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## New American Bees.— I.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *CHARAXES* FROM RHODESIA.

BY PERCY I. LATHY, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

*Charaxes peculiaris*, sp. nov.

♂. Upper side: Fore wing similar to *C. penricei*, Rothsch., but white markings slightly larger, and the blue of the former species replaced by green. Hind wing as in *C. penricei*, Rothsch., but blue replaced by green, and only the faintest trace of red markings on outer margin. Under side: Both wings, as in *C. penricei*, Rothsch., but red markings not so bright and black, and dark markings heavier; the subapical red spot of fore wing is wanting.

*Hab.* Kavama, North-eastern Rhodesia. In coll. H. J. Adams.

A single male of this remarkable species was obtained.

## NEW AMERICAN BEES.—I.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

*Perdita pratti*, n. sp.

♀. Length not quite 6 mm. In my tables (Proc. Phila. Acad. 1896) runs to *obscurata*, but differs by the coloration of the clypeus, &c. The abdominal bands are so nearly continuous that it might run to *bigeloviae*, but it differs from that in the lateral face-marks, &c. It is really close to *P. crawfordi* (described since the tables were published), but differs by having the lateral face-marks more produced above, and the abdominal bands bright yellow.

Maxillary palpi 6-jointed; labial palpi 4-jointed, approximate length of the joints in  $\mu$  (1.) 675, (2.) 210, (3.) 105, (4.) 90; head and thorax yellowish green, the vertex dullish, the mesothorax fairly shiny, and very hairy; clypeus not hairy; mandibles dark ferruginous, without any yellow; apical half of flagellum brownish ferruginous beneath; light marks of face confined to clypeus and lateral marks, which are lemon-yellow; clypeus with the usual dots, the anterior middle more or less broadly brown, and faint brown marks indicating rudiments of longitudinal bars; supraclypeal area black with a purplish lustre; lateral face-marks triangular, much longer than broad, ending in a point on orbital margin a little above level of antennæ, the long inner slope inclined to be notched; upper lateral corners of prothorax yellow, and a little yellowish on tubercles; tegulæ pale testaceous; stigma light yellow, nervures colourless; marginal cell nearly squarely truncate, the post-stigmatal portion longest, but not greatly so; second s. m. large; third discoidal distinct; legs black or piceous, with much light hair, the knees more or less yellowish; abdomen broad, brown-black, with straight chrome-yellow bands, very slightly interrupted in

the middle on segments 1 to 4, those on 3 and 4 abruptly ending some distance from lateral margin; venter brown; claws simple.

*Hab.* Corpus Christi, Texas, October 20th, 1905; two females (F. C. Pratt). Sent by Mr. Crawford. Probably from flowers of *Helenium*.

*Perdita coreopsidis*, n. sp.

♀. In my tables (Proc. Phila. Acad.) runs as near to *snowii* as anything, as also does the male. Its appearance is most like *P. mentzelianum*, but it is very different in detail. The female with spotted abdomen might be considered to run to *P. chamæsarachæ*, but it is not at all like that species.

Length about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; head and thorax brassy green, *very hairy*; vertex dullish, mesothorax shiny; mandibles dull yellow, the apical part ferruginous; labrum dark; face-markings pale rather dull yellow, consisting of a broad band occupying anterior margin of clypeus, and sending a large pointed process upwards in the middle line, and *transversely oblong lateral marks, not at all produced upwards*, nor reaching even the level of top of clypeus; metallic part of clypeus with a strong rosy lustre; scape yellow, with a dark band or streak above; flagellum dark above, dull yellowish beneath and at tip; upper border of prothorax, and tubercles, light yellow; tegulæ yellowish hyaline; wings milky white, nervures and stigma faintly yellowish; marginal cell nearly squarely truncate, its post-stigmatal part considerably the longest; second s. m. large, third discoidal distinct; legs with the apices of anterior and middle femora, and their tibiæ in front, yellow; abdomen broad, rather dull chrome-yellow, with narrow brown-black bands at the apices and bases of the segments, and a large black spot on each side of first, anterior to the band; in a variation the bands are reduced to spots, namely, large transverse subapical subdorsal spots on segments 1 to 4, and smaller, rounder, subbasal lateral spots on 2 to 5. Venter yellow.

♂. Somewhat smaller, with a large subquadrate head, the cheeks with a large blunt protuberance or tooth; face-marks more reduced than in female, being confined to a large pale yellow mark occupying the projecting corners of clypeus, and the linear lateral projection of same, and a very small spot at each lower corner of face; flagellum orange, with some light markings at base above; hind knees (as well as the parts mentioned in female) yellow, and the tarsi yellowish or pallid in front; abdomen with the hind margins of the segments rather broadly whitish hyaline, and the dark colour much increased, occupying all of first segment except a fine yellow streak between it and the hyaline margin, going also a little way up the sides; second segment dark, with a median subapical yellow band, and the posterior lateral corners very broadly yellow; third segment with a broad dark basal band and a pair of spots (in the subdorsal region); fourth and fifth with the base broadly dark; sixth with a broad dark basal triangle; venter yellow, heavily marked with brown. The reduced face-markings, and hyaline hind margins of segments, recall *P. sida*, female.

