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Some Insects of the Hudsonian Zone in New Mexico— VI— Hymenoptera Apoidea, II.

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PSYCHE.

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incomplete quadrangle about square; clypeus rather strongly produced; antennae black, the flagellum faintly brownish beneath towards apex; mesothorax shining, densely and strongly punctured; basal area of metathorax coarsely wrinkled; tegulae very pale brown; wings smoky, nervures very dark brown, stigma lighter brown; hind spur of hind tibia pectinate.

Allied to *H. fasciatus* (as understood by Robertson), but larger, with the anterior knees and tibiae wholly black, the wings and their nervures much darker, the third submarginal cell much broader above (being narrowed less than half to marginal), the abdomen quite without an aeneous lustre, and with the bands snow-white. In both species the first flagellar joint is very short, hardly longer than the second. *H. virgatellus* is distinguished from *H. trizonatus* by its dark nervures and dense punctures.

Halictus hemimelas, n. sp.—

♀. Length about 7 mm.; head and thorax very dark olive green, legs and abdomen black, the latter with a purple tint about the middle of the second and third segments. Head somewhat elongated, facial quadrangle longer than broad; clypeus produced, black, with large sparse punctures; front dull, with excessively close punctures; antennae black, flagellum slightly brownish towards end; scape curved, long, almost reaching anterior ocellus; flagellum short; mesothorax minutely tessellate, with distinct punctures, not very dense in the middle; base of metathorax rugulose, not bordered by a sharp edge; tegulae shining piceous; wings smoky, nervures and stigma very dark brown; third submarginal cell short and high, narrowed less than half to marginal; legs with silvery-white hair; hind spur of hind tibia pectinate

with only two well-formed teeth; abdomen shining, with extremely minute punctures, apical portions of the segments minutely transversely lineolate; elongate subtriangular white hair-patches at lateral bases of segments 2 to 4, much in the manner of *H. pectoraloides*; a good many white hairs on abdomen beneath and at apex; fimbria pale brownish.

One ♀, June 29.

Halictus dasiphorae, n. sp.—

♀. Length about 7 mm., general appearance of the last species, but wholly black, and the abdominal hair-patches are less pronounced, being more merged in the general pale pruinosity, especially after the second segment. The orbital margins on the inner side are not far from straight, whereas in *H. hemimelas* they are quite strongly concave. The form and sculpture of the head, the form of the antennae, and the sculpture of the mesothorax and metathorax, are about the same in the two species, but in *dasiphorae* the enclosure of the metathorax is longer, and the flagellum is fulvous beneath except at the apex. The wings of *dasiphorae* are dusky as in *hemimelas*, but the nervures and stigma are rather pale brown; the venation is about the same in the two species.

5 females. June 27.

H. dasiphorae cannot be the ♀ of *H. peraltus*, on account of its dusky wings with lighter nervures. It differs at once from *pectoralis* by the granulose (not ridged) base of metathorax, and more produced clypeus; from *gracilis* by the granulose (not cancellate) base of metathorax and dusky wings; from *subobscurus* by its larger size, dusky wings, second submarginal cell little narrowed above, etc.; from *similis* by its smaller size, third submarginal cell longer than

Hymenoptera - Apoidea Halictus

second on radial nervure in (*similis* they are equal), and in the narrower head.

Halictus veganus, n. sp.—

♀. Length about 6 mm., brassy green, including the abdomen; legs black. This is very like *H. ruidosensis*, and has the more or less coppery or brassy tint on the supra-clypeal area, but it is certainly a distinct species, presenting the following distinctive characters:—inner orbital margins less concave; basal area of metathorax much longer, and irregularly cancellate all over, especially at the sides; abdomen green (occasionally this is scarcely perceptible), with the first segment minutely transversely lineolate, with quite numerous if minute punctures; third submarginal cell narrower above. In both, the hind spur of hind tibia is pectinate with few teeth. The wings are faintly dusky, and the stigma is light brown.

7 females, June 27.

NEUROPTEROID INSECTS.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

Both of the two Neuropteroid insects collected at the top of the Las Vegas range in New Mexico appear to be undescribed; both belong to genera having many species in northern and boreal regions. One belongs to the Neuroptera, the other to the Trichoptera.

HEMEROBIIDÆ.

Hemerobius cockerelli n. sp.

