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The Genus Lithurgopsis

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but nearly sessile, the very short petiole thickened; while outwardly the bounding veins of this cell diverge rather prominently, not being parallel as in the male.

12. *Ocnæa helluo* Osten Sacken.

A specimen of this large species was taken entangled in a small spider-web at Marble Falls, Texas. As it presents the same differences in neuration as does the specimen mentioned by Dr. S. W. Williston (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XIII, p. 294), in that the outer first posterior cell is but slightly narrowed towards the margin, we are led to believe that Osten Sacken's specimen was a sport. The blue-black body, black coxæ, and shortened abdominal fasciæ are but a slight variation from the type which I have examined, and which otherwise is quite similar.

As nearly all the foregoing insects differ from the types, we are brought to realize the instability of characters in this family, and to notice that individual variation is strikingly prominent.

THE GENUS *Lithurgopsis*.—I would add two remarks to the interesting paper by Mr. Fox in your May number: (1) *L. echinocacti* is best distinguished in the ♀ from *apicalis* by the face being more narrowed below and the distance between the prongs of the facial prominence less. (2) I will accept Mr. Fox's identification of *L. gibbosus*, although Smith's description appears to agree equally well with my insect. The form I called *gibbosus*, with the dark hair on end of abdomen, may stand as *L. apicalis* var. *opuntiae*, since it is a fairly distinct geographical race.

I may also note that Mr. E. E. Green has discovered that *Pseudocanium* is a synonym of *Aclerda*, so Mr. Kuwana's species (p. 134) becomes *Aclerda distictum*.—T. D. A. COCKERELL. 1902

NOTE ON LITHURGOPSIS.—Since my article on *Lithurgopsis* appeared in the May issue of ENT. NEWS, Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell has written to me saying that the labial palpi of that genus are 4-jointed, and not 3-jointed as stated by me. I have examined these palpi again and concur with Mr. Cockerell's statement. The third joint is easily missed, appearing in line with the second, but if the specimen is carefully examined the two joints are seen to be well differentiated.—WILLIAM J. FOX.

P. polyxenes Fabr. var. c. the upper and under surface that the spots are larger above as in *polyxenes*, ex are practically all of the same round and the next three s line, is quadrate. There is a The band of spots crossing with the concavity inward, line, and the inner edge of the same on the underside with a brick-red color.

The female is exactly like on the primaries are lighter shorter than in *polyxenes* length 5.5, 6, 6.6, 7, 9 mm.

Described from six males Mexico, taken June 1, 1902, by Mr. Geo. Fra. said some of them suggest longer tails. They are costal and Newfoundland sexes. It may be of interest in the Biologia Centrali-synonym of *polyxenes* (marked) is in the collection of the Entomological Society, and agrees with Strecker's figure does not specimen of *asteroides* in variation, and a collector of the same where the species

I HAVE seen lately in the collection of species of Hesperidae and heretofore unrecorded. *Thespius macareus* Herr. *Prenes Nero* Fabr. *Marces Prenes* are Feld. *Cochisea Epargyreus exadeus* Cram.

* Measured from tip of tail