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New and Little-Known Bees

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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 antennæ with some dull white hair; ocelli in a triangle; antennæ 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; maxillæ 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. Tegulæ 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 Andrenidæ, 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; antennæ 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. Tegulæ amber colour. Wings short, quite clear. Legs ferruginous with white pubescence; anterior coxæ and femora and middle coxæ 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. bigeloviae*, but very distinct by the red abdomen.

Halictus olympiæ, 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 antennæ 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 tegulæ 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. olympiæ*, var. *subangustus*. It differs from the type by the narrower and more hairy face, the translucent pale testaceous tegulæ, 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 tegulæ 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 tegulæ. From *H. olympiæ*, *similis* is readily known by the impunctate abdomen, and the hind spur of hind tibia pectinate with four teeth, instead of dentate-serrate. 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. olympiæ*, v. *subangustus*, is much like *arcuatus*, but is readily known from it by its broader face and dark stigma.

Halictus Lerouxii, var. *ruborum*, n. var.—♀. Somewhat smaller than usual ; pubescence all strongly tinged orange or yellowish-rufous ; tegulæ reddish-brown (or sometimes quite dark), distinctly punctured along the margin ; tarsi mostly, and hind tibiæ 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 tegulæ 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*, Ckll., 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.

Halictoides 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 ; antennæ 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; tegulæ 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 "*Panurgus*," 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. COQUILLET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

At the time of establishing this genus, in my recent revision of the Tachinidæ, 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 Tachinidæ to the superfamily Acalyptrata. In all the essential characters it agrees with the family Agromyzidæ, 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.