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Hymenoptera of Southern California. II

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HYMENOPTERA OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, II.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Megachile occidentalis, Fox, var. *leucotricha*, n. var.

MALE.—Length, 14 mm., black, with a rather long, parallel sided abdomen. Head broad, facial quadrangle almost square; checks swollen with white hair, long and dense beneath; vertex broad, shining, with strong well-separated punctures, and rather thinly clothed with erect black hair; face densely clothed with erect white hair, up to the region of the antennæ, where it gives way to black; clypeus densely punctured, with a median impunctate band; antennæ long and slender, flagellum dull ferruginous beneath, last joint scarcely or not enlarged; mandibles massive, sharply pointed, the lower edge produced into a large triangular tooth, the outer edge of which is densely clothed with short orange hair; mesothorax strongly and very densely punctured, thinly clothed with erect hair, some of which is black or blackish; no band of dense hair between mesothorax and scutellum; sides and under part of thorax with dense white hair; tegulæ dark brown, closely punctured; wings hyaline, dusky at apex; anterior coxal spines short; legs with abundant white hair; hair on inner (or anterior) side of tarsi light orange; anterior tarsi nearly simple, but first joint laterally dilated and angularly produced on the inner side; second joint slightly dilated; these joints densely fringed with white hair on the inner side; second joint with a black spot, (due to local absence of pubescence) at the base of the white fringe on the inner side; the orange hair on the anterior tarsi is wholly on the anterior margin; at the apex of each of the first two joints of the middle tarsi is a little comb of three reddish-orange spines; abdomen strongly punctured, not obviously banded, but the hind margins of the segments have lateral white hair-bands; and the third, fourth and fifth segments have bands of white pubescence (best developed on the fifth) at the base of the normally exposed (punctured) part; ventral surface of abdomen, especially towards the base, with much white hair; apical dorsal segment very black, with short black hair, its end

deeply notched, the edges of the notch rounded; its extreme lateral margins with a sharp tooth, curved backwards and shaped like a rose-thorn; lateral plates of genitalia triangular.

Hab.—Near Los Angeles; and Switzer's Camp (about 12 miles from Pasadena, in the San Gabriel Mts.) Two males collected by Dr. A. Davidson.

The entire black legs readily distinguish it from typical *M. occidentalis*, the type locality of which is Las Cruces, New Mexico,

Megachile fidelis, Cresson.

Near Los Angeles, both sexes, (Dr. A. Davidson).

Megachile angelarum, Ckll.

An additional specimen is from Rock Creek, Mojave Desert, (Dr. A. Davidson).

Megachile frugalis, Cresson.

A male from Dr. Davidson, Mt. Disappointment, San Gabriel Mts. This species has hitherto been known from Texas.

Megachile manifesta, Cresson.

A pair from Dr. Davidson, collected at Banning, Riverside Co., offer some differences from the Rocky Mountain form of the species, and should probably be recognized as a distinct geographical race.

***Chelostoma australis*, n. sp.**

FEMALE.—Length about 9 mm., black; head and thorax, strongly and densely punctured; white pubescence at sides of thorax, on postscutellum, cheeks and sides of face especially, that on sides of face forming conspicuous bands; antennæ short, flagellum faintly ferruginous towards end; anterior edge of clypeus with a median stout snout-like projection, keeled above; mandibles large, bidentate; tegulæ very dark-brown; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma black; legs black, the hind femora large and bright ferruginous, the inner side of the hind tibiæ also bright ferruginous; base of metathorax with a short longitudinally striate area; abdomen shining, strongly but only moderately densely punctured; first two segments more or less ferruginous laterally; ventral scopa white.

Hab.—Near Los Angeles, (Dr. A. Davidson). Related to *Chelostoma rubifloris* (Ckll., Can. Ent., 1898, p. 50, as *Chelynia rubifloris*.) but easily distinguished by the color of the legs.

