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## The Bee-Genus *Apista*, and Other Notes

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often seen labelled "*Phylloptera oblongifolia*" in local collections. The true *oblongifolia* is distinctly confined to the south-western portion of Ontario, and although I have never collected at Ottawa nor at Montreal, from which it is also reported by Caulfield, I consider it extremely improbable that the species has ever been taken so far north.

Localities: Point Pelee, Aug. 8, 1901; Arner, Essex Co., Aug. 9, 1901; Rondeau, Sept. 14, 1899; Walpole Id., River St. Clair, Aug. 13, 1901; Niagara River, Aug. 14, 1904, Sept. 25, 1898; Hamilton, Sept. 23, 1898; Toronto.

Sub-family PSEUDOPHYLLINÆ.

6. CYRTOPHYLLUS PERSPICILLATUS, L. The True Katydid.

*Gryllus perspicillatus*, L., Cent. Ins. Rar., 1763, 15.

*Cyrtophyllus perspicillatus*, Brunn., Handb. der Ent., II., 1838, 697.

*Platyphyllum concavum*, Harr., Ins. Inj. Veg., 1862, 158.

*Cyrtophyllus concavus*, Scudd., Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist., VII., 1862, 444.

This well-known insect has been but once reported from Ontario by Caulfield (Ann. Rep. Ent. Soc. Ont., 1887, 70). It was taken at London at an electric light. I have been told that it is common at Niagara, but I have never met with it anywhere in the Province, although I am pretty sure I heard its song at Morpeth, Kent Co., on Lake Erie, Sept. 7, 1899. I had often heard it before at Yonkers, N. Y.

(To be continued.)

## THE BEE-GENUS APISTA, AND OTHER NOTES.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, BOULDER, COLORADO.

The genus *Apista* was proposed by F. Smith in 1861, to contain the species *Apista opalina*, Sm., which was described from a single female from Ega, Brazil. So far as I know, the specimen is still unique. In Dalla Torre's Catalogue the genus is placed just after *Melipona*, which is the reason, no doubt, why Schrottky says nothing about it in his work on the solitary bees of Brazil. Ashmead, in his tables, places it in the Andrenidæ, and I have no doubt that this is its correct position. The following notes are from the type in the British Museum:

Looks very much like a Ligurian (or Italian) honey-bee; the fasciation of the abdomen, to which Ashmead refers, is inconspicuous, consisting merely of a dense ciliar fringe on the hind margins of segments 1 to 4, very narrow and pale yellowish in colour; the abdomen is testa-

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ceous with a greenish reflection ; pygidial plate large and triangular ; area of metathorax triangular, distinguished by absence of pubescence (the rest of metathorax covered with long dense hair), and minutely sericeous ; hind trochanters and femora with a large curled floccus ; basal joint of hind tarsi broad ; tegulae red ; wings hairy, venation peculiar ; marginal cell obliquely truncate ; first recurrent nervure joins second submarginal cell *near its base* ; second recurrent meets *third* transverso-cubital nervure ; second submarginal cell very broad, slightly larger than third ; basal nervure falling some distance short of transverso-medial ; joints of palpi short ; flagellum red beneath, except first joint, last joint very shiny above.

The following notes relate to various insects:

*Dione vanilla.*

Some years ago I took a brightly-coloured form of this butterfly at San Diego, California. As it was obviously different from the insect of our Southern States, I took occasion to look it up in the British museum. I found that the Californian insect was the true *vanilla*, as found in Mexico and the West Indies ; while the darker and somewhat differently marked insect familiar in the United States is a very good sub-species, to which the name *passifloræ*, Abb.-Sm., is applicable.

*Hemileuca sororia*, Hy. Edw.

I recently saw the type of this in the American Museum of Natural History. It is remarkably large and dark, with roseate hind wings. I do not think the New Mexico insect (*oliviae*) is conspecific.

*Lasioptera ephedra*, Ckll.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal showed me galls of this species on *Ephedra trifurca*, which he collected on the sand dunes at San Felipe Bay, Lower California.

*Lecanium capense*, Walker.

The type in the British Museum shows that this is a *Diaspid.* I do not recognize the species, but it resembles a *Pseudaonidia*.

*Orthezia Americana*, Walker.

The type is missing from the British Museum, and a note where it should be states that it has been missing since Aug. 1874. Under these circumstances it will be quite impossible to recognize the species.

*Pogonomyrmex occidentalis*, Cresson.

Going west I first noticed the nests of this ant at Ruleton, Kansas. They probably are as indicative of the beginning of the arid region as anything one could mention,