

2-1-1905

The Bees of Southern California.— VIII.

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Recommended Citation

Cockerell, T. D. A., "The Bees of Southern California.— VIII." (1905). *Ca*. Paper 259.
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The Bees of Southern California. VIII.*

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL,

Synhalonia fowleri; n. sp. (*belfragei*, subsp?)

Female, length 11 to 12 mm., allied to *S. belfragei* (Cresson), but differing thus; rather smaller, head broader in proportion to its length, pygidial plate narrower, clypeus with a more or less distinct raised line down the middle. This may be nothing but a geographical race of *S. belfragei* (which is known from Texas and Illinois), but it has rather a distinct aspect. I suppose that the insect collected by Knuth at Berkeley, Cal., and recorded by Alfken as *belfragei*, was *fowleri*. *S. californica*, Fowler (not of Cresson) is evidently *S. fowleri*; it is too small to be *S. edwardsii*.

Six from Los Angeles, one from Lancaster, Cal., collected by Dr. Davidson.

Xenoglossa davidsoni, n. sp.

Female, like that of *X. angelica*, Ckl., but differing thus; tegulae very dark brown (ferruginous in *angelica*), small joints of tarsi black, abdomen black (apical half of segments 2 to 4 red in *angelica*), the apical halves of segments 3 and 4 with a silvery pruinosity (well-marked only on 4), the bases of those segments with very fine yellowish tomentum, the fifth and apical segments with shining golden-reddish hair, the second segment with no conspicuous hair, the ventral bands of suberect hair (all orange in *angelica*) very pale yellowish except the subapical one, which is orange, the pygidial plate less pointed, much broader at end.

One from Los Angeles, (Dr. Davidson). First recognized as new by Mr. Cresson, but he writes me that he does not care to describe it. It may possibly be an extreme variety of *X. angelica*, but it seems sufficiently distinct. The females of *X. davidsoni* and *angelica* both have the mandibles entire at apex, not bidentate as Robertson describes for *Peponapis pruinosa*.

Melissodes agilis. Cresson.

The males sent by Dr. Davidson show a good deal of variation, and may represent two or three distinct races, possibly species. At present, however, I do not feel able to separate them specifically from the *agilis* of the Rocky Mountain region. The following table indicates the variations:

*Continued from Page 13, Vol. IV, No. 1, January, 1905.

- Third antennal joint longer than broad; mandibles with a large yellow spot; basal nervure falling a considerable distance short of transverso-medial.....
Var. 1. (Bear Valley.)
- Third antennal joint broader than long.....1.
1. Mandibles with a large yellow spot; basal nervure falling only a little short of transverso-medial.....
Var. 2. (Catalina I.)
- Mandibles with a minute yellow spot.....2.
2. Flagellum red above.....Var. 3. (Los Angeles.)
- Flagellum black (or almost) above..Var. 4. (Rock Creek.)

***Synhalonia hirsutior*, n. sp.**

Male, length 12 mm.; black, with abundant pubescence all over the head and body, on the mesothorax so dense as to conceal the surface, but leaving the surface of the abdomen easily visible. Facial quadrangle broader than long; face, labrum and mandibles entirely black, but the clypeus appearing pale from the dense covering of long sordid white hair; hair of rest of head very pale ochreous, whiter and long on cheeks beneath; antennæ entirely black, very long, a little over 10 mm., flagellum crenulated beyond the middle, and its basal joints obscurely longitudinally ridged; fourth antennal joint more than three times as long as third; hair of thorax pale ochreous, orange-rufous dorsally; tegulæ reddish; wings almost clear, nervures very dark brown, second submarginal cell considerably broader than high; legs black, with whitish hair; abdomen black, with pale ochreous hair all over, but longest on the first two segments.

Hab. Banning, California. (Dr. A. Davidson). Easily known by the black face and labrum, hairy body, and very long black antennæ.

***Melissodes menuacha*, Cresson, var. *semilupina*, n. var.**

Male. Length 11 to 12 mm.; similar to male *menuacha*, and with yellow spots on mandibles, but with the labrum not black at sides, and the red of the antennæ darker. In Fowler's table it runs to *M. lupina*, Cresson, and it has the color-characters observed by Mr. Viereck to separate *lupina* from typical *M. agilis*, but it is quite too large for *lupina* or *agilis*. It is, in fact, the Southern California representative of *menuacha*, distinguished from the *agilis* forms by its larger size. A second specimen, also referred here, is a little smaller than the one just described, and has the fourth antennal joint shorter.

