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Three New Bees from the Oriental Zoological Region

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defined; the apical abscissa of the radius has only a slight slope. There is a short broad deep furrow on the base of mesonotum in the centre. ♀. Length 5 mm.

Kuching, September (Mr. John Hewitt).

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW PLUME-MOTH FROM CEYLON.

By T. BAINBRIGGE FLETCHER, R.N., F.E.S.

Alucita melanopoda, sp. nov.

Male, 28 mm. Head, antennæ, palpi, thorax, and abdomen pure glistening white. First and second pairs of legs white above, with a few dark scales below on tibia and first joint of tarsus; posterior legs very long, pure white, tips of spurs black, third and fourth joints of tarsi terminating in a large fan-like tuft of black scales, fifth tarsal joint clothed in black scales. Fore wings cleft from one-quarter; segments linear; pure glistening white, sprinkled with very minute black scales; small clusters of black scales, forming dots, on costa at one-third, one-half, and three-quarters, and on second segment a little beyond middle and at three-quarters. Cilia white, with very pale fuscous patches below first segment before middle, at three-quarters, and irregularly between this latter and apex; also on inner margin at one-third, one-half, and three-quarters. Hind wings cleft firstly from about one-sixth, secondly from near base; segments linear; pure glistening white; a patch of faint fuscous on costa of first segment at three-quarters, and also on inner margin of second segment at three-quarters and at one-half; on second segment a moderate patch of black scales at one-half, and small black dots at three-quarters and at apex.

Hab. Ceylon: Madulsima, November, 1906 (W. Vaughan); Kandy, May, 1907; Haragam, June, 1907 (E. E. Green). Assam: Khasi Hills (coll. Meyrick).

H.M.S. 'Sealark,' Ceylon: October 18th, 1907.

THREE NEW BEES FROM THE ORIENTAL ZOOLOGICAL REGION.

By P. CAMERON.

Nomia nursei, sp. nov.

Black; the scape yellow, the flagellum brownish beneath; the legs bright yellow; the coxæ, trochanters and base of the femora, black; the face and clypeus covered with pale golden pubescence; the apices of the basal five segments of the abdomen banded with depressed

grey pubescence; below and with a s the hinder tibiae be Length, 8 mm.

Deesa (Col. C.

Scape bright ye the flagellum fulvo lower part of the f which hides the s punctured and cove is more strongly, b smooth space on th shining, more or l of the mesonotum, densely covered wit scutellum are close on the median segn centre is more irreg of striæ are widely rather strongly pur and is hollowed in t joints of the front hair becoming grad is more extended al the hinder tibiae are apical projection is apex, which is blu smoky; the stigma in tint. Tegula di Abdomen black, wit on the apices of the strongly and closel finely rugosely pur covered with long covered with long incised in the mid fulvous hair.

Comes near to the different shape the hinder tibiae end in a long sh turned upwards, in a gradually rounde

Black; the head abdominal segments apices; the apices o ginous, and covered

grey pubescence; the hinder femora broadly rounded above, transverse below and with a sharp oblique tooth near the base of the apical third; the hinder tibiae become gradually dilated from the base to the apex. ♂. Length, 8 mm.

Deesa (Col. C. G. Nurse).

Scape bright yellow, marked above with black towards the apex; the flagellum fulvous, lined with black above. The face, clypeus and lower part of the front densely covered with pale golden pubescence, which hides the sculpture; the front is closely, almost rugosely, punctured and covered with dark fulvous pubescence above; the vertex is more strongly, but not so closely or regularly, punctured; there is a smooth space on the outer side of the hinder ocelli. Mandibles black, shining, more or less piceous-red below and at the apex. The base of the mesonotum, its apex, the post-scutellum, and the pleurae are densely covered with pale fulvous pubescence. The mesonotum and scutellum are closely, strongly, and uniformly punctured. The area on the median segment is closely obliquely striated on the sides; the centre is more irregularly and more widely striated; the middle pair of striae are widely separated; the rest of the segment is closely and rather strongly punctured laterally; the centre is irregularly rugose, and is hollowed in the middle; it has a vertical slope. The basal four joints of the front tarsi are fringed with long clear white hair, the hair becoming gradually shorter; the black on the base of the femora is more extended above; the tooth on the hinder femora is oblique; the hinder tibiae are slightly dilated at the base before the middle; the apical projection is large, and becomes gradually narrowed towards the apex, which is bluntly rounded. Wings hyaline, the apex slightly smoky; the stigma and costa are dark testaceous; the nervures paler in tint. Tegulae dirty yellowish-testaceous, black on the inner side. Abdomen black, with distinct bands of depressed greyish pubescence on the apices of the basal five segments; the basal three segments are strongly and closely punctured; the apical are closely and rather finely rugosely punctured; the sixth segment has the apical half covered with longish pale fulvous pubescence; the last is thickly covered with long pale golden hair. The basal segment is roundly incised in the middle; the last is densely covered with longish pale fulvous hair.

