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New Bees of the Subfamily Anthophorinæ from Southern California

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342

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342

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297

NEW BEES OF THE SUBFAMILY ANTHOPHORINÆ FROM
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, E. LAS VEGAS, N. M.

(Continued from page 287.)

1901

Anthophora catalinae, n. sp.—♀. Length 14 millim., black (including face, mandibles and antennæ), with fulvous, yellowish-white and black pubescence. Pubescence of face dull yellowish-white, a few black hairs at the sides of the clypeus, a long pale fulvous tuft on each side of the anterior ocellus; hair of vertex long, erect and black, of occiput yellowish-white, of cheeks yellowish-white above and white below; hair of thorax pale fulvous, mixed with black on mesothorax and scutellum; lower half of pleura clothed with black hair; abdomen with dense pale fulvous hair-bands at the apices of the first four segments; apex with black hair; ventral surface of abdomen with black hair, except at the sides, where the pale apical bands of the upper surface are combined for a short distance; legs clothed beneath with black hair, above largely with pale; fringe of anterior tarsi wholly black; long hair on outer side of hind tibia and basal joint of tarsus black on the anterior half (extending longitudinally) and shining very pale yellowish on the posterior half.

Structure of *A. urbana*, Cresson, of which it is the insular representative.

Hab.—Catalina Island, California, Aug., 1901. (Wilmatte P. Cockerell.)

This bee differs strikingly in colour from *A. urbana*, which is common on the mainland. I found ordinary *urbana* flying on July 8th at San Pedro, which is on the coast nearly opposite Catalina.

Melissodes personatella, n. sp.—♂. Length 10 millim.; black; head much broader than long, facial quadrangle somewhat narrowed below; face entirely black, covered, as also the cheeks, with long white hair; mandibles black, with a ferruginous subapical spot; vertex on each side of the ocelli concave, smooth and shining, with minute, hardly noticeable punctures; antennæ very long, reaching to apex of second abdominal segment; scape short and stout, black; flagellum ferruginous beneath, second joint considerably longer than third; mesothorax shining and sparsely punctured, thinly clothed, as also the scutellum, with long black hair; hair on prothorax, pleura, post scutellum and metathorax

Nov., 1901.

Hymenoptera—Apidae—Anthophora

Melissodes

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long and white; tegulæ very dark brown; wings rather short, slightly dusky, more hairy than usual, nervures piceous; first recurrent nervure received by second submarginal cell not far from its end; third submarginal narrowed a little more than half to marginal; legs black, with white hair, small joints of tarsi becoming ferruginous; abdomen with short black hair, except on the first segment and extreme base of second (where it is white), at the apex (where it is pale), and clear white bands of hair near the apical margins of segments two to five; the first segment has some black hair dorsally near its apical margin; apical plate truncate, not notched at the sides.

Hab.—La Jolla, San Diego Co., Calif., August, 1901. A very distinct species, by its black face, black hair on mesothorax, and long antennæ. For some account of other species with black faces in the male, see Entom., Oct., 1896, p. 304.

NOTES ON THE EARLY STAGES OF CATOCALÆ.

BY G. M. AND E. A. DODGE, LOUISIANA, MO.

(Continued from page 226.)

Catocala relecta, Grt.

Food-plant, hickory. Length of mature larva, two and one-half inches. Head rather flat, as broad as first segment, gray striped with dark brown, and with a broad black band, ragged in front, running up each side to top of lobe, but not continued over the summit.

The dorsal stripe consists of a series of rounded, brown patches with a black central line; tubercles, although not large, tipped with white, and conspicuous; subdorsal stripes brown, interrupted and indistinct.

The thoracic segments are blackish; on the fourth segment a pale brown band, much lighter than the general colour, crosses the body; the central segments are also blackish, but a shade paler than the first three; there is a slight black transverse ridge on the eighth segment, and the anterior part of this segment is pale brown like the fourth; the remainder of the eighth segment and all following are as black as the thoracic segments, except that the pale brown dorsal stripe is unusually developed on the eleventh segment. Filaments whitish, very numerous, simple and hair-like, but not very long. Venter white, tinged with pink, with large

Nov., 1901.