Hab. Los Angeles, California, (Dr. A. Davidson).

Melissodes actiosa, Cresson, (or n. sp?)

Male. Length about $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; clypeus yellow, with the sides broadly black; labrum black with a large round yellow spot; mandibles black; antennæ very long, and entirely black; mesothorax and scutellum dull black, not punctured; pubescence long but scanty, sordid whitish; tegulæ dark rufous; nervures dark, second submarginal cell broader than high, third abruptly truncate, and narrowed at least half to marginal; abdomen without bands, hind margins of segments narrowly rufescent; short lateral spines on sixth segment, none on fifth; hind tibiæ with conspicuous raised points.

Hab. Lancaster, California, one male with the pubescence largely worn off, collected by Dr. Davidson. **M. actiosa** has hitherto been described only in the female, and the reference of the present male to it must be regarded as provisional. If this is not the male of **actiosa**, it is a new species.

Melecta californica, Cresson.

Bear Valley, three specimens, collected by Dr. Davidson.

Zacosmia maculata, (Cresson).

Strawberry Valley, one collected by Dr. Davidson.

Halictus farinosus, Smith.

Larger than the next species, with reddish tegulæ. Los Angeles, (Davidson).

Halictus titusi, Crawford.

Tegulæ dark. Los Angeles, (Davidson). This species is allied to **H. pacificus**, Ckll., but the plications of the base of the metathorax are much finer. I have a specimen from Mr. Crawford.

Diadasia rinconis opuntiae, Ckll.

Los Angeles, (Davidson).

Anthophora curta, Provancher.

Los Angeles, (Davidson).

Anthophora maculifrons, Cresson.

Bear Valley, (Davidson). The females of this and the last, both small species, may be distinguished thus:

Vertex and occiput with pale ochreous (not black) hair;	
flagellum red beneath	maculifrons
Vertex and occiput with black hair; flagellum dark; basal	
half of second abdominal segment nude	curta

Anthophora gohrmanæ, Ckll.

Los Angeles, two (Davidson). Abdomen faintly metallic, without conspicuous hair-bands. Previously known only from New Mexico and Colorado.

Anthophora urbana, Cresson.

Redondo, (Davidson). Also at Los Angeles.

Synhalonia acerba
Anthophora urbana, Cresson.

Los Angeles, (Davidson). The male is known from that of **edwardsii** and **angustior** by having only black hair on the second dorsal abdominal segment, and also from **edwardsii** by the deep lateral notching of the yellow of the clypeus.

Synhalonia angustior, (Ckll.)

Los Angeles, (Davidson). Described as a variety of **edwardsii**, but apparently a valid species. One specimen from Los Angeles has pale hair-bands on segments 4 and 5 of abdomen; it may represent a distinct species, but I think not.

Melissodes lupina, Cresson.

This Californian species has remained unknown to me, but from a study of Cresson's description, I came to the conclusion that it was doubtfully distinct from **M. agilis**. Mr. Viereck, at my request, has kindly compared the types of the two species, and reports as follows:

"I can see no tangible specific difference between **melissodes agilis** and **lupina** other than color. The former has the nervures and the margins of the abdominal segments pale, the nervures amber-testaceous to brownish-testaceous, the borders of the abdominal segments whitish testaceous; in the latter these parts are dark, brown or brownish."

Colletes californica, provancher.

Male. Length about 8 mm., black, with long pale yellowish-grey hair on face and thorax, and black hair on upper part of head, cheeks, pleura, abdomen and legs, except anterior femora, which have very long pale hair beneath; head broad above, rapidly narrowing below; mandibles grooved, bidentate, slightly reddish apically; labrum prominent, shining, with four slight apical depressions, producing a crenulate appearance in some lights, but invisible in others; antennæ black, the flagellum faintly brownish beneath; mesothorax closely punctured, with a shining median area; dorsal area of metathorax very narrow (antero-posteriorly), divided by little ridges into more or less square areas; tegulae dark, wings faintly dusky, with the stigma and nervures very dark; second recurrent nervure with a moderate double curve; second submarginal cell very broad, especially below, with the first recurrent nervure entering about the end of its first third; basal nervure falling some distance

short of transverse-medial; middle and hind femora, and their tarsi, more or less dark reddish. Malar space very short, more than twice as broad as long.

