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## Records of Bees

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*D. tucumanensis*, nov. sp.

Head, antennæ and thorax black, the latter shining, bifoveate with oblique depressions, scutellum black, elytra black, shining, a common sutural vitta attaining the convexity, the lateral marginal almost to the apex and a humeral elongate spot not attaining the middle all flavous; beneath black, more or less testaceous; legs testaceous with apex of femora, tibiæ and tarsi black. Length, 4-4½ mm.

Type.—Prov. Tucuman Rep. Argentine, xii, 1889, C., Bruch. Two other examples from apparently same source.

Easily distinguished by its long, narrow, parallel form, with the short elongate flavous streak back of shoulder. In the two co-types the thorax is infuscate at the middle and the sutural vitta is complete to the apex; all have the elongate humeral streak well marked.

*D. Bruchii*, nov. sp.

Head black, mouth-parts piceous, antennæ slender, black, reaching the posterior third of elytra, piceous at base; joints 3-4 equal; thorax flavous, rufous, narrow, elongate, bifoveate, elytra slightly dilated behind, smooth, dull black, very finely punctulate striate (in the white vittæ), the lateral margin and a straight median vitta, joined behind, white; beneath and legs black, base of femora white. Length, 3½-4 mm.

Type.—Rep. Argentine (Geb. formosa?) 1-1905, C., Bruch, also Paraguay.

Would be placed near *granulata* Jac., from Mexico. The smooth, dull black elytra easily distinguish this from all other vittate forms known to me; the Paraguay example does not differ materially from the type.

(To be continued.)

## RECORDS OF BEES.

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

*Osmia hesperella* Cockerell.

Females were found nesting in a hole in a wall, in Boulder, Colorado, June. Specimens from the same place, and apparently the same nest or group of nests, vary in the colour of the ventral scopa, from light golden to a mixture of light golden and dark fuscous. The eyes in life have the upper third and the hind margin dull sage green, the rest black. The variation in the colour of the scopa led me to reconsider the insects separated as *O. coloradella* Ckll. and *O. ramaleyi* Ckll. According to previous observations, true *hesperella* has the scopa white, *ramaleyi* has it orange, and

November, 1911

*coloradella* has it black. In the type of *hesperella*, however, it is not a pure white, but has a pale golden tint; while in *coloradella* it is variably pallid or pale orange at the base and sides. The differences described in the venation between *coloradella* and *hesperella* also seem inconstant. I think, therefore, that all three constitute a single species, remarkable for the colour-variation in the ventral scopa.

*Anthophorula bruneri* (Crawford).

On Aug. 3, 1911, I found both sexes common at flowers of *Helianthus lenticularis* at Sterling, Colorado. The species is new to Colorado. The other bees taken at Sterling on the same day, all from the *Helianthus*, are *Melissodes obliqua* Say, ♀; *M. aurigenia* Cress., ♂; *Andrena helianthi* Rob., ♀; *Perdita albipennis* Cress., ♀; *Augochlora coloradensis* Titus, ♀; *Halictus armaticeps* Cress., ♀; *H. pruinosiformis* Crawford. ♀.

*Neopasites robertsoni* Crawford.

Prof. O. A. Stevens sends me many specimens, collected on flowers of *Grindelia squarrosa* at Agricultural College, North Dakota, Aug. 18 and 19. At the same time, and on the same flowers, he collected many *Andrena hirticincta* Prov., both sexes. The latter he has also taken at *Melilotus alba*. The *Neopasites* has hitherto been known only from Nebraska.

*Ceratina dupla halophila*, n. subsp.

♀.—Length, about seven mm.; dark blue-green, with the usual white mark on clypeus. Differs from the usual form by the strongly infuscated wings and dark tarsi; the tegulae are shining black. *C. submaritima* Ckll. rarely has a small spot on the clypeus of the female, and then, because of the similarly dark wings, rather resembles the present insect; but in *C. submaritima* the tubercles are wholly dark, and the face is much less densely punctured.

*Hab.*—Woods Hole, Mass., June (Cockerell).

