3-1-1901

Descriptions of New Bees Collected by Mr. H. H. Smith in Brazil— II.

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From the Proceedings of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, March, 1901.

Issued May 8, 1901.
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW BEES COLLECTED BY MR. H. H. SMITH IN BRAZIL.—II.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Lithurgus corumbæ n. sp.

♀.—Length 7 mm., black; with silvery-white pubescence, dense on the face (except the elevated portion, which is bare) and cheeks; rather dense on metathorax (except basal area and middle of sides) and pleura; hind margin of prothorax, and tubercles, edged with dense white hair, forming a conspicuous white line; lateral hind margins of abdominal segments 1 to 3, and the whole hind margins of 4 and 5, with snow-white hair-bands; apical segment of abdomen, and dark parts of the two previous segments, with some short black hair, but it is very inconspicuous, and there is no apical fimbria; ventral scopa white, tinged with ferruginous on the fifth segment; legs with white hair, that on hind tarsi long and slightly ferruginous; femora, and basal two segments of abdomen, dark ferruginous; facial eminence rather low but distinct, obscurely bituberculate; head and thorax strongly and densely punctured; antennæ short, flagellum stout, and obscurely brown beneath; tegulae dark reddish-brown; wings brownish, nervures and stigma piceous; hind tibiae with numerous short spines on the outer side, as usual in the genus; spurs white.

Hab.—Corumbá, April. This is the smallest Lithurgus I have ever seen, but L. rufipes Sm., from South Africa, is nearly as small. The genus is new to the fauna of Brazil. The stigma of L. corumbæ is somewhat larger than is usual in the genus. The marginal cell is shaped as in the North American and European species, not acutely pointed as in the Indian L. atratus Sm.

Ceratina maculifrons Smith, 1833.

Chapada, January. 1♀.—Length 6½ mm.; differs from Smith’s description by having no yellow on the four posterior tibiae, the sides of the metathorax having no white pubescence, and the hind femora having an apical tooth or projection. The peculiar face-markings, the tooth on the outer side of the hind tibia near
the base, etc., are as described by Smith, and I have little doubt that the identification is correct. Smith's description reads as if the thorax were yellow, but of course this was not intended. A different Ceratina, also taken at Chapada (in December), is apparently the undescribed ♀ of C. viridula Sm. It is a brilliant insect, and the face is without light markings.

Temnosoma metallicum Smith, var. chapadæ, n. var.

♀.—Differs from Smith's description of metallicum by the larger size (about 8½ mm.); mandibles green at base; scape green; mesothorax closely and more or less confluent punctured; wings little iridescent, not noticeably clouded at apex; tarsi practically black, basal joint of hind tarsi green; abdomen with purple reflections, basal margin of second and third segments brilliant purple. Enclosure of metathorax sculptured as Smith describes for metallicum.

♂.—7½ mm. long, similar to the ♀, abdomen with scarcely any purple.

Hab.—Chapada, March, ♂ and ♀; also in November. Probably a valid species, but I leave it as a variety until I can compare it with authentic material of T. metallicum.

The following table will facilitate the determination of Temnosoma:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abdomen impunctate,</th>
<th>T. levigatum Sm.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdomen punctate,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Margin of metathoracic enclosure smooth, T. æruginosum Sm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Wings smoky (Mexico), T. smaragdinum Sm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wings almost clear (Brazil), T. metallicum Sm. and var. chapadæ Ckll.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

T. smaragdinum occurs as far north as San Rafael, Vera Cruz, Mexico, where Townsend took it at flowers of Cordia, at the end of June.

Corynura atromarginata n. sp.

♀.—Length 8½ mm., dull from the excessively close punctures; black; lateral projections of prothorax, hind margin of mesothorax very narrowly, postscutellum and metathorax, greenish; sides of basal segment of abdomen and extreme base of second segment also green; clypeus prominent, with rather sparse large punctures on a tessellated surface; mandibles long and dark; antennæ dark,
scape long, flagellum brownish beneath and delicately pubescent; tegulae very dark brown; base of metathorax with oblique radiating striae; wings hyaline, the costal margin, including the marginal cell, very broadly dark fuliginous (as in some Tachinidae); legs very dark reddish-brown; abdomen with long white hairs beneath; punctures of first dorsal segment of abdomen stronger and less dense than on second, which has the punctures minute and as close as is possible; hind spur of hind tibia pectinate, with three large teeth.

_Hab._—Chapada, March and April; five specimens. Very close to the Mexican _C. discolor_ (Smith), thus adding another to the now rather numerous instances of Brazilian bees representative of, but not identical with, those of Mexico or the adjacent parts of the United States.

This might be held to differ subgenerically from the type of _Corynura_, but in that case _Cacosoma_ Smith is not available, because of the prior _Cacosoma_ Felder, 1874.

