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Some American Hymenoptera

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Some American Hymenoptera.

The Occurrence of a Tropical Butterfly in the U. S.

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ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS.

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15. **Neuroctenus pseudonymus** Bergroth.

Mr. Heideman states that this species was originally described from North Carolina.

Saluda (W), May 20, 1903, beneath bark of decaying chestnut, W. F. Fiske.

16. **Neuroctenus elongatus** Osborn.

Tryon (W), April 3, 1903, beneath bark of decaying chestnut, W. F. Fiske.

17. **Neuroctenus hopkinsi** Heidemann.

Hendersonville (W), May 26, 1903, under bark of fallen white pine, W. F. Fiske.

18. **Neuroctenus simplex** Uhler.

Tryon (W), March 9, November 17, 18, 1903, beneath oak bark, W. F. Fiske.

Saluda (W), March 25, 1903, W. F. Fiske.

19. **Aneurys fiskei** Heidemann.

Tryon, May 21, 1903, W. F. Fiske.

Some American Hymenoptera.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Halictus armaticeps Cresson, var. γ .

Smaller than usual, and more or less reddened; sometimes the first two abdominal segments of the female bright ferruginous; head of the female large, broader than thorax.

Because of the large head, this cannot well be referred to var. *texasus* (Cresson). It has rather a distinct aspect, but I find no satisfactory characters for specific separation.

Hab.—La Cueva, Organ Mts., New Mexico, about 5300 feet, Sept. 3 and 4, both sexes (*C. H. T. Townsend*); Mesilla, New Mexico, June 24, one ♀ (Cockerell).

Monidia, n. n. (*Monia*, Westwood, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, 1875; not Gray, 1849). Type *Monidia grisea* (*Monia grisea*, Westwood). Mexico. Length about 8 mm.

Dianthidium parvum (Cresson).

A cell found at Las Vegas, N. M., consisting of resin and small stones, contained an immature but quite recognisable

D. parvum. This affords further support to the opinion that all species of *Dianthidium* make resin nests.

***Exomalopsis verbesinæ* Ckll.**

Tempe, Arizona, one ♀ at flowers of *Heterotheca*, in October (Cockerell). This species is certainly not an *Anthophorula*; it is allied to *E. solani*, but smaller and narrower, with redder tegulæ and more brightly-colored antennæ. It is new to Arizona.

***Exomalopsis solidaginis* Ckll.**

La Cueva, Organ Mountains, New Mexico, about 5300 feet, September 5, at flowers of *Lippia wrightii*, 3 ♂ (*C. H. T. Townsend*). These are a little larger than the type, with the hair averaging paler. It is not impossible that they represent the male of *E. solani*.

The three forms of *Exomalopsis* s. str. found in the United States may be separated thus:

- Abdomen thinly but copiously hairy, the bases of the segments not contrasting, nor the hind margins with white bands; flagellum not brightly colored beneath; males *solidaginis* Ckll.
- Abdomen with narrow white marginal hair-bands; females. 1
- 1. Larger and broader; tegulæ piceous *solani* Ckll.
- Smaller and narrower; tegulæ dark brown or reddish, antennæ more brightly colored *verbesinæ* Ckll.

All the others (*sidæ* Ckll., *coquilletti* Ashm., *texana* Friese, *bruneri* Crawl., *compactulus* Ckll.,) have in the male the light clypeus of the group *Anthophorula*.

***Odynerus rufinodus* Cresson.**

I took this at Mesilla Park. New Mexico, June 14. The insect is closely allied to *O. bellulus* Cresson, and has been confused with it. The females of the two are easily separated as follows, the notes on *bellulus* being derived from Cresson's type in the U. S. National Museum.

O. rufinodus Cr. Second abdominal segment without the lateral yellow spots of *bellulus*; post scutellum black; mesothorax with a median black line; front without a yellow mark; clypeus black; head and thorax larger. New Mexico.

O. bellulus Cr. Second abdominal segment with a yellow spot on each side; post-scutellum ferruginous; mesothorax

without a median black line; front with a yellow mark; clypeus rufous, upper margin broadly yellow. Texas.

Both have ferruginous legs, a yellow patch on pleura just below tegula, and four-dentate mandibles, the innermost tooth rudimentary.

The Occurrence of a Tropical Butterfly in the United States.

By C. T. BRUES.

During the month of October, 1899, while collecting insects along the bed of a dried up creek near Austin, Texas, I noticed among the large numbers of butterflies which frequent such places a peculiar species which later proved to be *Eubagis* (*Dynamine*) *dionis* Hubn.** ** (I have examined specimens of the species in the American Museum of Natural History, and there can be no doubt of its identity). This was the first and last time that I have observed it, although the three following years were spent collecting in the same vicinity. At the time there were numbers of them flying about the mud holes still remaining along the course of the stream, which annually dries up during the summer months. All were in fresh condition, and there can be no doubt that they had been breeding in the locality. What may have been their larval food plant I cannot suggest, as their normal one seems to be unknown.

The genus *Eubagis* is strictly neotropical and is represented by some thirty species from Mexico, Central America and South America. According to a note under the species in question in the *Biologia Centrali Americana*, this form is restricted to Southern Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the opinion is held that it is peculiar to Central America.

Whence came the numerous specimens in central Texas would be hard to say, especially since they seemed to be breeding there. Apparently the summer had been very favorable for the development of insects as Hymenoptera and Diptera were more abundant than I have ever seen them in that part of the country. Among the butterflies, another southern spe-

