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New Records of Bees

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List of Works on Hawaiian Scales.

1. T. D. A. COCKERELL: "A Check-list of the Coccidæ" [Bull. Illinois St. Lab. Nat. Hist. iv. pp. 318-39 (1896)].
2. MRS. M. E. FERNALD: "A Catalogue of the Coccidæ of the World" [Bull. Mass. Agr. Coll. Exp. Sta., No. 88, pp. 1-360 (1903)].
3. G. W. KIRKALDY: "Hemiptera" [Fauna Hawaiiensis iii.; Coccidæ on pp. 102-12 (1902)]. (On page 174 is a Bibliography of some earlier writings).
- 3a. G. W. KIRKALDY: "A Preliminary List of the Insects of Economic Importance recorded from the Hawaiian Islands" [Hawaiian Forester i. pp. 152-9 (June, 1904)].
4. ALBERT KOEBELE: "Report of Entomologist" [Bienn. Rep. Minister Int. Provis. Gov. Hawaiian Isl. 1894, pp. 98-104 (1894)].
5. ALBERT KOEBELE: "Rep. Entom." [Rep. Int. Republic Hawaii for biennial period ending 1897, pp. 105-37 (1898)].
6. ALBERT KOEBELE: "Report" [Rep. Comm. Agr. for 1900, pp. 36-52 (1901)].
7. ALBERT KOEBELE: "Rep. on Lantana Scale" [Rep. Comr. Agr. for biennial period ending 1902, pp. 54-65 (1903)].
8. JOSEPH MARSDEN: "Rep. Commr. Agric." [Rep. Int. Repub. Hawaii for 1894, pp. 31-8 (1895)].
9. L. REH: "Zur Naturgeschichte Mittel- und nordeuropäischer Schildläuse" [Allg. Zeitschr. für Entom. ix. p. 30 (1904)].
10. D. L. VAN DINE: "The 'Mealy Bug,' or 'Pear Blight' of the Alligator Pear" [Press. Bull. U. S. Federal (Hawaiian) Exp. Sta. No. 8 (1903)].
11. D. L. VAN DINE: "The Pine-apple Scale (*Diaspis bromelia*, Kerner)" [Hawaiian Forester, i. pp. 111-4 (1904)].

RECENT LITERATURE ON BELGIAN FOREST INSECTS.

By G. W. KIRKALDY.

My good friend Mr. G. Severin, of the Brussels Museum, has been so kind as to send me copies of a number of his memoirs on the forest insects of Belgium, published in the 'Bulletin de la Société centrale forestière de Belgique.' These memoirs are economic in purport, and are occupied by a recital of the life-history of the insects in question, and are illustrated by coloured plates of the insect in various stages, its habitat, &c., as well as by text-figures. The Belgian fauna is so interesting to British entomologists, that an enumeration of these memoirs—published in a bulletin not readily accessible in Britain—will doubtless be acceptable to the readers of the 'Entomologist.'

1. "Projet de règlement sur les insectes nuisibles aux forêts résineuses, 1898, pp. 609-56."
2. "Projet de règlement sur les insectes nuisibles. Rapport

de la 2^e Commission (Campine)," 1899, pp. 290-4. (There seems also to be another edition of 11 pp.).

3. "Le genre *RETINIA*" [Lepidoptera], 1901, pp. 598, &c., and 674, &c. Four coloured plates and seven text-figures. Deals with *Retinia buoliana* and *turionana*.

4. "Les ravages de certaines chenilles en 1901," 1902, pp. 9-22, three text-figures. Deals with the ravages of *Pieris brassicae*, *Euproctis chrysorrhæa*, *Lymantria dispar*, *Malacosoma neustria*.

5. "Le *Dendroctonus micans* en Belgique," 1902, pp. 72-83 [by G. Severin and O. Brichet].

6. "L'invasion de l'Hylésine géante," 1902, pp. 145-52; one text-map. Deals with the beetle *Dendroctonus micans*.

7. "Le genre *LOPHYRUS*, Latreille," 1902, pp. 619-40; two coloured plates and five text-figures. Deals with the sawflies, *Lophyrus pini*, *rufus*, and *pallidus*. The plates represent *pini*.

