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Some Insects from Steamboat Springs, Colo. - II

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A NEW THECLA FROM TEXAS.

BY WILLIAM BARNES, M. D., AND J. MCDUNNOUGH, PH. D. DECATUR, ILL.

Callicista Laceyi, n. sp.

♀.—Palpi white, terminal joint shaded with black on its upper surface; antennæ black, ringed with white and tipped with orange, with a few fulvous hairs at base; front and collar white; thorax and abdomen black, with sparse grayish hairs. Upper side deep blackish-brown; primaries unmarked, with narrow white fringes shading into brown towards apex; secondaries with anal angle slightly tipped with orange, preceded by a small black patch and a few white scales; along the outer margin, between 1st anal vein and M_3 three black lunulate patches bordered towards the base of wing with white scaling; of these the third is the smallest and least prominent; a white subterminal line extends from anal angle to vein M_2 , followed by a terminal black line, which also tends to merge into the ground colour of the wing towards costa; fringes broader than on primaries, pure white, with the exception of the anal angle, where they are brown; tail single, 3.4 mm. long, bordered with white at base and tipped with same colour.

Beneath primaries pale mouse-gray, with somewhat darker terminal line and a double row of 6 terminal spots, of which the outer row is rather obscure and oval, the inner one lunate and slightly shaded with orange on lunules 4 and 5; interspace between the two rows scaled with white; well beyond the cell the wing is crossed by an irregular band composed of three distinct dashes, edged inwardly with orange, outwardly with white, and extending as far as vein Cu_2 ; of these the central dash is situated slightly nearer to the outer margin than the other two; below vein Cu_2 the band is indistinctly represented by two oblique dark gray dashes, shaded outwardly with white, and forming a broken V-shaped mark, with apex directed toward base of wing; an obscure white bar at end of cell; fringes concolorous with wing.

Secondaries mouse-gray, strongly scaled with white; dark terminal line, bordered inwardly with white and slightly enlarged at termination of veins; double row of distinct terminal lunules separated by white scaling, as on primaries, inner row becoming reduced to mere dashes towards anal angle; of the outer row, the spot between Cu_1 and Cu_2 is large; deep black and broadly margined with orange; the following spot is scaled with blue, showing traces of black only towards anal angle; anal patch black, separated from preceding spot by a narrow band of orange and

bordered internally with white ; beyond the cell an irregular linear band, crossing the entire wing, and bordered outwardly with white and inwardly with orange ; this band is somewhat outcurved opposite the cell, forming below the median vein a prominent W, the apices of which rest on veins Cu_2 and 1st anal respectively ; an obscure geminate bar at end of cell and traces of a discal band, chiefly confined to a dark dash, edged inwardly with white near costal margin, and a similar one in the cell ; dark basal spot, edged outwardly with white ; fringes whitish, slightly checkered with gray.

Expanse, 22 mm.

Habitat.—Del Rio, Texas (July), 1 ♀. Type, coll. Barnes.

This species approaches *columella* Fab. rather closely in its general markings ; can, however, be readily distinguished by the linear nature of the banding on the under side and the prominent W mark ; in *columella* the bands are decidedly macular in character, and the ground colour of the under side is further of a much deeper brown than in our species. We take pleasure in naming the insect after the collector, Mr. H. Lacey, who has added so considerably to our knowledge of Texan Lepidoptera.

SOME INSECTS FROM STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, COLO.—II.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

HYMENOPTERA APOIDEA.—(Continued.)

Halictus vaporellus, n. sp.

♀.—Length slightly over 6 mm., black, hoary with thin pale pubescence ; abdomen without band or patches ; hind spur pale, with four spines, the first three long ; posterior truncation of metathorax with a distinct edge only near base ; apical half of mandibles dark red ; flagellum slightly (variably) brownish beneath. A small species of the subgenus *Eryteus*, in all respects extremely close to *H. Foxii* Rob. (possibly a subspecies of it), but differing as follows : Stigma dusky reddish-brown ; sculpture of area of metathorax considerably finer ; face rather narrower. In Crawford's table (Jn. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Dec., 1907), it will not run to *Foxii* on account of the stigma, and when run to *quadrimaculatus* and allies fails to agree because of the absence of hair-patches on the abdomen. Under the compound microscope, the sculpture of the front and mesothorax is seen to agree with *Foxii*. The second abdominal segment is punctured as well as transversely lineolate.

Hab.—Steamboat Springs, Colorado, May 27, 2 ♀'s.

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Halictus Lerouxii Lep.—1 ♀.

