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NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN BEES.

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

Chelynia rubifloris, n. sp. — ♀. Eight mm. long, black, with sparse grayish and white pubescence. Head almost as large as thorax, quadrate, produced behind the eyes, cheeks very broad; cheeks, vertex and face very strongly and closely punctured; region of antennae with some dull white hair; ocelli in a triangle; antennae rather short, black, last joint compressed, funicle longer than first flagellar joint, first flagellar joint conspicuously longer than second or third; clypeus broad and low, punctured all over, its anterior margin bearing a small tooth at each side, and in the middle a long, narrow projection, like the thoracic spine of some species of Oxybelus. Mandibles black, stout, obscurely bidentate at the obliquely truncate ends. Labrum greatly produced, hollowed beneath, sides parallel, end truncate. Tongue very long, linear; maxillae greatly elongated; penultimate joint of labial palpi broadened at apex, shorter than the last; basal joint not quite half, but more than one-third, length of second; maxillary palpi small, three-jointed, the joints subequal. Thorax rather small, strongly and closely punctured; base of metathorax coarsely wrinkled, bounded by an obtuse rim. Tegulae black, punctured. Wings smoky, nervures and stigma black, stigma well-formed but small; marginal cell long, with an obtuse apex away from costa; two submarginal cells, second receiving first recurrent nervure at a distance from base nearly equal to length of first transverso-cubital nervure, and second recurrent very near the apex. Legs black, with thin whitish pubescence. Abdomen punctured, with obscure silvery pile towards the end; hind margins of segments with white hair-bands, very broadly interrupted on the first three segments, on the first reduced to lateral patches. Venter with a fairly abundant white scopa.

Hab.—Seattle, Washington State. (T. Kincaid.) Two at flowers of Rubus ursinus, May 14.

In describing this extraordinary bee I have given the generic as well as specific characters. Provancher placed his genus Chelynia among the Panurgine Andrenidae, but the insect now described is an Apid allied closely to Heriades, and especially to Ashmeadiella. This circumstance, and the fact that Provancher's C. labiata does not exhibit the remarkable clypeal process, might seem to throw doubt on the generic identification; but the large head, the extraordinary labrum, etc., are all as Provancher describes, and it seems very improbable that he could have had another genus before him.

March, 1898.
**Ashmeadiella Holtii**, n. sp.—♂. Length nearly 6 mm., head and thorax black, abdomen and legs mostly ferruginous. Head nearly as large as thorax, eyes very large; face about square, covered with snow-white pubescence, as also are the cheeks; vertex punctured, with thin pale mouse-coloured pubescence; antennae short, flagellum dull ferruginous beneath; mandibles ferruginous, tridentate, the outer tooth long, slender and black. Thorax not very closely punctured, the pubescence white beneath and at the sides, grayish above. Tegulae amber colour. Wings short, quite clear. Legs ferruginous with white pubescence; anterior coxae and femora and middle coxae and femora more or less blackened. Abdomen punctured, ferruginous; first segment black at base, and dorsal middle of second and third segments suffused with blackish; no distinct hair-bands, but apex largely clothed with white hair; apex with four teeth, the median ones somewhat further from each other than from the lateral.

*Hab.*—College Farm, Mesilla Valley, New Mexico, May 2, 1895. Collected by Mr. Alfred Holt. Allied to *A. bigelowiae*, but very distinct by the red abdomen.

**Halictus olympiae**, n. sp.—♀. Nearly 10 mm. long, black. In structure, colour, the shiny surface, the white patches on the abdomen, etc., this agrees with *H. pectoraloides*; it differs, however, in being considerably larger, and much broader in every way; the abdomen is very broad, and the head is transversely oval, with an extremely broad face. The abdomen, including the first segment, is very distinctly punctured. The antennae are proportionately longer than in *pectoraloides*, and the mesothorax is more closely punctured. The base of the metathorax is covered with quite regular, strong, longitudinal ridges. The tegulae are shining, piceous, with a brown spot and a pale edge. Wings slightly smoky, nervures and stigma dark brown. Hind spur of hind tibia with numerous short teeth.

*Hab.*—Olympia, Washington State, June 26, 1896. (T. Kincaid.) Also from Olympia, Mr. Kincaid sends what may be called *H. olympiae*, var. *subangustus*. It differs from the type by the narrower and more hairy face, the translucent pale testaceous tegulae, and the narrower basal enclosure of the metathorax. It is possible that *subangustus* is a distinct species, but I think it is only a variety.

**Halictus Kincaidii**, n. sp.—♀. About 8 mm. long, black. This is another species of the type of *pectoraloides*, from which it differs thus:
It is more robust, with a broader abdomen; the wings are quite smoky; the pubescence of the face and thoracic dorsum are mouse colour; the face is perceptibly broader; the tegulae are piceous and punctured all over; the mesothorax is dull and strongly and closely, though irregularly, punctured; the enclosure of the metathorax is somewhat more strongly subreticulately wrinkled; the bases of the abdominal segments are dullish, but there is no well-defined punctuation.

