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Recommended Citation

Cockerell, T. D. A., "Three New Bees from the Southwest" (1905). *Ca*. Paper 273.
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Three New Bees from the Southwest.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

***Anthophora corvicolor* n. sp.**

♀—Length 18 mm.—Coal-black, with rather short black pubescence, except that there is a little inconspicuous pallid hair just above clypeus, the hair on hind part of occiput is chocolate-brown (but that on vertex black), that on pleura and legs inclines to a sort of dark purplish brown (the color of some myxomycetes), while that on the outer surface of the hind tibiae and the base of their tarsi is a rather sordid white. The sides of the abdomen are distinctly æneous, or greenish, as in some species of *Andrena*, and the hind margins of the abdominal segments are rather narrowly rufous; the femora are dark reddish, the hind femora brighter. Facial quadrangle broader than long; clypeus well punctured, the punctures of various sizes; labrum rugoso-punctate, with a keel on the lower half; antennæ entirely black; mesothorax minutely roughened and dull, not obviously punctuate; scutellum with a median longitudinal shining raised line; upper margin of postscutellum reddish; tegulae rufo-piceous; wings only slightly dusky; pygidial plate of abdomen narrow.

Hab.—Laurel Canon, California, May, 1893 (Dr. A. Davidson.) Quite unlike any other described American *Anthophora*; it looks like an overgrown *Emphoropsis infernalis*. It is worth while to record that Dr. Davidson has also collected *A. gohrmanæ* Ckll., at Los Angeles.

***Emphoropsis murihirta* n. sp.**

♂—Length about 13 mm.—Similar in appearance to *E. floridana* from Florida, with the pubescence similarly arranged and of the same color; but differing as follows:

- (1.) The hair of the mesothorax has black hairs intermixed.
- (2.) The clypeus (of about the same shade of pale yellow) has the lateral margins broadly black. The labrum and scape, as in *floridana*, are wholly black, but the former is covered with white hair.
- (3.) The lateral face-marks are reduced to a narrow stripe ending in a hood, thus recalling *E. miserabilis*, but that has the light color of clypeus subtrefoil-like.
- (4.) The legs are brown, not black, and their pubescence is white, except on inner side of tarsi, where it is brown, and on the hind legs, where some black hairs are mixed with the white.
- (5.) The abdomen, beyond the first segment (which is clothed like the scutellum) has the hairs (which are erect) partly black and partly pale, the black ones mostly short; and the ventral surface has much long white hair. The pygidial plate is surrounded with light hair.
- (6.) The wings are a trifle clearer; the second submarginal cell is large, broader than long.

What seems to be the female of this species is similar in appearance but much more robust, with the face wholly black, and the hair on the legs nearly all black.

Hab.—Los Angeles, California, one of each sex. (Dr. A. Davidson.)

***Megachile agustini* n. sp.**

♂—Length about 14 mm.—Appearance of *M. comata* Cress., with the same pale greyish greenish pubescence. It is also much like the male of *M. latimanus* Say, but with the banding of the abdomen rather more distinct. The distinctive characters are as follows:

(1.) The entirely black antennæ have the flagellum slender, not crenulated beneath, and the last joint is flattened and discoid.

(2.) The mandibles are normal, not broadly dilated or elbowed as in *comata*, and are entirely black, except an obscure dark red patch not far from the apex. The apical tooth is sharp and rather long.

(3.) The spines of the anterior coxæ are comparatively short and somewhat flattened, with an orange line on the outer edge; the anterior faces of the coxæ present large patches of appressed orange rufous bristles. (In *latimanus* there is a pallid spot, but no patch of bristles; in *comata* the coxal spines are very long.)

(4.) The anterior femora are dark rufous, with broad black stripes in front and behind; the lower margin is dilated to a keel on the apical half, but the black curved lines seen on the lower margin of *latimanus* are wholly absent.

(5.) The anterior tibiæ are black and red, with much the pattern of *comata*, but the red on the inner face forms a longitudinal instead of an oblique band.

(6.) The anterior tarsi resemble those of *comata*, but are a decided yellow, and the long posterior fringe is dark fuscous within; seen from beneath, the first joint is not hollowed as it is in *comata*, and the anterior fringe is rufous, not dark. There is a conspicuous black spot on the lower side of the second joint beneath. There is no concavity of the apical part of the upper edge of the first joint, such as is seen in *latimanus*.

(7.) The middle and hind legs are nearly normal, with the femora broad, but not greatly swollen; middle tibiæ short and thick, convex outwardly; middle tarsi, especially the first joint, fringed behind with long white hair; hind tarsi with first joint flattened, the next three cordiform, hair on inner side rather pale orange-rufous, with long but not dense white hair laterally in front.

(8.) The fourth and fifth dorsal abdominal segments, viewed laterally, show some black hairs. Apex of abdomen broad, irregularly crenulate, but the emargination is very slight or obscure. Beneath, the last ventral segment is tridentate, with the middle tooth small.

From *M. fortis* Cress., it is separated by not having the anterior edge of the first joint of anterior tarsi "sharply carinate and blackish," the shorter coxal spines, etc.

From *M. nevadensis* Cress., it is separated by the color of the pubescence, the character of the last ventral segment of the abdomen, etc.

Hab.—Pecos, New Mexico, Aug. 30, 1903 (Cockerell); Los Angeles, California, (Davidson.) Named after Agustin Pecos, the only surviving member of the Pecos tribe of Indians.