Head pale yellowish, darker across base of clypeus; antennae pale yellowish, not banded; thorax pale yellowish, with a broad brown stripe on each side, not as plain behind as on the prothorax; abdomen pale at base, darker beyond; legs pale; fore-wings pale brown, with many white spots through the middle

region, these white spots margin similar spots on the otherwise brown veins, and they are arranged in transverse series; there are a few of these spots beyond the outer gradate series. A darker brown band across both series of gradate series, and a large spot at the connection between the cubitus and post-cubitus. Hind-wings hyaline, veins brown. Around the margin of both pairs there are many brown dots, one between and one at the end of each veinlet; there are no white spots on the margin. The wings are moderately narrow, not much swollen on costa at base; three sectors, the first branch of the first connected back to radius twice; the post-cubitus bent toward the cubitus, so that the connecting veinlets are of unequal length. Male appendages with a lower and a median projection, the latter bifid at tip.

Length, 10 mm.

One specimen from top of Las Vegas range, New Mexico.

LIMNOPHILIDÆ.

Asynarchus costalis n. sp.

Face yellowish; palpi yellowish, slender; vertex reddish yellow, ocelli small, posterior and anterior tubercles subequal in size; antennae long and slender, reaching beyond end of wings, yellowish on base, darker beyond, the basal joints about one-half their diameter apart, and as long as the face, the outer and inner sides each marked with a broad brown stripe; legs slender, pale yellowish, spines black, spurs 1-3-4, first tarsal joint of ♂ long, few spines on tibia I, one at tip of femur I.; thorax with a brown stripe each side. Fore-wings quite long, rounded at tip and on apical margin, the surface minutely granulate, sparsely clothed with short yellow hair, black hair near posterior margin; the basal costal area is hyaline, beyond and behind is brown, with many small pale spots; larger pale spots in bases of all apical cells

except the first, a long one in base of first sub-apical, a spot on thyridium before the posterior anastomosis and reaching into cell, and a spot in the thyridial cell still nearer the base; veins dark brown. The first and fifth apical cells extend but little basad of the anastomosis; the discal cell is a little longer than its pedicel; the veins at posterior

anastomosis are disjointed. The hind wings are hyaline, with brown veins, the fourth apical cell nearly as broad as the second, a dot in the base of the third.

Length, 13 mm.

Two specimens from top of Las Vegas range, New Mexico.

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GEOMETRIDAE. — XXVIII.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Eucrostis viridipennata Hulst.

Egg. Elliptical, disk-like, flattened concave above and below with sharp edges, one end a little more rounded pointed than the other, narrower, neither perceptibly truncate or depressed. Smooth olivaceous green, shining, with small, narrow and obscure reticulations. Size .8 X 6 X .35 mm.

Stage I. Head rounded bilobed, not shining yellowish ochraceous; width about .3 mm., ocelli black, mouth brown. Body with a subdorsal point on joint 2 anteriorly, the segment slightly collared; else smooth, cylindrical, moderately elongate, normal. Segments faintly several-annulate, the incisures not depressed. A slight rounded stig-matal elevation, most visible on joints 5, 6 and 10. Greenish white, a diffuse red-brown dorsal line, narrowed to obsolescence at the ends. Tubercles and setae very small and obscure, the latter very short, black with enlarged tips. Skin minutely shagreened granular.

Stage II. Head bilobed, the lobes produced into vertical, conical horns, flat before; yellowish, granular, ocelli black. Body cylindrical, uniform, segments not incised, finely granular; a slightly elevated dorsal line. Feet normal, the anal ones with large granular plates. Yellowish white, tinted with brown, the granules and subdorsal line whitish, the anal plates pale edged. Conical

horns on joint 2 concolorous, granular. Thoracic feet appressed. No marks, no setae nor tubercles. Anal plate pointed behind.

Stage III. Head strongly conically bilobed, held obliquely forward, pale greenish yellow, granular. Body as before, the cones on joint 2 smaller than the head lobes but similar. Body green, the linear, subdorsal, whitish raised line looped up a little anteriorly on the segments. Pale whitish yellow with a diffuse brown dorsal band obsolete at the ends. Anal plate pointed; anal feet extended laterally with large plates.

Stage IV. Head granular roughened, the lobes produced into conical horns, greenish yellow, apices brown, a blackish shade on the outer side of lobes; width 1 mm. Body as before, light yellowish green with a faint and diffuse brown dorsal line, obsolete at the ends. Subdorsal raised line as before, whitish, obscure. Skin densely pale granular. The long pointed anal shield exceeds the rather high anal leg shields. A dark brown shade subventrally on joint 12. Thoracic feet faintly reddish shaded.

Stage V. Head granular, the high, erect, pointed lobes projecting as far as half the height of the head; whitish green on face, lobes and sides brown shaded, with a few blackish dots; width 1.4 mm. Body slender, green, angular at the joints when bent, the cones on joint 2 smaller and slenderer than