

Utah State University

DigitalCommons@USU

Ca

Bee Lab

1-1-1904

Some Bees From San Miguel County, New Mexico

T. D. A. Cockerell

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_ca



Part of the [Entomology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Cockerell, T. D. A., "Some Bees From San Miguel County, New Mexico" (1904). *Ca*. Paper 350.
https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_ca/350

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.



SOME BEES FROM SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Sphecodes veganus, n. sp.

♀. Length about $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; head, thorax, legs, and antennæ black, the flagellum very faintly brownish apically, spurs rather light ferruginous; abdomen of ordinary form, bright ferruginous or chestnut-red, shining, the fifth segment hairy, black, slightly reddish basally. Mandibles stout, black stained with dark red, with a blunt inner tooth; labrum with a broad low transverse punctate ridge, not at all emarginate; antennæ with fourth joint short, broader than long; flagellum stout; face broad, covered with white hair; clypeus with very large strong punctures, averaging closer together than the diameter of one; front with close strong punctures; mesothorax shining, with strong and rather close punctures (closer than in *S. arvensis*), median and parapsidal grooves distinct; metathorax with the enclosure large, semilunar, distinct, with very strong vermiform longitudinal rugæ, partly connected by small transverse ones; sides of metathorax coarsely rugose; tegulæ large, pale testaceous with a dark spot; wings faintly dusky, stigma and nervures black or almost so; second submarginal cell very narrow; first longer than in *arvensis*; first abdominal segment with very sparse punctures on a shining ground; second and following segments with minute close punctures, except on the apical margins.

Hab. Las Vegas, New Mexico, September. This and the next species are superficially like *S. arvensis*, but are distinguished by many characters. The fine close punctures of the abdomen of *S. veganus* are very distinctive.

Sphecodes pecosensis, n. sp.

♀. Length slightly over 8 mm.; head, thorax, legs, and antennæ black, the flagellum longer than in *S. veganus*; spurs rufo-fuscous; abdomen of ordinary form, shining, bright chestnut-red, the fifth segment only slightly dusky at apex. Mandibles reddish only at tips, with a divergent inner tooth; labrum with a strong transverse ridge, not emarginate; antennæ with the fourth joint somewhat longer than broad, much longer than the third; face broad, rather thinly pubescent; clypeus with extremely large, almost confluent punctures; a raised vertical line between antennæ; front extremely densely punctured; a small transverse ridge behind ocelli; mesothorax with large confluent punctures all over, giving it a very rough (though not dull) appearance; median groove scarcely indicated; scutellum with sparse punctures on a shining ground; enclosure of metathorax semilunar but ill-defined, with very strong straight longitudinal rugæ, as Sichel describes for *S. metathoracicus*, only in our species the metathorax outside of the enclosure is coarsely cancellate; tegulæ with the anterior border hyaline, then a large black spot, and behind that ferruginous; wings dusky; stigma and nervures black or almost; second submarginal cell narrowed above; first and second abdominal segments

near the stigma. The meta-
apical spines on each side. The epi-
vertical row of from two to four
downwards, and one
stigma downwards, and one
tergites have one or two,
one being restricted in the male
stigma of the middle segments
of hairs. The seventh tergite of
Below this there is a very
above the bristle there is another
as the sensory plate (pygidium).
two long bristles, and above
two to seven bear on each
female three to five, besides a
on the inner side six or
on the mid femur. The
with a row of hairs situated
of four further towards the
in the slide) there are two
apical dorsal bristle of the
of the second tarsal segment, and
of the same segment. Both the
of the second hind tarsal segment
of the fore tarsus
dominal tergite of the male
vertical edge a number of long
figure (fig. 8). The eighth
and has at the apex on each
a bristle at the end. The
at the top. The finger
from the apex to near the middle.
at the apex and two
of the male is shaped
deeply sinuate. Proxi-
at spine-like bristles besides
female is covered with very
of the female (fig. 6) is
the sinus being trun-
two long bristles below
segment is almost
as long as it is broad.

collected at Bir Victoria in
and *Pachyuromys dupresi*

with very sparse punctures on a shining ground (closer at sides of second); third and fourth with closer, but by no means dense, punctures. The eyes are narrower than in *S. viganus*.