Maxillary palpi 6-jointed; labial palpi 4-jointed, the first joint less than twice length of the others combined, length of second joint  $150\ \mu$ ,

of third 90, of fourth 120—these measurements from a male; claws of female simple, front claws of male cleft; mandibles of female greatly broadened, except the falcate apex. The claws are those of *Cockerellia*.

*Hab.* Cotulla, Texas, May 5th, 1905, at flowers of *Coreopsis cardaminefolia* (DC.); two of each sex (W. D. Pierce). Sent by Mr. Crawford.

(To be continued.)

## NOCTUÆ IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE, 1905, AND A SEQUEL IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

By G. LISSANT COX & JUSTIN BROOKE.

DURING last year's beautiful summer the writers spent an all too short holiday of eighteen days—namely, from June 17th to July 4th—collecting in various parts of Huntingdonshire.

We concentrated our efforts almost entirely on the Noctuæ, and in this brief time either captured or observed no less than seventy-one species. This large number was mainly due to the extraordinary attractions of sugar. Our red-letter day was June 27th, when the average number per tree was one hundred and fifty, and the limits of belief are almost reached when one of us, on a small oak, counted two hundred and eighty insects. Truly an *embarras de richesses*! The entire treacle-patch would be covered, while a jostling crowd carpeted the ground and herbage at the foot of every tree. Still more wonderful, perhaps, was the fact that many moths would fly wildly around and around the sugarer, when, only shortly after sunset, the night's round was being prepared. A few actually committed suicide by flying right into the tin!

This attraction showed an interesting gradual increase from June 17th to the 27th, and then an almost uniform decrease. By July 19th only as many units were seen as thousands a month previously. There were no aphides till July.

In Mr. A. E. Gibbs's interesting article on "The Insects of the Cornish Coast" (*ante*, p. 4) it appears that sugar was very attractive in Cornwall, and that *Agrotis exclamatoris* was by far the commonest insect at the end of June. This was also our experience in Huntingdonshire, where this insect came to sugar in almost incredible numbers.

We had intended to take a continuous series of readings during each night from a wet and dry bulb thermometer. We were, however, but two instead of four, and our good resolutions fell through. We did note the temperature before we set out, and after coming home, but, unfortunately for accurate work,

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN  
CICADIDÆ.

BY W. L. DISTANT.

THE British Museum has just acquired from Queensland a *Cicada* of very exceptional interest. It belongs to the genus *Cyclochila*, founded by Amyot and Serville in 1843, of which only one species (*C. australasiæ*), figured by Donovan in 1805, was hitherto known in entomological records.

*Cyclochila virens*, sp. n.

♂. Body above olivaceous green, the abdomen darker than head and thorax; body beneath paler and brighter green, the abdomen shining brownish green; transverse striations to front and face, anterior lateral margins of vertex, eyes, lateral margins of pronotum, narrow posterior margins to dorsal abdominal segments, lateral margins of clypeus, inner areas of coxæ and trochanters and the rostrum, pale or dark tawny brown; tarsi, anterior tibiæ and apex of rostrum fuscous brown; ocelli bright shining yellow placed in a small triangular black fascia; basal margins of eyes more or less sanguineous; opercula distinctly overlapping at inner basal areas; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation green; tegmina with the costal membrane, post-costal area, and basal cell green, wings with nearly half of anal area green.

Allied to *C. australasiæ*, Don., but differing by the overlapping basal areas of the opercula, and the straighter and less sinuate lateral margins to same, less ampliate and nonangulate lateral margins of the pronotum, shorter and less produced head, shorter and broader abdomen which beneath is obliquely inclined upward, face less prominently transversely striate, &c. Long. excl. tegm. ♂ 43 millim. Exp. tegm. 122 millim.

Hab. Queensland (F. P. Dodd, Brit. Mus.).

## NEW AMERICAN BEES.—I.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

(Concluded from p. 127.)

*Perdita bishoppi*, n. sp.

♀. Length 4 mm. or slightly over; male  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or rather more; in my table (Proc. Phila. Acad.) the female runs to *P. californica*, male; the male runs to the same, or, by reason of its paler nervures, would run as well to *P. vespertilio*, male.\* It is also near *P. vagans*. From *vagans* and *vespertilio* it is readily known (male) by the much shorter lateral face-marks; it also differs conspicuously in the face-marks from *californica*.

\* *P. vespertilio* was described only from the male. Both sexes were taken at flowers of *Aplopappus* (s. lat.) on the sand-hills at Mesilla, New



♀. Head dark bluish green, thorax a yellower green, quite hairy; mandibles with the apical half ferruginous, and the basal with a pallid patch; mouth-parts long for so small a species; face-marks dull pale yellowish; clypeus light, except the usual dots; *lateral marks quadrate, somewhat broader than long*, not reaching above level of clypeus; no supraclypeal or dog-ear marks; flagellum brown beneath, extreme tip almost orange; wings strongly iridescent; nervures and margin of stigma sepia; marginal cell ordinary, the post-stigmatal part about as long as substigmatal; third discoidal distinct; legs piceous, small joints of tarsi becoming pallid; *abdomen brown-black, without markings*; venter dark brown; apical plate ferruginous.