8. "Le genre *HYLOBIUS*, Schönherr," 1902, pp. 689-712; two coloured plates and four text-figures. Deals with the Curculionids, *Hylobius abietis*, *pinastri*, and *piceus*. The plates represent *abietis*.

9. "Le genre *MYELOPHILUS*," 1902, pp. 754-69; three coloured plates and four text-figures. Deals with the beetles, *Myelophilus piniperda* and *minor*.

10. "Le genre *PISSODES*, Germar," 1902, pp. 775-801; two coloured plates and fifteen text-figures. Deals with seven beetles of this genus.

11. "Le rôle de l'entomologie en Sylviculture," 1903, pp. 152-62.

12. *Le Dendroctonus micans*," 1903, pp. 244-63.

13. "*PSILURA MONACHA*," Linné, 1903, pp. 736-61; two coloured plates and six text-figures. Deals with the ravages of the nun-moth.

Honolulu: April 10th, 1904.

NEW RECORDS OF BEES.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Sphecodes arroyanus, n. sp.

♀. Length about 9 mm.; head, thorax and legs black, abdomen bright chestnut red, the apical half of the fifth segment clouded with blackish; head very broad, broader than thorax; mandibles black, reddish at extreme tip, notched within; clypeus strongly and confluent punctured; front dull, densely punctured; antennæ black, flagellum very faintly brownish beneath towards tip; scape long and curved; fourth joint about as long as third, fifth longer; mesothorax shining, with very strong rather close punctures, median groove very

faint, parapsidal grooves distinct; disc of scutellum sparsely punctured; enclosure of metathorax semilunar, distinctly margined, coarsely and irregularly cancellate all over; tegulae testaceous, darker basally; wings rather pale fuliginous, stigma black, nervures very dark brown; second submarginal cell slightly narrowed above; abdomen broad but rather parallel-sided; first segment with few scattered punctures; second with very minute close punctures basally, but the middle portion with very sparse punctures; third segment similar, with the minutely punctured area larger; fourth nearly uniformly punctured, except the broad margin, which is impunctate on segments one to four; fifth with a dense apical fringe of white hair; apical plate rather narrow, truncate.

Hab. Arroyo Pecos, Las Vegas, New Mexico, June 7th (Wilmatte *P. Cockerell*). Differs from *S. arvensis* by the very sparsely punctured disc of second abdominal segment; from *S. sophiae* by its larger size and dusky wings; from *S. arvensiformis* by the well-defined metathoracic enclosure, and narrower thorax and abdomen; from *S. clematidis* by the dark nervures, less black at apex of abdomen, and rather larger size.

Sphecodes sophiae, Ckll.

Colorado City, Colorado, at flowers of *Prunus*, two females; Manitou, Colo., April 28th, at female flowers of *Salix*, two females (*T. & W. Ckll.*). New to Colorado. The specimens exhibit a good deal of variation, but with the available material I cannot distinguish more than one species. *S. minor*, Rob., is closely allied to *S. sophiae*, but has darker wings, and appears to be less punctured. It is possible that the two may prove geographical races of a single species, when material has been collected all across the country. In this case, *minor* will be the name for the species, as it has at least six months' priority, both having been published in 1898.

Proteraner leptanthi, n. sp.

♂. Length about 9 mm.; head, thorax, and legs black; abdomen dark red, first segment black at base, and with a large black spot on disc, apex broadly rounded. Mandibles and antennae entirely black, fourth joint much longer than 2 + 3; mesothorax dull, very strongly and closely punctured; enclosure of metathorax without a raised rim, but distinctly defined, with about fourteen very strong longitudinal ridges; tegulae shining piceous; wings smoky at tips, stigma and nervures piceous; second submarginal cell narrowed at least half to marginal; abdomen rather broad, strongly punctured all over.

Hab. Manitou, Colorado, at flowers of *Ribes leptanthum*, April 28th, 1904 (*T. & W. Ckll.*). Allied to *P. ranunculi*, but distinguished by the perfectly black antennae, strongly punctured abdomen, &c. Six specimens were taken. On May 11th my wife took one in Cheyenne Cañon.