Comes near to *N. fervida*, Sm., but may be known from it by the different shape of the hinder legs. In *fervida*, for instance, the hinder tibiae are broadly dilated in the middle behind, and end in a long sharp point; the base of the femora below is turned upwards, in the present species downwards, there being a gradually rounded curve from the base to the tooth.

Colletes nursei, sp. nov.

Black; the head and thorax thickly covered with white hair; the abdominal segments broadly banded with white pubescence on their apices; the apices of the femora, the tibiae, and the tarsi dark ferruginous, and covered with pale fulvous hair; the wings hyaline, with

a faint fulvous tinge; the stigma and nervures dark rufous. ♀. Length, 14-15 mm.

Ferozepore (Col. C. G. Nurse).

Clypeus shining, almost bare, distinctly irregularly punctured; the punctures on the lower side more elongate and larger than on the upper; in the middle, commencing near the top, is a wide, shallow, irregular, longitudinal furrow; the apex projects, and is depressed above the projecting part. The labrum is large and projecting; there is a wide and deep furrow on either side; and in the centre, on the apical two-thirds, is a deep furrow with oblique sides, which make the furrow much wider on the top. Apex of mandibles piceous. The vertex is closely, uniformly punctured; the front is much more strongly punctured, but not quite so closely; its upper half is deeply furrowed. Thorax entirely and thickly covered with white hair; the mesonotum is shining and is rather strongly, but not very closely, punctured. The basal area of the median segment bear stout longitudinal keels; its apex is bounded by a stout keel, so that there is formed a row of squarish areas; the apex of the segment has a vertical slope. The hair on the legs is long and glistening; that on the outer side is brighter and more silvery in tint than on the inner side. The amount of red on the legs probably varies, and is almost hid by the black hair. Abdomen black; the apices of the segments obscure piceous, and thickly covered with a broad band of white pubescence; the base of the basal segment is broadly covered with white pubescence; the last segment is thickly covered above with long black, stiff pubescence; the basal segments are narrowly banded with white pubescence.

Megachile confluenta, sp. nov.

Black; the hair on the head, thorax, and legs white, tinged with grey; the ventral scape bright red; that on the under side of the tarsi of a paler red; wings hyaline, tinged with violaceous, especially towards the apex; the nervures black. Mandibles with a broad, shallow, rounded, curved incision beyond the middle, without distinct teeth; the apex bluntly rounded. ♀. Length, 8-9 mm.

Luirdu, Sarawak, Borneo; June.

Clypeus closely, somewhat strongly punctured throughout; the apex transverse, except at the outer edges, which are roundly curved. Face more closely and much less strongly punctured, except on a small semicircular space on the centre of the apex; the sides of the clypeus with dense long white pubescence, the centre much less thickly haired. The puncturation is close, distinct, less strong on the metanotum than elsewhere. Back of abdomen finely, closely, less strongly punctured than the thorax. The hinder ocelli are separated from each other by about the same distance as they are from the eyes.

Characteristic of this species are the mandibles, which become gradually narrowed to a bluntly rounded point without teeth, not broad and oblique there as in, e.g. *M. alticola* and *M. mæra*.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

In the 'Entomologist' Dr. Reuter summarizes showing clearly, previously, that the phagous.

The following others of later date

1. CAUDELL, 1911, *gnathus obscurus*
2. KERSHAW, 1912, sucking lepidoptera
3. MERRIFIELD, 1913, *Heterotoma merio*
4. NOWICKI, 1914, *Miris dolabratus*
5. VERHOEFF, 1915, (*Capsus capillaris*)

ON THE BORNEO

♀. Middle till apex. First transverse nerve interstitial broken in the middle and mesonotum. Metanotum keeled. First abdominal segment with a serrate; claws bit the apex. Base of the apex of first. Body for the great

May be known *Tiphia*, by the large tegulae, by