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The New Mexico Species of Anthidium

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A RARE CATOCALA.

BY ARTHUR J. SNYDER, EVANSTON, ILL.

Early last July, while examining the collection of Prof. G. H. French at Carbondale, Ill., I saw for the first time a specimen of *Catocala Sappho*. Being especially interested in this genus of the Noctuids, I was somewhat surprised to see for the first time so striking a species, and felt sure that I would have no difficulty in recognizing the species should I ever see another example.

On July 6th, near Makanda, Ill., I began a search for *Catocala*. From the first hickory I "whipped," a *C. Sappho* started and lighted upon a white oak near by, but about fifteen feet from the ground. Through the aid of a fence rail placed against the tree, and by using the net, I easily captured my first *C. Sappho*, a perfect specimen, with the exception that a few scales were removed from the thorax. July 14th I was collecting four miles south of Makanda and captured two more *C. Sappho*, one in fair condition and one a badly worn example. Another in very poor condition was taken on July 13th. Two others were seen and captured, but allowed to escape through sheer anxiety not to injure them. It may be interesting to collectors to know that this rare moth is one of the slowest flyers in the genus, and is easily captured. It usually lights low, and is not easily frightened. On account of its light colour it is quite conspicuous. In all seven *C. Sappho* were seen in the vicinity of Makanda, Ill., in four days' collecting. It has been my pleasure to examine 78 or more of the species and varieties of North American *Catocalæ*, but I have seen nothing which approaches *C. Sappho* closely enough to be confusing even to an amateur.

THE NEW MEXICO SPECIES OF ANTHIDIUM.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, MESILLA, N. M.

The bee-genus *Anthidium* is not very well represented in New Mexico, the following being all yet observed.

(1.) *Anthidium larreae*, n. sp.—♀. Length about 12½ mm., fairly stout, but the abdomen not subglobose; black, with yellow markings, those of the thorax recalling *Steniolia duplicata*. Head large, face nearly square, moderately shining, closely punctured, sides of vertex with punctures of unequal size; end of mandibles not developed into distinct teeth. Antennæ short, black. Clypeus, broad triangle above, and lateral face marks, bright yellow; the last occupy all the space be-

September, 1877.

tween clypeus and eyes, narrowing obliquely upwards so as to form nearly a right-angled triangle, continuing narrowly a little way along the orbital margin, then enlarging near the top of the eyes to a mark which points inwards towards the ocelli. Cheeks yellow, the yellow continuing across vertex as a narrow line. Mandibles yellow except ends. White pubescence rather sparse on face and cheeks; also on thorax, becoming dense on lower part of pleura. Tubercles, sides of thorax except a black patch on lower part of pleura, tegulæ except a pair of fuscous spots (one much larger than the other), sides of mesothorax broadly, extending along the front some distance to an oblique truncation, two longitudinal stripes on mesothorax, and scutellum except median base, all bright yellow. Mesothorax and scutellum granular from a very close punctuation. Tubercles with a prominent keel. Hind margin of scutellum rounded, with a wide median emargination. Tegulæ punctured. Wings subhyaline, strongly smoky in upper part of marginal cell, nervures black, second recurrent, going beyond tip of second submarginal cell. Posterior truncation of thorax shining black, with a pair of broad hammer-shaped yellow marks. Legs yellow; some black on anterior coxæ above, and at base of anterior femora, also at base of middle tibiæ and on basal two-thirds of hind tibiæ; inner sides of all the legs largely ferruginous. Middle and hind tibiæ, and basal joint of hind tarsi, all greatly broadened. Abdomen shining, microscopically tessellate, with large sparse punctures. Entire apical yellow bands on segments 1-5, broadest at the sides; apex yellow. Ventral scopa dense, white.

♂.—About the same size, abdomen more slender. Antennæ longer, scape yellow in front. Yellow spot near tip of eyes much reduced, line on vertex broken and nearly obsolete. Stripes on dorsulum wanting. Tegulæ with one large dark spot. Posterior truncation all black; upper part of pleura largely black. No spine on posterior coxa. First three bands of abdomen emarginate at sides. Rounded median hind border of sixth segment projecting. Apex rounded, broadly emarginate.

Hab.—Mesilla Valley, N.M., close to Agricultural College; a ♀ at flowers of *Larrea* (Creosote bush), May 6 [Ckl.]; also a ♀ taken May 18 by Mr. F. Garcia, and a ♂ taken some years ago by Prof. Townsend, both in the Mesilla Valley. Unfortunately the ♂ is reddened by cyanide. Mr. Fox kindly compared this species with Cresson's collection, and returned it marked "near *occidentale* and *zebratum*." It can be dis-

tinguished from these by the colour of the legs and the sides of the thorax.

(2.) *Anthidium occidentale*, Cress. — Described from specimens taken in New Mexico by Dr. Samuel Lewis is 1867. Not observed by me.

(3.) *Anthidium gilense*, n. sp. — ♀. Length hardly 10 mm.; robust, with long wings; black, with lemon-yellow markings. Head, mesothorax and scutellum with close, extremely large punctures, closest on front, largest on scutellum. Edge of mandibles with small, short, but quite distinct, teeth. Tubercles forming an oblong, sharp-edged lobe. Hind edge of scutellum straight, sharp, overshadowing metathorax. Second recurrent nervure going considerably beyond end of second submarginal cell. Abdomen of the subglobose type, shining, with large punctures, close enough to produce a subcancellate effect. Small spot on each side of clypeus; broad lateral face marks, extending only as far as level of antennæ, where abruptly truncate; continuous line on vertex, lateral thirds of front margin of mesothorax broadly, ends of tubercles, four spots on scutellum (the middle ones large and elongate), all yellow. Cheeks, pleura and shining posterior truncation, black. Tegulæ rufous, with an elongate yellow mark. Wings fuliginous, with a hyaline spot just beyond and partly in the third discoidal cell, and a much smaller one just beyond apex of second submarginal. Base subhyaline. Legs ferruginous, anterior femora blackened, a yellow stripe on anterior and middle tibiæ, a yellow spot at extreme base of hind tibiæ. First abdominal segment with an oblong yellow spot on each side. Second with a band, narrowly interrupted in middle, and produced into a short tooth on each side behind. Third to fifth segments with a pair of large quadrate yellow marks, and a small spot on each extreme side. Apical segment black. Ventral scopa white. Pubescence of legs, thorax and head white, but very little of it; a small but conspicuous patch behind the wings.