Other bees taken this year at Woods Hole are the following (those marked with an asterisk collected by Miss Eleth Cattell): *Sphecodes arvensis* Patton; *S. persimilis* Lovell & Ckll. (both species of *Sphecodes* at umbelliferous flowers); *Agapostemon radiatus* Say; *A. viridulus* Fab.; *Nomada articulata* Smith; *Augochlora confusa* Rob.\*; *Xenoglossa pruinosa* Say;\* *Bombus fervidus* Fabr.\*; *B. terricola* Kirby;\* *B. vagans* Smith;\* *Megachile campanula* Rob.\* (male, remarkable for the extremely

densely punctured mesothorax); *M. brevis* Say ;\* *Prosopis cressoni* Ckll.\*; *P. modesta* Say ;\* *Halictus armaticeps* Cress.\* (ordinary form, and also female with large head, apparently identical with *capitosus* Smith); *H. coriaceus* Smith ; *H. provancheri* D. T.\*; *H. cressonii* Rob.

At Bluff Point, Ram Island, I took *Augochlora confusa*.

On the Island of Cuttyhunk, Mass., July 18, I took the following : *Bombus americanorum* Fabr.; *B. separatus* Cress.; *Agapostemon viridulus* Fabr. (larger than those from Woods Hole) ; *Nomada articulata* Smith (one female, a variation with the anterior coxal spines reduced to mere minute rudiments).

It is interesting to note that the Bombi flying on Cuttyhunk were different from those at Woods Hole.

*Megachile sapellonis* Cockerell.

The northward range of this fine species is considerably extended by a female which I took at Tolland, Colorado, Aug. 23, at flowers of *Carduus centaureæ* Rydb. This was at the altitude of about 8,900 feet. Other interesting bees which may now be recorded from Tolland are: *Osmia armaticeps* Cress. (coll. W. P. Ckll.); *O. bucephala* Cress. (coll. W. Robbins); *Stelis montana* Cress. (coll. W. P. Ckll.); *Chelynia pulchra* Crawford; *Coelioxys moesta* Cress. (coll. W. P. Ckll.); *C. ribis* Ckll.

DR. C. GORDON HEWITT, Dominion Entomologist, was married at Canning, N. S., on Wednesday, October 11th, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Borden. Dr. Hewitt's numerous friends in Canada and elsewhere unite in heartiest congratulations and all good wishes for the happiness of himself and his bride.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Entomological Society of Ontario will be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on Thursday and Friday, November 23rd and 24th. All members and others interested are cordially invited to attend. On the Thursday evening a lecture of a popular character on insects, in connection with the dissemination of disease, will be given by Dr. Riley, Associate Professor of Entomology at Cornell University.

Any members proposing to read papers at the meeting are desired to send in the titles at their earliest convenience to the Secretary, Guelph, Ontario.

## BOOK NOTICE.

GUIDE TO THE INSECTS OF CONNECTICUT.—Prepared under the direction of William Everett Britton, Ph.D., State Entomologist and Entomologist of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin 16, Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey. Part I, General Introduction, by W. E. Britton. Part II, The Euplexoptera and Orthoptera of Connecticut, by Benjamin Hovey Walden, B. Agr., Assistant in Entomology, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

This is the first of a series of papers on the insects of Connecticut, in which the authors "expect that the entire subject may ultimately be treated."

Part I, comprising the first thirty-eight pages of the report, is a very brief introduction to the study of insects, adapted to the non-entomological reader. Besides a general account of insects, their structure, habits, distribution, economic status, etc., a short bibliography is given of the more important works relating to North American Entomology, and a simple but practical key to the various orders. The arrangement of these in the list which follows is that of Comstock, modified in the Neuropteroid groups by Banks.

A few statements are made that are not strictly accurate, e.g., that tracheal gills persist in the adults of some dragonflies and that the may-flies, which form a very large item in the food-supply of many of our food-fishes, are not important economically.

Part II is an excellent guide to the Euplexoptera and Orthoptera of Connecticut, and contains useful analytical tables and descriptions of the various families, genera and species of these orders known to inhabit Connecticut or adjacent territory. 102 species are described, of which 92 are definitely recorded from within the limits of the State. The nomenclature followed is that which has been in general use for a number of years, and we are glad that the author has not chosen to adopt any of the recent changes through which old and familiar generic names, by a rigid adherence to the laws of priority, have been transferred to other genera, the result being a succession of confusing alterations involving not only generic but sub-family and even family names as well.

The text-figures, of which there are sixty-six, are well chosen, and are, for the most part, copied from the works of Scudder and Morse. There are also eleven half-tone plates from photographs, the first five illustrating Part I and showing typical examples of the various orders and the early stages of a few forms, the remaining six illustrating fifty species of Connecticut Orthoptera and Euplexoptera.

Mailed November 3rd, 1911.