

Utah State University

DigitalCommons@USU

---

Ca

Bee Lab

---

12-1-1903

## Some North American Bees: Osmia and Triepeolus

T. D. A. Cockerell

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee\\_lab\\_ca](https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_ca)



Part of the [Entomology Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Cockerell, T. D. A., "Some North American Bees: Osmia and Triepeolus" (1903). *Ca*. Paper 324.  
[https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee\\_lab\\_ca/324](https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_ca/324)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Bee Lab at DigitalCommons@USU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Ca by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@usu.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@usu.edu).



[Dec., '03]

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS.

331

*Oligonyx scudderi* Saussure. Texas (Boll, Belfrage, Lincecum). Dallas, Dallas Co. (Boll). Shovel Mount, Burnet Co.; Oct. 4-18, 1901 (Schaupp).

*Theoclytes chlorophæa* (Blanchard). Recorded from Mexico and Louisiana, and in all probability will occur in Texas. Scudder has recorded a specimen from Matamoras, State of Tamaulipas, opposite Brownsville, Cameron County.

## PHASMIDÆ.

*Pseudosermyle strigata* (Scudder). Texas (Boll, Lincecum).

*Pseudosermyle banksii* Caudell. Brazos County, September (Banks). Buna, Jasper Co., November 15, 1902 (Hopkins).

*Megaphasma denticrus* (Stål). New Braunfels, Comal Co. (Lincecum). Gulf Coast (Aaron). Helotes, Bexar Co. (Marnock). Victoria, Victoria Co. (Caudell). Shovel Mount, Burnet Co.; July 5, 1901 (Schaupp).

*Diapheromera femorata* (Say). Dallas, Dallas Co. (Boll). Ringgold Barracks, Starr Co. (Schott).

*Diapheromera veliei* Walsh. Dallas, Dallas Co. (Boll). Ringgold Barracks, Starr Co. (Schott). Pecos River [New Mexico or Texas] (Pope). Shovel Mount, Burnet Co. (Schaupp).

*Anisomorpha buprestoides* (Stoll). Texas (Boll).

---

Some North American Bees: *Osmia* and  
*Triepeolus*.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

***Triepeolus mesillæ*, Ckll, var. *a*.**

♀.—Scutellum with two very large spots; anterior lateral margins of mesothorax faintly reddish; pleura with a large red patch.

*Hab.*—Las Cruces, N. M., September 22, at rest, hanging by jaws on *Verbesina encelioides*. The color-variation here described nearly agrees with the normal coloration of the closely allied *T. bardus*, as given by Mr. Brues. The insect may be known from *bardus* by the conspicuous light hair about base of antennæ, the red anterior margin of clypeus, and the straight or barely curved scutellar spines. Perhaps *mesillæ* is not more than a geographical name of *bardus*; the latter occurs from eastern Texas to Illinois.

***Osmia cerasi*, Ckll.**

Two females, not hitherto recorded, are from Las Cruces, N. M., April 10 (*C. H. T. Townsend*) and Santa Fe, N. M. (*Miss Myrtle Boyle*). The latter locality, being in the Transition zone, is rather surprising.

***Osmia novomexicana*, n. sp.**

♀.—Length, 14 millim.; similar to *O. grandior* Ckll., but differing as follows; hair between antennæ very pale yellowish; head larger, the face being broader, facial quadrangle conspicuously broader than long; hair on thoracic dorsum brighter, that on scutellum a very lively ferruginous; hair on middle of first two abdominal segments all white, the first segment has a little, and the second much black hair at the sides; upper surface of abdomen brilliant prussian blue, only the basal parts of the segments, over which the other segments slide, being black. In my original description of *grandior* I say the clypeus is ordinary. This is not quite true; in *grandior* and *novomexicana* the anterior margin of the clypeus is produced, though the sides slope away gradually from the broadly truncate front edge. These bees belong to the group which Robertson has named *Centrosmia*; but the characters he indicates, based on *O. bucephala* do not hold good for all the allied forms. The malar space in *O. grandior* is practically obsolete, while in *O. novomexicana* it is distinctly present, but excessively narrow. In *O. grandior* the basal nervure falls a trifle short of the transverse-medial; in *O. novomexicana* they exactly meet. The head of *O. novomexicana* is hardly as big as the thorax; the clypeus is dull, with very dense, minute punctures; the apical tooth of the mandibles is considerably longer than the middle one; hair of pleura, cheeks and clypeus, and ventral scopa all black; legs black, without any metallic tinge.

*Hab.*—Arroyo Pecos, Las Vegas, New Mexico, June 7. (*Wilmatte P. Cockerell.*)

***Osmia* (*Gnathosmia*) *mandibularis* Cress.**

Two females at Rociada, New Mexico, at flowers of *Carduus*, August 10 and 11 (*T. D. A.* and *W. P. Cockerell*). This beautiful and interesting species must fall in Robertson's group *Gnathosmia*, although the clypeus has no distinct keel. The species is new to New Mexico.

***Osmia chlorops* Ckll. and Titus. ♂.**

This belongs to Robertson's group *Monilosmia*, and is closely related to *O. canadensis*.

**Osmia iridis** Ckll. and Titus. ♂

This has the first ventral segment of abdomen emarginate, and so seems to belong to Robertson's group *Xanthosmia*; yet it differs in having the sixth dorsal segment entire, and the fourth antennal joint not so long as  $2 + 3$ . The basal nervure falls a fraction short of the transverso-medial; the second ventral segment is very large, with much black hair, and its hind margin is emarginate in the middle. The third ventral segment is nearly concealed by the second, and its margin fills the notch in the latter; so that, viewed from the side, the margin of the second seems quite entire; though, viewed from beneath, it is conspicuously emarginate. The apex of the abdomen is bidentate, as in most species. The apical tooth of the mandibles is long and sharp; the fifth joint of the maxillary palpi is minute.

---

In speaking of his interesting captures at Thomasville, Ga., Mr. Morgan Hebard refers to taking *Nisoniades nævius* there, and considers this its most northern record. I note also that Dr. Skinner, in his catalogue, gives only Indian River, Florida, as its locality. I thought until now, that it was well known as a member of the coast fauna of South Carolina. I have always found it abundant in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, and occasionally as far inland as Clarendon County. On the sea coast islands, particularly the Isle of Palms (formerly known as Long Island) *Nisoniades nævius* and *petronius* and the little *Pholisora hayhursti* are regularly found in the summer months, the two former being especially characteristic and abundant in all the thistle patches that fill the opening in the Palmetto and Live Oak thickets.—ELLISON A. SMYTH, JR., Blacksburg, Va.

A COMMON method of gambling among criminal convicts in Siberian étapes is to spread down an overcoat or a dirty linen foot-wrapper on the floor of the kamera, and guess at the number of fleas that will jump upon it within a certain length of time. Every convict, of course, backs his guess with a wager. Another method, equally common, is to draw two small concentric circles on one of the sleeping-platforms, put a number of lice simultaneously within the inner circle, and then give all the money that has been wagered on the event to the convict whose louse first crawls across the line of the outer circle. Exiles on the road are not supposed to have playing-cards, but facilities for gambling in the manner above described are never lacking.—*Century Magazine*, May, 1889.