Halictus Cooleyi Crawford.—1 ♀.

Halictus arapahonum Ckll.—9 ♀'s.

Sphecodes (*Sphecodium*) *nitidissimus*, n. sp.

♀.—Length a little over 5 mm., very shiny; black, the abdomen bright chestnut-red, fourth segment (except extreme base), fifth and apex black; face with white hair; eyes converging below; mandibles bidentate, red, except at base; labrum entire; clypeus sparsely punctured; flagellum thick, faintly brownish beneath; mesothorax rather sparsely punctured, parapsidal grooves strong; area of metathorax regularly crescentic, very strongly defined, with irregular longitudinal wrinkles; legs black with silvery hair, small joints of tarsi becoming brownish; tegulae brown, pallid toward margins; wings gray, nervures and stigma piceous; abdomen very smooth, the second segment hardly at all punctured. Close to *S. Cressonii* Rob., but separated by the dusky wings and the regularly crescentic (instead of boat-shaped) area of metathorax. From *S. eustictus* Ckll. it is readily known by the almost impunctate abdomen.

Hab.—Steamboat Springs, Colorado, May 27, 1 ♀.

Nomada (*Nomada* s. str.) *fontis*, n. sp.

♀.—Length about 7 mm., rather slender, bright ferruginous-red, marked with black; a little yellow at lower corners of face; second to fourth abdominal segments with a small yellow spot on each side, fifth without yellow, although a pair of very faint yellowish dorsal spots can be seen on close inspection; head broad; eyes dark (not at all greenish); the scanty hair of head and thorax white; front and vertex each with a large black patch; cheeks black behind; flagellum thick, red above and below; third antennal joint yellowish in front, much shorter than fourth on outer, and somewhat shorter on inner side; mesothorax rough, with three black stripes; scutellum moderately prominent, scarcely bigibbous; metathorax with a broad median black stripe; pleura red, but above is a round red area surrounded by black; legs red, more or less suffused with blackish; tegulae red, punctured; wings dusky, with a pallid area beyond the cells; stigma ferruginous; nervures piceous; b. n. going a very short distance basad of t. m.; second s. m. receiving first r. n. about the beginning of its last third; third s. m. large, but narrowed nearly to a point above; abdomen minutely punctulate, hind margins of the segments broadly dusky, but not black; base of first segment with a blackish spot on each side; venter clear red. Close to *N. nigrocincta* Smith, and

perhaps a subspecies of it, but the abdominal bands are much paler, and the markings differ in many details.

Hab.—Steamboat Springs, Colorado, May 27, 1 ♀.

Nomada (Gnathias) bella Cresson.—1 ♀.

Andrena prunorum Gillettei Ckll.—4 ♂'s.

Andrena (Micrandrena) amplificata, n. sp.

♂.—(Type.) Length, 9 mm., or slightly over; black, with the front and abdomen very dark bluish; pubescence white, long on head and thorax, black at sides of face and on upper part of cheeks; clypeus very pale yellow, with the usual black spots, the lower edge black; head broader than long; tongue very short; cheeks ordinary; front longitudinally striate; antennæ black, third joint about as long as the next two together; mesothorax microscopically tessellate, with sparse but distinct punctures, shining in the middle; area of metathorax not defined, granular, slightly plicate basally; legs black, with white hair, slightly yellowish on inner side of tarsi; spurs dark; tegulæ dark; wings smoky; stigma large, ferruginous; nervures fuscous; b. n. falling short of t. m.; first t. c. not ending very close to stigma; apex of marginal cell on costa; abdomen with a sericeous surface, and scattered piliferous punctures only; no distinct hair-bands, but indications of a fringe on segments 2 and 3 laterally; apical ventral plate emarginate.

♀.—Length, 9 to 11 mm.; body colours as in male; hair of head and thorax above slightly ochreous; hair of face, scape, cheeks and pleura black (in large specimen pale on upper part of pleura); clypeus shining, with well-separated punctures and a median smooth line; process of labrum narrowly truncate; antennæ dark, third joint longer than next two combined; front striate; facial foveæ dark seal-brown, about half as wide as space between eye and antenna, separated from eye by only a shining line, scarcely going below level of antennæ; scutellum very smooth and shining, with scattered punctures; wings reddish; middle and hind basitarsi large and broad, with black hair; femora and tibiæ also with black or sooty hair; apical hair of abdomen soot-colour; second segment depressed nearly one-half (less in large specimen); pygidial plate triangular, narrow at apex. The large specimen differs in a few details, and might be thought distinct, but I am confident that it belongs with the others.