_C. atromarginata_ is one of five species flying at Chapada, all having the first recurrent nervure interstitial with the second transverse-cubital, and the mesothorax very densely punctured.

These species are readily distinguished as follows:

_Costa fuliginous from base to marginal cell_,

- _atromarginata_ n. sp., ♂.

_Costa not fuliginous from the base, or not at all_,

1. Abdomen long and narrow, clavate, like _Baccha clavata_, ♀.
2. Abdomen oval or suboval, hardly or not clavate, ♂.

2. Head and thorax bright golden-green, _pseudo-baccha_ n. sp., ♀.

3. Marginal cell fuliginous, ♂.
4. _juunda_ (Smith), ♀.

Tip of wing only fuliginous, ♂.

_semimarginata_ n. sp., ♀.

_tip of wing only fuliginous, ♂.

_chapadicola_ n. sp., ♀.

_Corynura juunda_ (Smith); _n. syn. C. œnigma_ (Gribodo).

_Hab._—Chapada, December; ♀. So far as I can make out, _C. juunda_ and _œnigma_ are the same and identical with the insect now before me. This gives it a range from S. Paulo and Chapada, Brazil, 'to Rioja, Argentine Republic, the extremes being about 1,250 miles apart. In view of what Sichel states about the two sexes of _Corynura_, it seems likely that _C. semimarginata_ or _C. chapadicola_ may prove to be the ♀ of _C. juunda_, but as I have no proof of this, I treat both for the present as distinct.
Corynura pseudobaccha n. sp.

♀.—Length about 8 mm.; size and form of C. jucunda, but easily distinguished by its very brilliant golden-green head and thorax; the green of the abdomen also is bright, occupying the sides of the first segment, the bases of the second, third, and most of the fourth and fifth segments. Clypeus very prominent, with large punctures on a shining surface; cheeks and sides of face with short white hair; antennae very long, flagellum ferruginous beneath; tegulae bright reddish-testaceous; wings dusky at tips; nervures and stigma very dark brown; second submarginal cell narrow; femora and tibiae green; knees, ends of tibiae and all of tarsi light ferruginous.

Hab.—Chapada, January and November; 3 ♀.

Corynura semimarginata n. sp.

♀.—Length about 8 mm.; rather robust, black with green on sides of face, hind edge of mesothorax, scutellum, postscutellum, upper parts of metathorax, and basal portions of the abdominal segments; first abdominal segment subpetiolate, decidedly longer than broad, bright ferruginous at its extreme base; antennae dark, scape long, red-brown; wings with the marginal cell and beyond fuliginous, stigma and nervures dark brown; second submarginal cell not so narrow as in the last species; inner lower angle of third submarginal less than a right angle, whereas in pseudobaccha it is quite a right angle; basal area of metathorax with oblique radiating strie, and some transverse ones posteriorly, recalling the sculpture of Temnosoma metallicum; first abdominal segment with sparse weak punctures, second finely rugulose with close minute punctures; hind spur of hind tibia pectinate with large teeth.

Hab.—Chapada, April and November; 2 ♀. Allied to C. agile (Smith).

Corynura chapadicola n. sp.

♀.—Length about 8 mm.; robust, black, sides of face and hind margin of mesothorax very narrowly dark green; legs very dark reddish-brown, with the pubescence mostly black or nearly so; abdomen with the first two segments black, the extreme base of the second green, the remaining segments golden green, largely covered with very fine appressed yellowish pubescence, with black bristles intermixed; antennae dark brown, flagellum ferruginous at
extreme tip; tegulae very dark brown; wings hyaline, apex fuliginous; nervures and stigma sepia-brown; clypeus with large, sparse punctures on a tessellate surface; mesothorax microscopically tessellate, dull, with numerous minute punctures and scattered black hairs; basal area of metathorax not defined, with feeble oblique striae; lower inner angle of third submarginal cell less than a right angle; most of basal segment of abdomen smooth and shining, but its apical portion and all of second segment rough and minutely sculptured; under side of abdomen with long yellowish-white hair; hind spur of hind tibia pectinate, with three large blunt teeth. The basal segment of the abdomen is broader than long, thus much broader than in the last species.

Hab.—Chapada, January, March, September, November, December; 33 specimens. The middle of the third abdominal segment is often black. This species evidently belongs with Corynura; but, at least in the ♀, it has the abdomen formed as in Augochlora. The maxillary palpi have six subequal joints, the first two stout, the third subtriangular.

In all the species of Corynura the anterior part of the mesothorax overlaps the middle of the prothorax, and in C. chapadicolaa this is particularly well marked, the projecting portion being bilobed.

CORYNUROPSIS n. subg.

First recurrent nervure received by second submarginal cell before its end; mesothorax smooth and shining, with strong very sparse punctures, its anterior margin prominently overlapping prothorax; hind spur of hind tibia of ♀ pectinate with large teeth.