Alcidamea uvulalis, n. sp.

MALE.—Length about 10 mm., black, with white pubescence, dense on face and thorax; on abdomen forming narrow bands on the apical margins of segments 1 to 4, and less distinctly on 5. Head ordinary; eyes greenish; mandibles black; antennæ with the scape greatly swollen, punctured; flagellum broad, dark ferruginous, crenulated above, apical joint pointed; vertex and mesothorax densely punctured; tegulæ black; wings yellowish; abdomen closely punctured; second ventral segment produced into an immense uvula-like projection; third ventral segment emarginate in the middle; sixth dorsal segment produced into a sharp point at each extreme side; apical segment projecting, ending in a point which is laterally flattened.

Hab —Lancaster, Mojave Desert, (Dr. A. Davidson.)
A very distinct species.

Heriades odontura, n. sp.

MALE.—Length about 9 mm., black, narrow in form; head rounded; cheeks with white hair; face and front very densely punctured; flagellum slightly ferruginous beneath, last joint subtruncate; thorax densely punctured; parapsidal grooves distinct; pleura with short white hair; tegulæ shining, piceous, with a large ferruginous spot; wings strongly ferruginous; legs entirely black; abdomen closely punctured, with narrow white hair-bands on apical margins of segments 1 to 4; second ventral segment produced into a blunt eminence; apical segment ending in three points or teeth, the middle one having at its base a circular depression full of ochreous pubescence.

Hab.—Near Los Angeles, Calif., (Dr. A. Davidson). The male of *Heriades* differ in the structure of the apex of the abdomen. Thus *H. florisomnois* (L.) has two truncate processes; *H. campanularum* (Kirby) has two long pointed processes; *H. nigricornis*, Nyl. has the end of the abdomen broadly truncate, without process; *H. Odontura*, n. sp., has three processes.

Halictoides davidsoni, n. sp.

MALE.—Length 10 mm., slender; black, vertex with a bluish, mesothorax with a greenish tint; head and thorax clothed, not very densely, with long erect hairs, white on cheeks and pleura (very long on cheeks beneath), greyish and blackish on thorax above, black at sides of face; clypeus densely covered with long white hairs; scape slightly swollen, clothed with long black hairs; flagellum long faintly tinged with ferruginous beneath, head broad, eyes prominent; mandibles thickened about the middle, black, ending in two bright ferruginous teeth, the lower one much the longest; from the lower side of each mandible near

the middle proceeds a very long curled tuft of pale orange hair; mesathorax with large close punctures, basal area of metathorax well-defined, strongly longitudinally striated; tegulae shining very dark-brown; wings yellowish, nervures and stigma piceous; legs ordinary, black, with long white hair, middle femora swollen; abdomen narrow, closely punctured, clothed with short erect dull white hair; extreme apex ferruginous; apical ventral segment terminating in two sharp teeth; ventral surface shining, with very little hair.

Hab.—One from Dr. A. Davidson, from Bear Valley, San Gabriel Mts. Closely allied to *H. mulleri*, Ckll., 1898, which was described from a female. It seems hardly likely that *H. davidsoni* is the male of *mulleri*, as the latter has the first recurrent nervure entering the second submarginal cell very near its base, whereas in *H. davidsoni* it enters a considerable distance from the base as in *H. marginatus*.

Halictoides (Epihalictoides) virgatus, Ckll., 1898. Southern California. The following notes, based on cotypes; are additional to my original description.

MALE.—Abdomen tufted beneath at apex; fourth ventral segment at sides of hind margin tuberculate.

FEMALE.—Blade of maxilla 700 (this and the palpal measurements are all in micromillimeters); joints of palpi minutely scaly; length of palpal joints, (A.) Labial palpi, (1) 380, (2) 340, (3) 220, (4) 190; (B.) Maxillary palpi, (1) 270, (2) 310, (3) 260, (4) 210, (5) 210, (6) 200.