Hab.—Steamboat Springs, Colorado, May 27. I believe it gathers pollen exclusively from the Cruciferae, principally from *Thelypodium*. It

is a relatively gigantic representative of the group of *A. ziziae*, *personata* and *pacifica*. Among the Colorado species it has a strong superficial resemblance to *A. topazana* Ckll., but is easily separated by the black hair of face and pleura, and the absence of long pale hair on the basal segments of the abdomen, the latter, in the female, being as dark and bare as that of *A. carlini*. There is another rather similar species which Viereck has named in manuscript. Three females and two males were taken. I have not seen the European *A. cyanesens* Nyl., but from the description it seems to be a related species.

Andrena Wheeleri Grænicher.—1 ♀. I have compared this minutely with a specimen from Dr. Grænicher, and cannot see any difference. My specimen has collected a quantity of bright orange pollen, which can hardly come from the Umbelliferæ, on which, in Wisconsin, *A. Wheeleri* is oligotropic. A female *A. Wheeleri*, from Waldoboro, Maine, from Mr. Lovell, was collected at flowers of *Sedum acre*.

Andrena phocata, n. sp.

♀.—Length about 8 mm., black, with a dull white pubescence, long on head and thorax; head and cheeks normal; process of labrum broadly truncate; clypeus convex, very shiny, with well-separated punctures and a median mouth-band; antennæ dark, third joint about as long as the next two combined; vertex and front dull and granular; distance from lateral ocelli to occipital margin hardly equal to diameter of ocellus; facial foveæ bicoloured, seal-brown above, white below, occupying rather more than half space between eye and antenna, little separated from eye, going a short distance below level of antennæ; mesothorax rather shiny, microscopically tessellate, sparsely, minutely punctured; scutellum shining, sparsely punctured; area of metathorax dull and roughened, not defined; legs black, with pale hair, that on hind tibiæ and tarsi tinged with yellowish; spurs pale; tegulæ rufopiceous; wings strongly reddish, stigma and nervures ferruginous; abdomen shining sericeous, impunctate; segments 2 to 4 with thin bands of long white hair, that on 2 broadly, and on 3 narrowly interrupted; apical fimbria shining pale yellowish; second segment depressed hardly one-third, but deeply.

Hab.—Steamboat Springs, Colorado, May 27, 1 ♀. Exceedingly like *A. fragiliformis* Ckll., but separated by the smoother area of metathorax, and the shining, more sparsely punctured clypeus and mesothorax. The bicoloured facial fovea is also distinctive. It is also allied to *A. runcinata* Ckll., but much smaller, with differently-coloured caudal fimbria, etc.

HYMENOPTERA FORMICOIDEA

The few ants I collected were kindly determined by Dr. W. M. Wheeler, as follows :

Camponotus maculatus, subsp. *vicinus*, var. *nitidiventris* Emery.

Formica rufa, subsp. *obscuripes* Forel.

F. subpolita Mayr.

F. fusca, var. *argentata* Wheeler.

F. fusca, var. *neoclara* Emery.

Lasius niger, var. *neoniger* Emery.

Myrmica brevinodis, var. near *sulcinodoides* Emery.

HEMIPTERA.

The following were kindly determined by Dr. Van Duzee :

Lygus pratensis L., var.

Thyreocoris extensa Uhler.

Irbisia brachycerus Uhler.

Thamnotettix Belli Uhler.

A NEW ALEYRODES ON AMBROSIA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

In my garden at Boulder, Colorado, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. is one of the most troublesome weeds. I thought it had nothing to recommend it, but in this I was wrong, for it supports an interesting new species of *Aleyrodes*, the pupæ of which may be found on the under surfaces of the leaves.

Aleyrodes ambrosiæ, n. sp.

Adult.—Body about 930 μ long; anterior wing, 1070; eyes divided; second antennal joint large; body very pale yellow, marked with gray; a gray transverse band on each side of the head posteriorly; a pair of dusky spots on mesothorax; anterior part of metathorax very dark; abdominal segments with ill-defined dusky bands. Anterior wings white, with six conspicuous gray spots, forming two transverse rows; the first row, a little before middle of wing, has two spots below the main vein and one above; the middle of the three is more basad than the others, so that they form the corners of a low triangle; the lower two spots are subquadrate, the upper is elongate and oblique, rather inclined to be divided; the second row of spots, in the subapical field, consists of two large subquadrate ones, and a longitudinal streak (more basad) between them; there is also a slight dot above the basal end of the streak, and a slight apical spot. Hind wing white, with two faint subbasal spots, the lower one more basad.

