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The Bees of Southern California.— VII.

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Bull.

1. *Cladium Mariscus*, P. Pr. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. 1:236. Coville, Death Val. Rep. 213. *C. Mariscus Californicum*, Wats. Bot. Cal. 2:224.

Culms numerous, in dense tussocks, stout, 18-24 dm. tall; leaves 2cm. or more broad, strongly ribbed, sharply and rigidly serrate on edges and keel; panicles 6-8, diffuse and drooping, from the axils of short triangular-tipped leaves; spikelets in numerous clusters of 2-3, narrowly oblong, 4-6mm. long; scales light-brown, ovate to lanceolate, acutish or acuminate; stamens 2; achenes brown, ovoid, attenuate upward, about 2mm. long.

Collected some 40 years ago by Brewer "in a swamp near San Gabriel", but not since met with in the Cismontane region. Mistakes are known in Brewer's locality labels, and this may be one. In the Desert region it was collected by Coville & Funston at Furnace Creek and Resting Springs Valley, both in Inyo Co. Widely distributed in the warmer parts of the world; in the U. S. confined to the Pacific coast.
(To be continued.)

The Bees of Southern California.—VII.*

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

ANTHOPHORINAE.

The following table will facilitate the identification of an interesting series of Anthophorinae received from Dr. Davidson. A few species, represented by rather inadequate material, have not been identified.

- Clypeus partly or wholly light..... 1
- Clypeus all black..... 5
- 1. Clypeus with only a yellow patch on apical margin; males (Los Angeles)..... *Xenoglossa angelica*, Ckll.
- Clypeus with only the anterior margin broadly yellow; small species.....
- *Anthophora curta petrophila*, Ckll.
- Clypeus yellow, with two large black patches above..... 2
- Clypeus all light, white or cream-color..... 3
- 2. Legs ordinary (Los Angeles).....
- *Anthophora maculifrons*, Cresson, male
- Legs very peculiar (Strawberry Valley).....
- *Anthophora flexipes*, Cresson, male
- 3. Antennae long; males (Catalina I., Bear Valley, Los Angeles, Rock Creek)..... *Melissodes agilis*, Cress.
- Antennae shorter..... 4

*Continued from Page 166, Vol. III, December, 1904.

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4. Larger, abdomen not banded; males (Los Angeles)
 **Emphoropsis floridanus** (Smith)
 Smaller, abdomen not banded; males (Bear Valley,
 Los Angeles, Tehachapi).....**Anthophora urbana**, Cress.
5. Marginal cell much shorter than the first discoidal;
 females.....**Anthophora urbana**, Cress.
 Marginal cell not so..... 6
6. Size small; end of marginal cell far from costa; fe-
 males (Los Angeles).....**Anthophorula coquilletti** (Ashm.)
 Size larger 7
7. Hair of face black; males (Los Angeles, Banning)..
 **Diadasia nerea**, Fowler
 Hair of face not black..... 8
8. Males; apex of abdomen bituberculate..... 9
 Females10
9. Large, abdomen banded (Los Angeles, Rock
 Creek).....**Diadasia cinerea**, Fowler
 Smaller, abdomen not, or not distinctly, banded
 (Banning)**Diadasia** sp.
10. Scopa on hind tibiae and tarsi black (Los Angeles).
 **Diadasia** (? female of **cinerea**)
 Scopa on hind tibiae and tarsi light.....11
11. Abdomen with broad white bands on segments 2
 to 4 (Los Angeles, Lancaster).....
 **Synhalonia fowleri**, Ckll.
 Abdomen without such bands.....12
12. Facial quadrangle broader than long; size larger.13
 Facial quadrangle about square; size smaller....14
13. First recurrent nervure joining end of second sub-
 marginal cell (Rock Creek).....**Melissodes** sp.
 First recurrent nervure joining second submarginal
 cell much before end (Los Angeles).....
 **Xenoglossa davidsoni**, Ckll.
14. Larger; tegulae ferruginous; no black hair on thor-
 acic dorsum (Los Angeles, Palm Spring)....
 **Diadasia rinconis**, Ckll.
 Smaller; tegulae darker.....15
15. Thoracic dorsum with black hair (often rubbed off);
 size larger (Redondo, Catalina I.)...**Melissodes** sp.
 Thoracic dorsum without black hair; size smaller
 (Palm Spring).....**Diadasia diminuta** (Cress.)

Anthophora curta, Provancher, subsp. nov. **petrophila**.

Female; length about 7½ mm.; flagellum, except first joint, dark rufous above and bright ferruginous beneath (the flagellum is colored as in male **A. flexipes**), last joint subtruncate; eyes pale greenish-ochreous, probably green in life; face-marks pale lemon-yellow, the supraclypeal mark reduced to an inconspicuous streak; hair at apical middle of fifth abdominal segment dark fuscous.

Rock Creek, Cal., one collected by Dr. Davidson. Easily distinguished by the color of the antennae, but probably only a geographical race. This belongs with the common species of New Mexico, which I have always called **A. maculifrons**, Cresson, it having been so determined for me by Mr. Fox. I find, however, that it is quite distinct from the true **maculifrons**, especially in the structure of the apex of the male abdomen, and it agrees very well with **A. curta**, Provancher. The insect of New Mexico is not **petrophila**, but so far as comparison with the description shows, true **curta**.

The real **A. maculifrons** was taken by Dr. Davidson at Los Angeles. Mr. Viereck has kindly examined Cresson's type, and reports that in the male the distance between the apical processes of abdomen at base is decidedly less than the length of the processes, which are rather parallel-sided.

Anthophorula coquilletti (Ashmead)

The specimens examined are females, but I feel confident that they belong to this species, of which only the male has been described. In the male the clypeus is yellow; **Anthophorula** is a group separated from **Exomalopsis** principally by this fact, and it is a matter of opinion whether it deserves full generic rank.

Similarly, **Dasiapis** is closely allied to **Diadasia**, but has a light clypeus in the male. Two species are known, separable thus:

Male about 10mm. long, with clypeus white (New Mexico) **D. ochracea**, Ckll.
Male smaller, with clypeus yellow (Mexico, California)
..... **D. olivacea** (**Melissodes olivacea**, Cress.)

Diadasia diminuta, Cresson.

The single female from Palm Spring is not precisely typical, and it is possible that a good series would indicate a geographical race.

Diadasia rinconis, Ckll.

A larger form (**D. rinconis opuntiae**, Ckll, 1901) is common on the bluffs at San Pedro, visiting the flowers of **Opuntia (lindheimeri** var?) **littoralis** (Engelm.)

(To be continued.)