♂. Smaller, but in general like the female, having the same face-markings; base of mandibles and flagellum beneath pale; anterior tibiae wholly light in front.

*Hab.* Paris, Texas, August 26th, 1905; two females, one male, on plant not determined (F. C. Bishopp). Sent by Mr. Crawford. Also allied to *P. ignota*.

*Perdita bishoppi*, var. (or *ignota*?).

At Handley, Texas, August 3rd, 1905; Mr. J. C. Crawford collected two males and two females of a *Perdita* at flowers of *Isopappus divaricatus* (Nuttall). One of the females would pass very well for *P. ignota*, Ckll., except that the front is minutely rugulose, and only the second and third abdominal segments have transverse white marks. This specimen also approaches *P. vespertilio*, in that the face-marks are white, and the flagellum is entirely pale beneath. The lateral marks are reduced to roundish white spots not nearly reaching orbital margin. The nervures and stigma are wholly pale. The female *vespertilio* has a fine broadly interrupted whitish line at the extreme base of second segment, representing the first white band of *ignota* and the insect from *Isopappus*. Comparing the *Isopappus* female more minutely with the type of *bishoppi*, it is seen that the thorax is bluish green instead of yellowish green; the labial palpi seem not to be quite the same—for instance, the second joint is not over 120  $\mu$  long, but 150 in *bishoppi*; and, more especially, the apical plate of the abdomen is narrowly truncate, the truncation about 45  $\mu$  across, and emarginate, whereas in *bishoppi* the truncation is quite 80  $\mu$  across, and not at all emarginate. The pollen-grains collected by the *Isopappus* female, and those by type *bishoppi*, look to me exactly the same; globular, spinulose, about 25  $\mu$  diameter, appearing white when seen singly.

So far, the *Isopappus* insect seems quite distinct from *bishoppi*; but the other *Isopappus* female, collected at the same time and

Mexico, June 27th, 1897. The female *vespertilio* differs from *bishoppi* by the white face-marks, the lateral marks somewhat larger and triangular, the flagellum entirely pale beneath, and the pallid tarsi. They are, however, very similar. The lateral marks of female *vespertilio* are shaped as in the male, but considerably smaller.



place, has no white marks on abdomen, the nervures are partly darkened (the marginal cell and border of stigma quite as in *bishoppi*), and the apical plate of the abdomen is entirely as in *bishoppi*. Yet the face-marks are white (the clypeus has two blackish bars), the mandibles have the base wholly dark, and the labrum is dark. The mesothorax is coloured exactly as in *bishoppi*.

The males have small lateral face-marks; not at all the large marks of *P. vespertilio*. They have not the white lines on the abdomen.

It is impossible to reach a perfectly satisfactory interpretation of these *Isopappus* specimens, but they appear to be intergrades (or hybrids?) between *bishoppi* and *ignota*.

*Perdita cambarella*, n. sp.

♀. Length about or a little over 4 mm.; male  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . The female, in my table (Proc. Phila. Acad.), runs to *P. chamæsarachæ*, but differs conspicuously from that by the much less shiny thorax; the abdomen is also a deeper shade of red. The clypeal marking somewhat recalls *P. asteris*. The male shows some resemblance to *P. vagans* and *vespertilio*.

♀. Head and thorax green, for the most part a rather yellowish green, but the face strongly bluish green; thorax above hairy, and dullish; mandibles with a large yellow basal patch; face-markings yellow (reddened by cyanide in type), confined to clypeus and lateral marks; clypeus with the upper lateral corners broadly dark, the yellow sending a large pointed process upwards in the middle line, and a slight projection at each side, reminding one of the rostrum of certain cray-fishes (*Cambarus*); lateral face-marks triangular, the upper corner not reaching level of antennæ; antennæ dark above, yellow beneath; prothorax with two yellow marks on upper margin, and marks on tubercles; nervures and broad margin of stigma sepia-brown; marginal cell normal, its post-stigmatal part about as long as substigmatal; third discoidal distinct; anterior knees, and tibiæ in front, yellow; abdomen broad, bright deep apricot colour, without markings, except a fine longitudinal black line on each extreme side of second segment; venter the same colour.

♂. Smaller; head and thorax bluer; clypeus all light; tarsi very pale yellowish; nervures colourless, but margin of stigma pale brown; abdomen suffused with dusky, so that it is brown rather than red, or red with a broad dusky band on second segment only.

Maxillary palpi 6-jointed; labial palpi 4-jointed not especially elongated; first joint about 450  $\mu$ , second 120, third, 75, fourth 65; claws of female simple, of male cleft.

*Hab.* Paris, Texas, August 26th, 1905; at flowers of plant not determined (the pollen collected is very light yellow, the grains spherical); two of each sex (F. C. Bishopp). The name *P. cambarella* has reference to the resemblance of the clypeal marking of the female to the end of the rostrum of *Cambarus*. The specimens were sent by Mr. J. C. Crawford.

University of Colorado: March 15th, 1906.

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