Proteraner rhois, n. sp.

♂. Length about 8 mm.; like *P. leptanthi*, but with a considerably narrower, lighter-coloured abdomen, with the basal half of the first segment black; enclosure of metathorax typically irregularly cancellate, not well defined (but in one Manitou specimen longitudinally ridged); tegulae with a distinct narrow whitish margin; abdomen well punctured throughout.

Hab. Type from Rio Ruidoso, White Mts., New Mexico, at flowers of *Rhus glabra*, July 21st (*C. H. T. Townsend*). Also from Manitou, Colo., at flowers of *Ribes leptanthum*, one April 28th and one May 10th (*W. P. Ckll.*). Very distinct in appearance, by the narrow, lighter red abdomen, but with no other important character. The sculpture of the metathorax, distinct enough in the type specimens of *rhois* and *leptanthi*, is quite variable. The Rio Ruidoso locality has an altitude of about 6500 ft.; Manitou about 6600 ft.

Prosopis mesillae, Ckll.

Colorado City, Colo., May 10th, at flowers of *Prunus*, one male (*T. & W. Ckll.*).

Andrena mariae, Robertson, var. α .

Colorado Springs, Colo., at *Salix*, April 22nd; one female (*W. P. Cockerell*). Abdomen darker; raised lines of metathoracic enclosure fewer. The species is new to Colorado.

Andrena salicinella, Ckll., var. α .

Colorado Springs, Colo., at *Salix*, April 22nd; both sexes (*W. P. Cockerell*). Under side of male flagellum orange (dark ferruginous in type). The species is new to Colorado.

Andrena birtwelli, Ckll., var. α .

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 22nd; both sexes (*W. P. Cockerell*). Sides of face in female with much black hair. The species is new to Colorado.

Andrena prunorum, Ckll.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 19th, at flowers of *Cymopterus acaulis*; males (*W. P. Cockerell*).

Andrena prunorum var. *gillettei*, Ckll.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 19th, at flowers of *Cymopterus acaulis*; one male; and April 20th to 22nd, both sexes at *Salix* (*W. P. Cockerell*); Manitou, Colo., April 28th, at flowers of *Prunus pennsylvanica*; one female (*T. & W. Ckll.*).

Nomada fragilis, Cresson.

Manitou, Colo., April 28th, at flowers of *Ribes leptanthum*; one male (*T. & W. Ckll.*). In life the eyes are pale yellowish green, suffused with reddish at the top.

Bombus juxtus, Cresson.

Manitou, Colo., April 28th, at flowers of *Ribes leptanthum*; one female (T. & W. Ckll.). The second abdominal segment has a small red patch, not mentioned in descriptions. A female from Beulah, N. M., shows the same character.

Bombus sonorus, Say.

San Pedro, California, July 8th, &c.; common (Ckll.). New to California. On July 20th I found them freely visiting *Datura meteloides* at 6.30 a.m.; they hunt for nectar, but are compelled to crawl up the stamens to fly away, as they cannot well climb up the smooth inner surface of the corolla. On July 10th I found *B. sonorus* freely visiting the flowers of cultivated *Caesalpinia gilliesi*. On July 9th I saw them visiting flowers of *Abronia umbellata*, Lam., but remaining on them only a moment, and surely not getting anything. The *Abronia* is adapted to Lepidoptera.

Xylocopa varipuncta, Patton.

Los Angeles, Calif., July 22nd (Ckll.). At 7.20 a.m. I found a female visiting *Datura meteloides* for pollen; it hovered a good while around the flower, and then alighted on the stamens.

Spinoliella meliloti (Ckll.).

This was described from a single specimen. A second one, agreeing with the type, was taken by Martin D. Cockerell at Mesilla Park, New Mexico, May 20th.

Dianthidium sticticum (Fabr.).

Mr. Vachal sends me an example of *Anthidium sticticum* from Provence. I find that it belongs to *Dianthidium*.

