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## NOTES ON THE ENTOMOLOGY OF PECOS, NEW MEXICO.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

1. *Two bees with unexpected habits.*

1903

*Halictus galpinsia*, n. sp.*Halictus amicus*, var. *a*, Ckll., An. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan., 1901, p. 126.

A single specimen was collected one evening at Las Vegas, at a flower of *Gaura coccinea*. I then remarked of it: "Face narrower than type; possibly a distinct species." It seemed strange that it should be visiting the *Gaura*, but it did not occur to me that I had a genuinely vespertine bee. On June 22, 1903, at Pecos, I was astonished to see a number of bees busily collecting pollen from the flowers of *Galpinsia fendleri* (a large yellow evening primrose) after sunset, at 7.30 p. m. I collected some, and found that they were my "*Halictus amicus*, var. *a*," which is evidently a distinct species. It is readily known from *H. amicus* by the narrower face and more sparsely punctured clypeus. It belongs to Robertson's genus *Evylaeus*, and is distinguished from the species in his table by the following combination of characters: Abdomen pruinose with white hair, the thin pubescent fasciæ entire; first segment shining, distinctly but minutely punctured; hind spur of hind tibia with five teeth, the basal three very long; enclosure of metathorax minutely cancellate, semi-lunar, concave, with a raised rim; stigma large, reddish-honey-colour. The scape is very long; flagellum dark, faintly brownish beneath at the end. The type specimen is from Pecos.

*Halictus ovaliceps*, Ckll., 1898.

Pecos, N. M., at flowers of *Castilleia integra*, June 23 and 24 (*W. P. Cockerell*.)

This peculiar bee was known only by a single example, taken at Santa Fé. My wife has rediscovered it, and has ascertained that it habitually visits the *Castilleia*, which has not been considered a bee-flower at all. (Compare Robertson, Trans. St. Louis Acad., 1891, p. 598.)

2. *A new Aphid on Lonicera.**Rhopalosiphum Grabhami*, n. sp.

♀.—Winged form: Spread of wings  $8\frac{1}{4}$  mm., length of body about 2 mm., of antennæ about 2 mm.; measurements in  $\mu$ : Antennal joints (1) 90, (2) 60, (3) 670, (4) 430, (5) 360, (6a) 120, (6b) 650; marginal cell about 850 long; radius 3 to branch (radius 1+2) 800, cauda

December, 1903.

broad and thick, about 220 long, 330 broad; nectaries about 350 long, strongly swollen in the middle. Body entirely shining dark olive-brown, without markings; legs whitish, suffused with gray, apical portion of femora darkened; antennæ pale; wings hyaline, including veins; beak short, reaching only about half-way to middle coxæ; frontal tubercles very distinct; third and fourth antennal joints with very numerous sensoria, over 30 visible in one view on third, 17 in a row on under side, where they are most numerous.

*Pupa* with abdomen purplish; immature forms show very minute tubercles on abdomen.

*Larva* dark green; abdomen more or less tuberculate.

*Hab.*—Pecos, N. M., June 7, 1903 (Dr. M. Grabham). On *Lonicera involucrata*, curling the leaves, the affected parts of which become deep crimson above, the veins white. The first stage of change consists of greenish-yellow spots, which give way to crimson. The effect on the plant is very like that of *Rhopalosiphum ribis* on *Ribes*.

#### A NEW NORTH AMERICAN CATOCALA.

Professor N. J. Kusnezov, of St. Petersburg, Russia, has recently described a new *Catocala* from Texas, with four figures. A reprint of the description of the species may be of interest to American collectors, hence I reproduce it below:

“*Catocala orba*, Kusnezov.—Expanse of male 48 mm; size of *C. Judith*, Strecker.

“Antennæ of male ciliate, gray, scaled above, with slight tuftings of hair below. (Palpi broken off.) Front densely covered with whitish-gray hairs. Patagia and front parts of tegulæ and mesothorax dark brown; vertex gray; the rest of tegulæ, nota, and crest on metathorax, whitish-gray. Upper part, sides and crests of the abdominal somites dark gray; anal tuft long, dark gray, lighter below. Thorax on the under side and femora thickly clothed with long, dirty white hairs and scales. (Fore tibiæ broken off.) Middle and hind tibiæ and tarsi gray, spotted and ringed with black. First pair of spurs of hind tibiæ very long and acute.

“Fore wings on the upper side pale gray (resembling somewhat the colour of fresh specimens of *C. concumbens*, Walker), greatly suffused on costa and at base of wings with white scales; darker in terminal area. Transverse lines visible, but very indistinct. Basal line fine, angulated;