Hab. Pecos, New Mexico, June 25th, 1903 (*W. P. Cockerell*). The altitude of Pecos is about 6700 ft.

Colletes gilensis, Ckll.

Pecos, Aug. 7th, a female at flowers of *Melilotus alba* (*W. P. Cockerell*). In Europe the same plant is visited by *Colletes fodiens*, as is recorded by Loew.

Halictus ruidosensis, Ckll.

Pecos; two females at flowers of *Castilleja integra*, June 26th (*M. Grabham*). The usual visitor of this plant is *H. ovaliceps*.

Halictus clematisellus, Ckll.

Pecos; both sexes common on *Petalostemon oligophyllus*, Aug. 12th (*W. P. Cockerell*). Previously taken only on *Clematis*.

Andrena mellea, Cresson.

Pecos, rather common; taken in June at flowers of *Fallugia acuminata* (*Fallugia paradoxa* var. *acuminata*, Wooton, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, 1898, p. 306). At Glorieta (Sta. Fé County) a female was taken in a flower of *Argemone intermedia*, August 23rd.

Andrena prunorum, Ckll.

Pecos; at flowers of *Fallugia*, June 24th (*W. P. Cockerell*).

Perdita affinis, Cresson.

Pecos; both sexes at flowers of *Grindelia inornata*, Aug. 24th (*W. P. Cockerell*). At Glorieta my wife took it on *Chrysopsis villosa*.

Perdita stottleri, Ckll.

♂. About 5 mm. long; similar to *P. townsendi*, but smaller, with the fifth black band on abdomen wanting, or represented by a mere shaded line.

The species was described from a single female taken on *Bigelovia*. It proves to be really a species of *Gutierrezia sarothrae*, which it visits in great numbers at Pecos, New Mexico, during the last half of August. Its rediscovery is due to my wife.

Perdita chrysophila, Ckll.

A male was taken at Pecos, New Mexico, at flowers of *Picardenia floribunda*, Aug. 21st, 1903 (*W. P. Cockerell*). It is a little smaller than the only specimen previously known, and the metallic tints of the head and thorax are dark blue, not at all green.

ures on a shining ground (closer at sides of
th with closer, but by no means dense, punc-
turer than in *S. viganus*.

Mexico, June 25th, 1903 (*W. P. Cockerell*).
is about 6700 ft.

Colletes gilensis, Ckll.

female at flowers of *Melilotus alba* (*W. P.*
pe the same plant is visited by *Colletes*
by Loew.

alictus ruidosensis, Ckll.

at flowers of *Castilleia integra*, June 26th
usual visitor of this plant is *H. ovaliceps*.

alictus clematisellus, Ckll.

common on *Petaiostemon oligophyllus*, Aug.
Previously taken only on *Clematis*.

Andrena mellea, Cresson.

non; taken in June at flowers of *Fallugia*
paradoxa var. *acuminata*, Wooton, Bull.
8, p. 306). At Glorieta (Sta. Fé County)
a flower of *Argemone intermedia*, August

Andrena prunorum, Ckll.

of *Fallugia*, June 24th (*W. P. Cockerell*).

Perdita affinis, Cresson.

at flowers of *Grindelia inornata*, Aug. 24th
Glorieta my wife took it on *Chrysopsis*

Perdita stottleri, Ckll.

ing; similar to *P. townsendi*, but smaller, with
abdomen wanting, or represented by a mere

described from a single female taken on
to be really a species of *Gutierrezia sarothrae*,
at numbers at Pecos, New Mexico, during
Its rediscovery is due to my wife.

Perdita chrysophila, Ckll.

at Pecos, New Mexico, at flowers of *Picra-*
21st, 1903 (*W. P. Cockerell*). It is a little
specimen previously known, and the
head and thorax are dark blue, not at all

Melecta interrupta, Cresson.

Pecos; at flowers of *Fallugia*, June 27th (*M. Grabham*).

Anthidium porterae, Ckll., var. *amabile*, n. var.