Anthophora euops, Ckll.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 25th, at flowers of *Ribes longiflorum*; female (W. P. Cockerell); Manitou, Colo., April 28th, at flowers of *Ribes leptanthum*; three males, one female (T. & W. Ckll.). New to Colorado. The female, not before known, is like the male, but has the face black; the eyes are green, as in the male. On May 10th my wife took males at Colorado City, at flowers of *Thermopsis arenosa* and *Ribes longiflorum*.

Emphoropsis salviarum (Ckll.).

Blue River, Arizona; one female (Dr. A. Davidson). Only known previously from New Mexico. At the same place Dr. Davidson collected a large example of *Anthophora urbana* var. *alamosana* (Ckll.), also new to Arizona. The two insects, although of different genera, are extraordinarily alike; aside from the venation, the *Emphoropsis* may be distinguished by the much less yellow tint of the thoracic hair, the much higher

clypeus, and the middle of the first ventral abdominal segment being covered with white hair which slants backwards, whereas in the *Anthophora* this region has only a transverse band of erect hair.

Synhalonia californica (Cresson).

This was described as a *Melissodes*. From the description I thought it must be a *Synhalonia*, and Mr. Viereck has kindly examined Cresson's type and finds this to be the case. It seems allied to *S. nevadensis*, but is a trifle larger, the pubescence is paler, the clypeus is yellow (yellowish white in *nevadensis*), and the basal joint of posterior tarsi has an apical tooth. This refers to the male, the only sex known. *S. californica*, Fowler, needs a new name, unless it is the female of *S. edwardsii*.

Centris bicolora, n. n.

Centris smithii, Friese, Termétz. Füz. xxiii. (1899), p. 43 (not *C. smithii*, Cresson, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. vii. (1879), p. 229). Bolivia and Chile.

Centris atripes, Mocsary.

Beeville, Texas, Aug. 29th, on plant No. 86 (*C. H. T. Townsend*). New to the United States. *C. foxi*, Friese, is very closely allied, but apparently distinct.

Dialictus, Robertson.

The species of this genus have been described under various genera, and one species (*Hemihalictus lustrans*) has been wrongly referred to *Dialictus* by Crawford. The genus appears to include the following:—

Dialictus anomalus (Robertson). Illinois.

Dialictus occidentalis, Crawford. New Mexico.

Dialictus theodori, Crawford. New Mexico.

Dialictus parvus (*Panurgus parvus*, Cresson). Cuba.

Dialictus subcyaneus (*Dufourea subcyanea*, Ashmead). Lesser Antilles.

Dialictus halictoides (*Panurgus halictoides*, Fox). Lower California.

Greeleyella, n. g. (Panurginae).

A genus related to *Hypomacrotera*, having the following distinctive characters:—

(1.) Marginal cell shorter and more obliquely truncate than in *Hypomacrotera*, but much longer than in *Macroteropsis*. It is rather suggestive of that of *Exomalopsis*, which is otherwise a very different bee.

(2.) The first recurrent nervure meets the first transverse cubital, as in *Macroteropsis*.

(3.) The basal nervure is almost straight (like that in *Andrena*), and it meets the transverso-medial. (In *Hypomacrotera* the basal falls far short of the transverso-medial).

(4.) There is no sign of the oval pit at the base of the metathorax, which is found in *Hypomacrotera*.

(5.) The labrum has very large punctures and numerous stout bristles below the strong transverse ridge.

(6.) The mandibles are simple, and the maxillary palpi quite ordinary, 6-jointed. Type *G. beardsleyi*.

Greeleyella beardsleyi, n. sp.

