to radiate from the antennal sockets; clypeus and labrum with rather thin yellowish pubescence. Antennæ black, the last half of the flagellum becoming rufous; 2nd joint of flagellum equal with 3rd, or, if anything, rather shorter. Mandibles black; 4th and 5th joints of maxillary palpi of equal length, 6th shorter. In another specimen the 4th joint is clearly longer than the 5th. Glossa reddish, the tip obtuse.

Thorax with rather dense pubescence, except the scutellum, hind half of mesothorax, and dorsum of metathorax, which are bare. The dorsal pubescence is dull yellowish-gray, with even a few black hairs immediately behind the scutellum and at the sides of the mesothorax; on the hind border of prothorax is some dense short pale pubescence, showing through the longer hairs. At the sides of the metathorax and on the pleura the pubescence is whitish. The exposed portions of the meso- and metathorax are practically impunctate, but the pleura is very strongly punctured. Tegulae large, piceous. Wings smoky-hyaline, stigma and nervures piceous; marginal cell long, pointed; 2nd submarginal not half as big as the 1st or 3rd, a little narrowed above; 3rd submarginal narrowed nearly one-half to marginal. Femora and tibiae black; tarsi rufescent. Pubescence of legs whitish, that of tarsi reddish behind. Tibio-tarsal brush of hind legs very large, the hairs very distinctly plumose,

Hymenoptera - Apoidea - Anthophoridae - Exomalopsinae - Exomalopsis

Systematics

whitish or dull silky white, not at all gray or black, but rufescent on tarsi beneath. Claws very strongly bifid.

Abdomen short, nearly subglobose; bases of segments with sparse silky pubescence; hind margins of segments 2-4 and sides of hind margin of 1st segment with narrow even bands of pure white pubescence, very conspicuous.

Hab.—First found at Albuquerque, N. M., not uncommon on flowers of *Solanum eleagnifolium* between the old and new towns, Aug. 16, 1895. On Oct. 13 I took one at Las Cruces, N. M., on a plant supposed to be *Flaveria*. Specimens were also taken at Las Cruces by Mr. C. Rhodes, on *Verbesina encelioides* and *Bigelovia Wrightii*, early in October.

Curiously, this insect seems to resemble the West Indian types rather than the Mexican. I sent one to Mr. Fox, who remarks that it "differs from any in our collection by the narrow, continuous, white fasciæ of abdomen, which are more regular than in the related species. From *pulchella* and *similis* it differs by the apparently unicolorous pubescence of hind tibiæ, and again from *similis* by the dorsulum being polished and impunctate medially." The Mexican species nearly all have black pubescence.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

At the annual meeting held in London, on the 27th and 28th of November last, the following gentlemen were elected to hold office during the ensuing year:—

President—J. Dearness, London.

Vice-President—H. H. Lyman, Montreal.

Secretary—W. E. Saunders, London.

Treasurer—J. A. Balkwill, London.

Curator and Librarian—J. Alston Moffat, London.

Directors: Division 1—James Fletcher, F.L.S., F.R.S.C., Ottawa.

Division 2—Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, F.R.S.C., Port Hope.

Division 3—Gamble Geddes, Toronto.

Division 4—A. H. Kilman, Ridgeway.

Division 5—R. W. Rennie, London.

Editor of the Canadian Entomologist—Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., D.C.L., Port Hope.

Editing Committee—J. Fletcher and W. H. Harrington, Ottawa; H. H. Lyman, Montreal; Rev. T. W. Fyles, South Quebec; J. M. Denton, London.