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New Bees from Colorado

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New Bees from Colorado.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Bombomelecta johnsoni n. sp.—♂. Length about $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the abdomen rather long and tapering; black, the thorax densely covered with hair, the abdomen spotted. Head broad, eyes prominent; third joint of maxillary palpi longer than the second or fourth; antennæ black, not especially long, the flagellum uniformly thickened, its first joint much longer than the second, which is about as long as broad; hair of cheeks black, of occiput ochreous, of face black at sides and ochreous (with some black) in middle; scape fringed with long ochreous hair, but bare in front, its apex with a few black hairs; thorax at sides and beneath with black hair, above with abundant long ochreous hair, becoming strongly fulvous in front, and extending downwards a short distance below the tubercles; scutellar spines, small and inconspicuous; dorsum of thorax rugosely extremely densely punctured; tegulæ black, punctate; wings only faintly dusky, nervures black; legs black, with black hair, but anterior femora with a tuft of long pale yellowish hair at apex behind, and middle tibæ, with a very large light ochreous patch on the outer side; abdomen black, closely punctured, the first segment with ochreous hair, except at apex; second segment with a small obscure ochreous patch subapically on each side; third to fifth each with a widely separated pair of large ochreous spots; the second also has some ochreous hair at the extreme sides.

Hab.—Fort Collins, Colo., May 26, 1905 (*S. A. Johnson*). A very fine species, allied by the thickened flagellum to *B. azygos* Viereck, but easily known by the spotted abdomen.

Mr. Johnson states that *B. johnsoni* was taken over flowers of *Astragalus*, at the "hogback," west of Fort Collins. He suggests that it may be parasitic on *Anthophora montana*, which he took at the same place, or on *A. simillima* (syn. *euops*), of which he took several a little further on.

Synhalonia astragalina n. sp.—♂ Length about $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; black, the hair of occiput, cheeks, thorax and first abdominal segment fulvous, very bright and red on thorax above; abdomen with grey bands exactly as in *S. honesta* (Cr.), broad on second segment, narrower and more conspicuous on third to sixth, the intervals between the bands very black. Antennæ entirely black, long, flagellum strongly crenulate; clypeus light yellow, the yellow with a large rectangular notch on each side; labrum light yellow, with yellowish white hair, tongue and blade of maxilla very long; mandibles without any yellow spot; mesothorax strongly and densely punctured, shining and more sparsely punctured in the middle; tegulæ pale testaceous; legs black, with pale yellowish hair, the small

joints of the tarsi rufous; spurs light ferruginous, quite normal. The insect looks very much like *S. honesta*, but is easily separated by its larger size, more brightly colored thoracic pubescence, entirely light anterior edge of clypeus, pale labrum, narrower face, broader apical plate of abdomen, etc. The size of *S. astragalina* is like that of *S. gillettei snoviana*, but the thoracic pubescence is of an entirely different color; the apical plate of abdomen in *astragalina* is broadly truncate; in *snoviana* it is narrower and rounded.

Hab.—Boulder, Colo., June 4, 1905 (*W. P. Cockerell*). At flowers of a small species of *Astragalus*.

***Bombus rufosuffusus* n. sp.**—♀ Length about 25 mm.; light hair of head and thorax pale ochreous, shining whitish in some lights; hair of face (supraclypeal region and about antennæ), occiput and space just behind ocelli light, but there are a few dark hairs between the antennæ, and the hair of the extreme sides of face is black; cheeks with the hair entirely black; disc of clypeus with very sparse, small punctures; malar space about as broad as long, about one-fourth length of eye; third antennal joint shorter than fourth and fifth combined, but much longer than fifth, which is conspicuously longer than fourth; thorax with light hair in front, on scutellum, and on pleura, except its lower part; black hair on lower part of pleura, on metathorax, and a large tuft on each side of middle of thorax; middle of thorax bare, densely punctured, except a central smooth space; the bare region with the lateral black tufts give the appearance of a very broad black band between the wings; tegulæ black; wings light fuliginous (about as dark as in *B. borealis*; not nearly so dark as in *B. sonorus*); legs with black pubescence, that on inner side of basal joint of hind tarsi very dark reddish; abdomen with the hair on the first four segments dorsally light ochreous, suffused with red at sides of second and third, the red being of exactly the same tint as that which covers the abdomen of *B. lateralis* Sm.; hair of last two segments entirely black; of venter sparse and black, with whitish hairs about the middle.

Hab.—Boulder, Colorado, June 10, 1905 (*W. P. Cockerell*). Allied to *B. fervidus*, but easily distinguished by the light hair of face, the smaller and less numerous punctures of clypeus, etc.; from *B. monardæ* it is known by its larger size, wholly black hair of hind femora, black hair of metathorax, etc.; from *B. borealis* by the light hair on pleura. By the red at sides of abdominal segments it approaches *B. vancouverensis*.

***Anthophora curta* Provancher.**

Two males taken by Mr. S. A. Johnson at Alamosa, Colorado, August 6, 1903, at flowers of *Cleome* (*i. e.*, *Peritoma*)

differ so much that they may represent different species. One is more robust, and has black hairs on the vertex and mesothorax, as in the female; the other is more slender, the abdomen especially being less robust, and the head and thorax are without black hairs. Supposing that the one with black hairs is to be considered typical, the one without them may for the present be termed var. *peritomæ*. This var. *peritomæ* is easily known from male *flexipes* and *albata* by the normal middle tarsi, and from *maculifrons* by the white pubescence, darker tarsi, wholly black antennæ, etc.

Var. *peritomæ* appears to be common in New Mexico. Males before me are from Santa Fé, August 5, at flowers of *Peritoma serrulatum*; Mesilla, September 4, at flowers of *Isocoma wrightii*; Las Cruces, August 24, at flowers of *Solidago canadensis*; Las Cruces, August 26. The size is quite variable.

Since the *peritomæ* form appears to be more common than the presumed typical male, it is an open question whether it should not be considered the proper male of *curta*; and the other, notwithstanding its closer resemblance to the female, the variety. This question will only be settled when we have a good series of specimens from the original locality of *curta*.

THE
[Faint, illegible text follows, appearing to be a list or index of names and titles, possibly related to a historical or literary work.]