♂. Abdomen with the ground colour red instead of black; the
yellow markings rather more developed, the abdominal bands very
little, some not, interrupted in the middle line. A very beautiful
variation, but in no sense a subspecies.

Hab. Pecos, New Mexico, Aug. 29th, 1903.

Megachile emoryi, n. sp.

♀. Length 18 mm.; black, with the pubescence arranged as in
M. latimanus, but entirely orange; the dorsum of thorax, except at
sides, bare, and as closely punctured as is possible throughout. This
looks like a gigantic *M. latimanus*, but in addition to its large size it
offers the following differences: pubescence more highly coloured;
mandibles with the broad cutting edge presenting low crenulations in
place of distinct teeth; sides of vertex more closely punctured; eyes
in life black, with a broad green central band; tegulae dark brown,
with extremely close but shallow punctures; wings yellowish grey.
From *M. sapellonis*, which resembles it in size, *M. emoryi* is easily
known by the straight and simple anterior edge of clypeus, orange
abdominal hair-bands, and extremely broad basal joint of hind tarsi.

Hab. Pecos, New Mexico, on Kinkale Ranch, Aug. 31st, 1903.
It visits the flowers of the larger yellow-rayed Compositae.
Named after Lieut. Emory, who published an early account of
the region it inhabits.

Megachile sapellonis, Ckll.

Pecos, Aug. 31st; female. Eyes in life entirely black.

Megachile wootoni, Ckll.

Pecos, Aug. 31st; female. Eyes in life entirely black. The
specimen has black hair on vertex and mesothorax, breaking
down the distinction between *wootoni* and *calogaster*.

Megachile monardarum, Ckll.

Pecos; male at flowers of *Thelesperma gracile*, Aug. 7th (*W.*
P. Cockerell); both sexes, Aug. 31st. This is the American
representative of *M. willughbiella*, and in the male I cannot dis-
tinguish it from that species (cf. 'Psyche,' 1901, p. 283). Mr.
Viereck (Tr. Am. Ent. Soc. 1902, p. 48) has declared this species
to be identical with *M. vidua*, Smith. This is quite erroneous;
M. vidua is the American representative of *M. maritima*. *M.*
monardarum has the eyes in life entirely black in the female;
but sea-green, with the anterior margin broadly, the posterior
margin narrowly, and the upper third or fourth, black, in the
male.

Megachile latimanus, Say.

Pecos; female at flowers of *Thelesperma gracile*, Aug. 7th (W. P. Cockerell). Eyes in life black, with a rather obscure greyish median band.

Megachile sayi, Cresson.

Pecos, Aug. 31st; male. Eyes in life black, the lower half strongly shaded with green.

Megachile cleomis, Ckll.

Pecos, Aug. 31st; three males. Eyes in life green in middle, black at sides. The length of the last antennal joint and of the second submarginal cell are variable, and sometimes the disc of thorax shows much black hair; it is possible that two or three species are included in my present conception of *cleomis*, but at present I cannot satisfactorily separate them.

Melissodes sphaeralcea, Ckll.

Pecos, August; common. Visits flowers of *Sphaeralcea fendleri*. My wife has found it nesting in the ground; the entrance of the nest is without any structure such as is built by *Anthophora* and *Diadasia*. In life the eyes of the female are a beautiful grey-blue.

Melissodes obliqua, Say.

Pecos, Aug. 31st; female. Eyes in life very dark purplish, nearly black.

Melissodes pallidicincta, Ckll.

Pecos, June 12th. Dr. M. Grabham took a female of this and one of *Dianthidium parvum* asleep in *Pentstemon* flowers, in rainy weather.

Anthophora cleomis, Ckll.

Pecos, Aug. 31st; female. Eyes in life sea-green, blackish in front and on hind border.

Anthophora montana, Cresson.

Pecos, Aug. 31st; female at flowers of *Salvia lanceolata*. Eyes in life grey-blue, faintly purplish in front and on hind margin.

Bombus iridis, Ckll. and Porter.

Pecos; at flowers of *Fallugia*, June 24th (W. P. Cockerell).

Bombus sonorus, Say.