Hab.—West Fork of Gila River, N. M., July 17, one specimen [C. H. T. Townsend]. Of the N. M. species it most resembles *pudicum*, but it is quite distinct.

(4.) *Anthidium pudicum*, Cress. — Five at Santa Fé, N. M.: two on flowers of *Grindelia squarrosa*, Aug. 2 and 3, in company with *Heriades*, *Melissodes*, *Megachile* and *Podalirius*; two resting in hole in adobe wall, Aug. 2. A ♀ was submitted to Mr. Fox, and returned marked *pudicum*;

the N. M. form is perhaps a distinct race, as all have the markings yellow, whereas the typical form from Nevada has them white.

(5.) *Anthidium emarginatum*, Say.—Taken in 1867 by Dr. Lewis, and described by Cresson as *atrifrons*.

(6.) *Anthidium interruptum*, Say.—Las Cruces, N. M., and Chaves, N. M.: four, all taken by Prof. Townsend. Determined by Mr. Fox.

(7.) *Anthidium maculifrons*, Smith.—Taken in 1867 by Dr. Lewis. One taken by Prof. Townsend in Soledad Canon, Organ Mts., Aug. 15, 1896, on plant No. 40.

(8.) *Anthidium maculosum*, Cress.—Tuerto Mtn., near Santa Fé, 8,025 feet, Aug. 7, on flowers of *Senecio*. Besides the difference in the markings, this differs from the last in the abdominal punctation.

There is in New Mexico another bee which might easily be taken for a small *Anthidium*, namely *Stelis costalis*, Cresson. This is a very variable species, both as to size and colour. It was taken by Prof. Townsend on the West Fork of the Gila R., July 16, and by me at Santa Fé, on flowers of *Rudbeckia laciniata*, July 19. It is the only *Stelis* yet observed in New Mexico.

A NEW ATTID SPIDER.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, MESILLA, N. M.

Icius Peckhamæ, n. sp.

Length not quite 5 mm. Cephalothorax above brilliant peacock green, slightly intermixed with brassy in front; white hairs above the row of eyes forming a weak band, also narrowly encircling the eyes; an irregular patch of white hairs beneath the hindmost eyes; lateral (inferior) margins of cephalothorax with a broad, well-defined white band. Legs black with white hairs, the hairs so arranged as to divide the legs into alternate sections of black and white; the tibiæ black at base and middle, the tarsi narrowly black at base. Palpi covered with white hairs. Mandibles black. Abdomen above brilliant metallic magenta, with the base yellowish green; the sides and the under surface white, minutely speckled with black.

Legs approximately 4 (31) 2. Quadrangle of eyes occupying less than half of cephalothorax. First row of eyes a little curved; middle eyes almost touching, lateral hardly half their diameter, and separated from them by a very short interval. Posterior eyes of the same size as anterior lateral, further from each other than from the lateral borders of the cephalothorax. Sternum with white hairs.

In alcohol the abdomen is not so brilliant, and most of those parts of the legs covered by white hairs appear brown. The legs have a little metallic colour.

First legs $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. long, second $2\frac{1}{2}$, third 3, fourth 4. Width of abdomen, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2 mm.

Hab.—In the course of some investigations of the codling moth, this beautiful little spider was found not rarely hibernating under the bark of apple trees in Mesilla, N. M. Mr. G. W. Peckham, to whom specimens were sent, confirms it as new. *I. Peckhamæ* is respectfully dedicated to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Peckham, who, in conjunction with her husband, has done such admirable work on the Attid spiders. The present description will serve to fix the name; Mr. and Mrs. Peckham will no doubt figure the palpus, etc., when they come to revise the group.

SPHINX LUSCITOSA, CLEM.

On the morning of the 9th of June, 1897, Mr. Bice took from an electric-light pole in London a fine male specimen of that rare moth, *Sphinx luscitiosa*, Clem.

All the writers upon the Sphingidæ that I have consulted are agreed in pronouncing it rare. Mr. Grote says: "This is probably our rarest hawk moth of these kinds, proper to the Middle States." Dr. J. B. Smith states that "the species is very rare." This is the first report of its being taken in this section of the Province that I am aware of.

Prof. Fernald, upon information received from the Rev. G. D. Hulst, says that it had been bred near Newark, N. J., on willow. Dr. Smith says: "The species has been frequently raised in the vicinity of New York on willow." But whether willow is its natural food plant, or that the larvæ merely feed upon willow in preference to other plants offered to them, is not stated. If willow proves to be its natural food plant, it does seem decidedly strange that, with willow everywhere so plentiful, *luscitiosa* should yet remain so very rare, and would lead one to surmise that there must be some special influence at work that is the cause of it. Up to the time of Dr. Smith's writing (1888) no description of the larvæ was obtainable.

J. ALSTON MOFFAT.

London, Ont.

In my last communication *Agrotis catherina* is printed as a separate species, whereas it ought to have appeared as a synonym of *Semiophora tenebrifera*, Walk.

J. A. M.

Mailed September 2nd, 1897.