Hab.—Los Angeles, California. (Dr. Davidson).

C. nigrifrons, Titus, has darker wings, with the first recurrent nervure entering the second submarginal cell much nearer the middle, as well as other differences. **C. pascoensis**, Ckll., is larger, and has light as well as dark hair on the abdomen. This certainly appears to be the species very briefly described by Provancher. The species which I collected at La Jolla, and which was described in detail by Mr. Viereck as **californica**, appears to require a new name, as follows:

Colletes gandialis, n. sp.

Colletes californica, Viereck (not Prov.), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1902, p. 730.

Hab.—La Jolla, Cal. (Cockerell.)

Colletes angelicus, n. sp.

Male. Los Angeles, California, (Dr. A. Davidson).

In table of New Mexico species (Bull. Denison Lab.) runs to **C. texana**, Cresson, but differs greatly by the ochreous pubescence, well-punctured first abdominal segment, etc. In Robertson's Illinois table it runs to the neighborhood of **C. compactus** and **inæqualis**. From **C. inæqualis** it is readily known by its smaller size and broader hair-bands of abdomen; from **C. compactus** by the ochreous pubescence, and much shorter malar space. In Swenk's table of northwestern species it runs out because of the dark thoracic hairs. In Morice's table of European species it runs nearest to **C. fodiens**, Kirby, though the tarsi are normal and the sixth ventral plate is not carinated. (The carina in **fodiens** is not very strong.) The first abdominal segment is not nearly so strongly and coarsely punctured as in male **fodiens**.

Compared with **C. ciliata**, Patton, the abdominal bands are much broader, and not so white. Its characters in further detail, are as follows:

Length just over 10 mm.; black, even to the tarsi, the claws, and the apical part of claw joints, ferruginous; pubescence abundant, light ochraceous dorsally, white or nearly so ventrally, mesothorax and scutellum with some black or dark brown hairs mixed with the others, and not conspicuous; hair of face dense, decidedly yellowish; dorsal abdominal hair-bands dense and very broad (as broad as in the female of **C. hylæiformis**, Eversm., but otherwise quite different, consisting of shaggy

hair); discs of intermediate dorsal segments with inconspicuous but long hairs; ventral segments with white marginal fringes; antennæ stout, black, the flagellum dark brownish beneath; joints much longer than wide, fourth considerably longer than third; malar space broader than long, but not greatly so; labrum shining, with a swelling on each side of the middle; mesothorax closely and strongly punctured, with shining spaces in the middle anteriorly and posteriorly; prothorax laterally pointed, but not spined; metathorax truncate, the base with a series of large pits separated by ridges; legs slender; abdomen shining but well punctured.

(To be continued.)

A DERMOID CYST

BY C. A. WHITING, SC. D., D. O.

A Dermoid cyst, which was removed from a femlae patient 47 years of age, in a hospital in this city, was recently brought to me for examination. Its weight was 142 grams, or about 5 ounces, and its greatest length was $31\frac{1}{2}$ c.m. (seven inches), its breadth being $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.m. (three inches). The tumor was located in the pelvis and involved both the fallopian tube and the ovary, on the right side. The latter was enlarged to twenty times its normal size. This enlargement was partially due to cysts, enclosing a serous fluid, and in part to the formation of new tissue. The new tissue was connective tissue composed of embryonal cells intermingled with numerous cells of striated muscular tissue. The tumor consisted of two well defined parts.

The smaller part, which was about 11 c.m. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches) long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.m. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches) wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.m. ($\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch) thick, was composed of epithelium and connective tissue cells enclosing fatty globules, and detritus resembling disintegrating bone. This mass was made coherent by a quantity of long, light colored hair which permeated every part of it. Some of the hairs were more than two and a half feet in length. They appeared to rise in most cases from hair follicles, which presented no essential variation in structure from the normal type. Among these a few well developed sebaceous glands were found.

The larger part of the tumor was nearly globular in form, about 6 c.m. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ inches) in diameter and consisted of bone and cartilage as well as fibrous connective tissue, and epithelial tissue, enclosing fatty detritus. In this portion well developed