Pecos, Aug. 31st. The specimen has the bright yellow pubescence of *sonorus*, but differs in having the hair on the pleura partly yellow and partly black.

It seems advisable here to make some statement regarding the species of *Oxaea*, *Nomia*, &c., which Mr. Cameron has de-

scribed (T
region ab
species is
assigned i
he kindly
by a perso
but who r
The collec
have come
Colorado

SOME

1. *Hep*
The mark
and there i
between th
angle. Th
yellow alon
golden yell
dot near th
2. *Me*
years ago.
a blotch o
a dusky cl
area across
band shou
3. *Me*
1903. Th

Megachile latimanus, Say.

flowers of *Thelesperma gracile*, Aug. 7th
Eyes in life black, with a rather obscure

Megachile sayi, Cresson.

male. Eyes in life black, the lower half
green.

Megachile cleomis, Ckll.

three males. Eyes in life green in middle,
length of the last antennal joint and of the
cell are variable, and sometimes the disc of
black hair; it is possible that two or three
in my present conception of *cleomis*, but at
factorily separate them.

Elissodes sphaeralcea, Ckll.

common. Visits flowers of *Sphaeralcea fend-*
and it nesting in the ground; the entrance
any structure such as is built by *Anthophora*
the eyes of the female are a beautiful

Elissodes obliqua, Say.

female. Eyes in life very dark purplish,

Elissodes pallidicincta, Ckll.

Dr. M. Grabham took a female of this
asleep in *Pentstemon* flowers, in

Anthophora cleomis, Ckll.

female. Eyes in life sea-green, blackish
border.

Anthophora montana, Cresson.

female at flowers of *Salvia lanceolata*.
e, faintly purplish in front and on hind

Uros iris, Ckll. and Porter.

of *Fallugia*, June 24th (W. P. Cockerell).

Bombus sonorus, Say.

The specimen has the bright yellow pube-
differs in having the hair on the pleura
ly black.

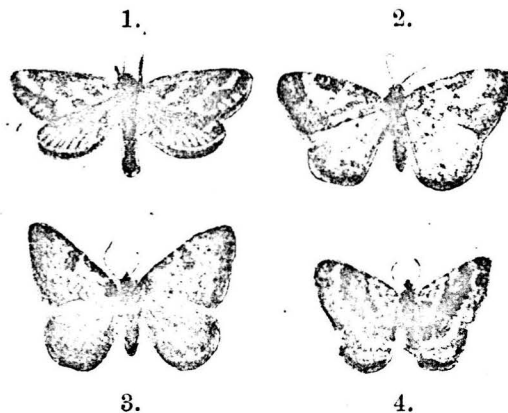
here to make some statement regarding
Nomia, &c., which Mr. Cameron has de-

scribed (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.), purporting to come from the
region about Santa Fé, New Mexico. The character of the
species is Mexican, and I am quite confident that the locality
assigned is entirely wrong. I wrote Mr. Cameron about it, and
he kindly informed me that the material was collected years ago
by a person who was known to have visited the Santa Fé region,
but who might very well have obtained the insects elsewhere.
The collection included some species of *Bombus* which might
have come from near Santa Fé.

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

SOME ABERRATIONS OF COMMON MOTHS.

By FRANCIS E. WOODBRIDGE.



1. *Hepialus hectus*.—Male taken at Dunkeld in June, 1900.
The markings on the fore wings are rather broader than usual,
and there is a row of golden yellow spots along the hind margin
between the nervules, increasing in size towards the hinder
angle. The hind wings are beautifully dashed with golden
yellow along the hind margin between the nervules, with a
golden yellow blotch near the apex, and a similarly coloured
dot near the costa. The photo shows the markings exactly.

2. *Melanippe rivata*.—Female taken at Uxbridge some
years ago. The central band on the fore wings is reduced to
a blotch on the costa, and towards the hinder angle there is
a dusky cloud extending from the band on the hind marginal
area across the usual white stripe towards where the central
band should have been. Hind wings normal.

3. *Melanippe fluctuata*.—Female taken at Uxbridge in May,
1903. The blotch near the apex rather more flattened than