Type, C. darwini n. sp.

Corynura (Corynuropsis) darwini n. sp.

♀.—Length about 7 mm.; head circular, a trifle broader than thorax, dark yellowish-green, eyes emarginate; sides of face with appressed pale plumose hair; clypeus short, it and the supracypeal area with numerous very large punctures; ocelli small and close together; front densely and closely punctured; labrum binodulose; mandibles ferruginous at apex; mesothorax shining, purple-black, with large sparse punctures; parapsidal grooves very deep; other parts of thorax dark green; pleura with thin white pubescence; base of metathorax smooth and shining, with a deep transverse
1901. NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA. 221

sulcus; truncation of metathorax with a deep longitudinal groove; tegulae shining, red-brown, not punctured; wings rather dusky, especially at tips, minutely but conspicuously hairy; nervures and stigma dark brown, second submarginal cell narrow; legs dark red-brown, anterior tibiae and tarsi ferruginous; abdomen with a decided constriction between first and second segments; first segment only moderately narrowed at base; first two segments piceous, first with very large close punctures, second with large and small punctures on its anterior half, extreme base greenish; remaining segments greenish, pruinose with a short pubescence, their hind margins testaceous; antennae dark, flagellum ferruginous beneath at apex.

♂.—Length about 6 mm.; similar to ♀, but narrower, especially the abdomen; antennae much longer, flagellum dark at apex; anterior femora, tibiae and tarsi entirely bright ferruginous; second abdominal segment with large punctures like first; fourth ventral abdominal segment emarginate.

Hab.—Chapada; 4♂, 1♀; January, December.

Corynura (Corynurus) sublata n. sp.

♀.—Length about 8 mm., more robust than C. darwini, with the first abdominal segment broader; eyes somewhat more parallel; mesothorax more decidedly purplish; wings perhaps a little browner; supraclypeal area more or less coppery red.

Hab.—Chapada, 1♀; December. Perhaps only a variety of the last, but it is larger and seems distinct. The pleura is roughened, and has also sparse shallow punctures. In C. darwini the second abdominal segment is conspicuously wider than the first, widening from its base to its hind margin; in C. sublata the second segment has nearly parallel sides, and is very little wider than the first.

Augochlora callichroma n. sp.

♀.—Length about 5 mm.; head and thorax brilliant golden green; legs honey-color; abdomen pale ferruginous with dark-brown blotches, small at sides of first segment, large at sides of second, covering all of third except a variable patch on disk, and also occupying the whole of fourth and fifth segments, so that the hind portion of the abdomen is dark brown; at each extreme side of segments 2 to 5, quite at the base, is a clear yellow triangle, with its apex directed mesad; clypeus with a broad apical yellow band, which sends a projection upward in the middle line; mandibles yellow,
ferruginous at ends; labial palpi 4-jointed, the last joint smallest; antenna dark brown above, yellow beneath, the scape long and slender; mesothorax with very numerous minute punctures; scutellum sculptured like mesothorax; basal area of metathorax microscopically tessellate, the lines mostly running in a transverse direction; abdomen impunctate; hind spur of hind tibia pectinate, with only three teeth; tegulae pale testaceous; wings faintly dusky at tips; nervures and stigma dark brown; first recurrent nervure not quite interstitial with the second transverso-cubital, being just the least before it.

_Hab._—Chapada, December, January; five examples. This may be compared with _A. nana_ Smith and _A. festivaga_ Dalla Torre, but it is quite distinct by the yellow markings on the abdomen and other characters. It has a certain superficial resemblance to the genus _Nomioides._

_Augochlora beatissima_ n. sp.

♀.—Length 5 mm.; head cordate, shining yellowish-green; eyes only shallowly emarginate; clypeus with strong scattered punctures, its anterior half testaceous, its lower margin with a fringe of orange hairs; supracylpeal area smooth and shining, with a very few punctures; mandibles yellowish, dark at apex and extreme base; scape piceous, flagellum dull orange-testaceous, except at base; thorax brilliant bluish-green, _the mesothorax and scutellum purple_; the hind margin of the mesothorax very narrowly, the margins and a central band of the scutellum, golden; tubercles yellow; tegulae testaceous, yellow at base; mesothorax and scutellum minutely lineolate, with very sparse weak punctures; basal area of metathorax not at all defined, minutely transversely lineolate; pleura with scattered short white hairs; legs reddish-brown, more or less dark; anterior femora apically, anterior tibiae and tarsi, chrome yellow; hind spur of hind tibia pectinate; wings dusky; nervures and stigma very dark brown; lower inner angle of third submarginal cell a trifle greater than a right angle; _abdomen piceous_, scantily hairy posteriorly, the hind margins of the second and third segments broadly dark ferruginous.

_Hab._—Chapada, January; one ♀. A beautiful little thing.