♀. Length nearly 9 mm.; black, the pubescence pale ochraceous or dirty yellowish white, nowhere clear white; head brown, facial quadrangle much broader than long; mandibles black, labrum broadly rounded, the apex truncate; clypeus shining, very sparsely punctured; vertex with punctures of two sizes; flagellum dark brown above, ferruginous beneath; third antennal joint comparatively short; disc of mesothorax nude, very shiny, with sparse punctures of two sizes; metathorax truncate, with a narrow dull roughened basal area; tegulae shining, reddish testaceous, dark in front; wings clear, faintly dusky in apical field; stigma and nervures reddish testaceous; marginal cell obliquely truncate, with an appended nervure; second submarginal cell narrowed more than half to marginal; *first recurrent nervure meeting first transverso-cubital*; second recurrent joining second submarginal a little before its end; femora black, with a reddish apical spot beneath; tibiae and tarsi very dark reddish (anterior tibiae pale in front), with pale orange hair; all the claws very deeply cleft; abdomen broad, shining, hind margins of segments testaceous; first segment impunctate, the others with scattered very minute punctures; apical fimbria pale reddish ochreous; ventral segments with a small ferruginous cloud in the middle.

Hab. Collected by Professor Beardsley, of the Colorado Normal School, at Greeley, Colorado, June 3rd, 1900. The insect looks not unlike *Panurginus perlavis*, which, however, has a quite different venation.

NEW CULICIDÆ FROM THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

By FRED. V. THEOBALD, M.A.

(Continued from p. 213.)

Genus ORTHOPODOMYIA, nov. gen.

Head clothed with narrow-curved and forked upright scales; flat ones are at the sides. Palpi 5-jointed in the female; long, as long as half the proboscis; in the male 4-jointed, three-fourths the length of the proboscis. Thorax with narrow-curved scales on the prothoracic lobes, mesothorax, and scutellum. Wings spotted.

Allied to *Finlaya*, but differs in the squamose structure of the head and scutellum. The female palpi are noticeably

very long. The hind legs, when the insect is resting, are held straight out, close together and quite close to the surface upon which the fly rests, an abnormal attitude in the Culicinae.

ORTHOPODOMYIA ALBIPES, Leicester, n. sp.

"A medium-sized species much speckled with yellow and grey, and with the last three hind tarsi with conspicuous creamy yellow, others with narrow, basal bands. Wings with four prominent white costal spots and three small ones at the base. Proboscis with two white bands. Palpi of female more than half as long as the proboscis.

"♀. Head broad transversely, set close to the thorax, dark grey, in a poor light almost black, densely clad with white narrow-curved scales and upright forked scales which are white in front and dark brown behind; the fork-scales are very numerous, broad-topped, the free forked edge with numerous serrations; there is a small patch of broad, white flat scales, laterally on either side, very difficult to see; there are two vertical bristles, dark brown in colour, projecting forwards, and three or four post-orbitals. Antennae with the basal joint brown, the inner and upper faces rather densely clad with creamy spindle-shaped scales; the second joint is a dirty white at either end and black in the middle; the verticillate hairs are inserted about the middle, and are very short except on the inner face; there is a tuft of long creamy yellow scales on the inner face; other hairs are inserted near the base, and there is a whorl of short stiff bristles inserted at the end of the joint; the succeeding joints are black at the apices and at the insertion of the verticillate hairs, and dirty white between their immediate bases; at the apex of each joint except the last there is a whorl of short stiff hairs. Clypeus naked, dark brown. Palpi 5-jointed; first joint short, swollen and constricted in the middle; second joint longer, linear; third about as long as the first two, rather swollen at the apex; fourth joint about one-third the length of third; fifth joint minute, but quite distinct. The whole palp is about two-thirds the length of the proboscis, but when dry it shrinks to about half the length of the proboscis; it is black scaled except for some white scales on the upper surface of the first joint, a ring of white scales at the apex of the second, third and fourth joints, and white scales over the whole of the fifth joint. Proboscis long, black scaled over the first half, then there is a band of creamy scales extending about twice as far on the under surface as it does above; beyond this above are black scales, and white and black again at the immediate apex. The labellae are creamy yellow. Prothoracic lobes black, not prominent, covered with white narrow-curved scales above and with broader almost spindle-shaped white scales below. Metanotum dark grey, almost black, covered with narrow-curved scales, black, tawny and white in colour, arranged in a sort of pattern. The anterior margin is covered with white scales, followed laterally by tawny scales; dorsally in the centre is a line of white scales running about half way across the metanotum and ending opposite a diamond-shaped patch of tawny scales edged with a few black scales