_Hab._—Olympia, Washington State, June 13, 1895.

_H. similis_, Smith, which Mr. Kincaid took at Olympia in May and June, differs from _Kincaidii_ at once by its honey-coloured (instead of piceous) stigma, broader head, and impunctate tegulae. From _H. olympiae_, _similis_ is readily known by the impunctate abdomen, and the hind spur of hind tibia pectinate with four teeth, instead of dentateserrate. The spur is also pectinate in _Kincaidii_. _H. similis_, it may be remarked, differs from _H. arcuatus_ by the impunctate first abdominal segment and the larger second submarginal cell, etc. _H. olympiae_, _v. subangustus_, is much like _arcuatus_, but is readily known from it by its broader face and dark stigma.

_Haliclus Lerouxii_, var. _ruborum_, n. var.—♀. Somewhat smaller than usual; pubescence all strongly tinged orange or yellowish-rufous; tegulae reddish-brown (or sometimes quite dark), distinctly punctured along the margin; tarsi mostly, and hind tibiae behind, clear ferruginous. Hind spur of hind tibia pectinate with about nine teeth, only the first three large.

_Hab._—Seattle, Washington State, May 14, on _Rubus ursinus_. (T. Kincaid.) This looks like a distinct species, but other _Lerouxii_ from Seattle are intermediate between it and the type, having the legs dark, but the pubescence and tegulae of _ruborum_. Some _Lerouxii_ from Olympia (Kincaid) are hardly larger than _coriaceus_, but the broad face still distinguishes them.

It may be remarked here that Mr. Kincaid takes at Olympia not only _H. Lerouxii_ and _H. coriaceus_, but also _H. sisymbrii_, Clkl., a species hitherto reported only from New Mexico. I have also identified from the Olympia material _H. fasciatus_, Nyl., Rob., and _H. confusus_, Sm., Rob.

_Haliclodees Tinsleyi_, n. sp.—♀. Six mm. long, black, with rather sparse dirty-white pubescence. Head rather small, facial quadrangle about square, face and cheeks quite hairy; antennae very short, wholly dark, flagellum quite thick; vertex appearing coarsely granular from the
very close punctuation, clypeus with lateral projecting angles; tongue apparently rather short, nearly as in Hemihalictus; mesothorax dull and granular from the excessively close punctures; base of metathorax semilunar, with fine longitudinal plications or striæ; tegulae piceous. Wings smoky, iridescent, nervures and stigma black or piceous; stigma rather small, basal nervure noticeably but not abruptly bent; second submarginal cell about as long as the first, receiving the first recurrent nervure at less than one fourth from its base, and the second (at a right angle) about one-sixth from its tip. Legs black, with whitish hairs; hind legs with a rather abundant scopa, carrying considerable yellow pollen. Abdomen hardly punctured, except that the first segment near its base exhibits large scattered punctures; hind margins of segments pallid; apical half of abdomen pruinose with pale hairs.

Hab.—Five taken by Prof. J. D. Tinsley at flowers of Gymnolomia multiflora, in Soledad Canon, Organ Mts., New Mexico, 7,000 feet alt., Sept. 25, 1897. I am not quite sure about the generic position of this little bee. The tongue suggests Hemihalictus, but the wings are entirely those of Halictoides, and differ from Hemihalictus. I sent an example of H. Tinsleyi to Mr. W. J. Fox, who kindly compared it with Cresson's types of "Pauurgus," and writes that it "is apparently different from any here. It is not fimbriatus, which has the abdomen much more hairy. It may be the ♀ of nigrifrons, but I am inclined to think not." (Litt., Nov. 5, 1897.)

ON THE DIPTEROUS GENUS EUSIPHONA.

BY D. W. COQUILLETT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

At the time of establishing this genus, in my recent revision of the Tachinidae, I had only two specimens before me; in both of these the wings are bent backward in such a manner as to prevent a critical examination of the lower calypteres, but as the specimens otherwise agree quite closely with the Tachinid genus Gymnophania, I concluded to place the present genus next to it. The recent examination, however, of a perfect specimen from Mr. Charles Robertson, of Carlinville, Illinois, reveals the fact that the lower calypteres are extremely small, being, in fact, rudimentary, and this genus must therefore be transferred from the Tachinidae to the superfamily Acalyptrata. In all the essential characters it agrees with the family Agromyzidae, and its proper place is evidently in the vicinity of the genus Desmometopa, from which it will be readily recognized by the strongly convex front and the excessively long, bristle-like proboscis.