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Pupa about 680μ long, white, slightly suffused with ochraceous dorsally, especially the operculum, or with a distinct suffused orange patch; sides vertical, striate, margin minutely crenulate; a pair of short caudal filaments; fringe consisting of a series of curled, glassy transparent rods, about $8c-100\mu$ long, very easily deciduous, and always inconspicuous, so that an old pupa seems to be without a fringe; vasiform orifice normal, emarginate at apex, about 52μ long; operculum very broad and low, about half length of vasiform orifice; lingua broad and rounded, with one notch on each side of the portion projecting beyond the operculum, and the usual apical bristles; in the subdorsal region there is on each side a series (one to each segment) of large round pores, practically as in *A. iridescens*, but beyond these, near the margin, are numerous irregularly-placed smaller circular hyaline pores, resembling the subdorsal pores of *A. glacialis*. The structure of the vasiform orifice and appendages is nearly as in *A. spiraeoides*, except that in the latter the apex of the orifice is entire, and the bristles of the lingua project. In the last-mentioned characters the new species resembles *A. Waldeni*. The spotted wings recall those of *A. Fitchi*.

Hab.—Boulder, Colorado, Aug. 13, 1910.

NOTE ON *PLATEROS COCCINICOLLIS* FALL.

This species is described by Fall in Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., June, 1910, p. 139. The type is the *Plateros*, sp. nov., of the New Mexico list, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., June, 1907, p. 181. Mr. Fall also cites "Boulder, Colorado," but the specimen referred to was collected by myself in Boulder Cañon, Sept., 1907, at 7,340 ft. altitude, *Tenebrioides occidentalis* Fall, t. c., p. 128, is the *T.* sp. dub. of the New Mexico list.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

LEPIDOPTEROUS GALLS ON SPECIES OF SOLIDAGO.

BY A. COSENS, TORONTO, ONT.

A great deal of the work done in the science of cecidology has been accomplished by observers who have been more interested in the entomological than in the botanical aspect of the subject. As a consequence of this, the host-plants affected by the various galls, in many cases, have not been specifically determined. The fact, however, that each gall is restricted to certain species of host-plants makes this side of the science an interesting and important one.

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As the botanists are becoming more interested in the study of galls, future lists will, in all probability, contain a closer classification of the host-plants of the various galls.

In the vicinity of the City of Toronto the galls produced on *Solidago* plants by Lepidoptera are of frequent occurrence, and the various forms are closely restricted to certain species of host-plants.

In the locality mentioned, the gall produced by the moth *Eucosma Scudderiana* Clemens, is found abundantly on *Solidago Canadensis* L., and very seldom on *S. serotina*, var. *gigantea* Gray.

The moth *Gnorimoschema gallasolidaginis* Riley, produces its galls frequently on both of these species of *Solidago*; the galls on the latter host are, however, slightly less numerous.

The moth *G. asterella* Kell., produces galls which are locally abundant on *S. latifolia* L., but are found very rarely on *S. caesia*, var. *axillaris* Gray.

In the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Vol. XLI, No. 5, p. 157, the late Dr. Brodie records the notes he has made on the gall produced on *S. caesia*. In these occurs the following statement: "There is a suspicion that the *S. caesia* gall is produced by *G. asterella* Kell." Profiting by these observations and taking advantage of the fact that the galls were comparatively numerous this season on *S. caesia*, several of the entire host-plants were removed and placed in vessels of water under bell-jars. A number of the galls produced on *S. latifolia* were taken at the same time. From Aug. 12th to 19th producers were emerging from the galls on both species of plants. Specimens of the moths, bred from each species of plant, were sent to Mr. August Busck, of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., and he has kindly given an authoritative classification of the producers. He states, "the gall-moths bred from both *Solidago* species are without any dispute *G. asterella* Kell."

The gall produced on *S. caesia* is quite unlike the *S. latifolia* gall in appearance, but as both galls are merely spindle-shaped enlargements of the stems of the host-plants, this difference in outward form can easily be explained. The glaucous, terete and slender stem of *S. caesia* produces a gall with glaucous epidermis, circular in cross-section and gradually tapering towards each end. On the other hand, the smooth, angled and comparatively thick stem of *S. latifolia* gives rise to a gall with smooth epidermis, somewhat triangular in cross-section. This gall has also a greater diameter and tapers more abruptly than the *S. caesia* gall,