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New American Bees.— IV.

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Recommended Citation

Cockerell, T. D. A., "New American Bees.— IV." (1907). *Ca*. Paper 379.
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May, 1907.

Plate II



Triaena (Acronycta) psi.
Ancillary Appendages $\times 12$, from photos by F. N. Clark (see p. 119).

Triaena (Acronycta) tridens.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST

Vol. XL.]

MAY, 1907.

[No. 528.]

NEW AMERICAN BEES.—IV.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Bombus rufocinctus astragali, n. var.

♀. Similar to *B. rufocinctus iridis* (Ckll. & Porter), but the broad black band of the abdomen is without any red. This looks exactly like *B. edwardsii*, Cresson, and has until now always passed as that species. On comparing it with Pacific coast *edwardsii*, I noticed a difference in the length of the malar space, and wrote to Mr. Vierck to examine the material labelled *edwardsii* in the Cresson collection. This he kindly did, reporting as follows:—

(1.) Malar space about half as long as wide. Two females, Colorado; one female, Washington State; one female, Montana.

(2.) Malar space a little more than half as long as wide, rather quadrate. Female, California; female, Nevada.

The latter is the real *edwardsii*. I had labelled the Colorado insect as a new variety of *edwardsii*; but Mr. H. J. Franklin, to whom I sent a specimen, is confident that it is an extreme variety of *B. rufocinctus*, the structural similarity outweighing the remarkable colorational differences.

Hab. Boulder, Colorado, June 9th, 1905, at flowers (white) of *Astragalus* sp. (W. P. Cockerell). Also Ward, Colorado, at *Phacelia* (Cockerell), and Florissant, Colorado (Rohwer).

Nomada ceanothi, sp. nov.

♀. Length about 7 mm.; belongs to *Nomada* as restricted by Robertson, and is very close to *N. florilega*, Lovell & Ckll. (from Maine), from which it differs as follows:—Red of clypeus extending upwards in middle line, almost to antennæ; third antennal joint conspicuously shorter, its length little exceeding its apical breadth; flagellum more slender; hind femora less infuscated; second abdominal segment with a pair of extremely large lemon-yellow spots, more or less pyriform in shape; third with large yellow spots; fourth without spots; fifth with a pair of very dull spots. Characters distinguishing it from other allied species (such as *N. illinoensis* and *N. sayi*) are as follows: no trace of yellow at lower corners of face; antennæ long, fourth joint a little

shorter than twelfth; mesothorax exceedingly coarsely punctured, dull red, with one broad black band; scutellum bilobed, but rather small; pleura largely red; *metathorax entirely black*; ventral surface of abdomen red without yellow markings; first dorsal segment black right across at base; b. n. going a considerable distance basad of t. m.; mandibles simple.

Hab. Glencarlyn, Virginia, at flowers of *Ceanothus*, June 21st (Nathan Banks). On the same day and flowers, at the same place, Mr. Banks took *N. perplexa*, Cresson.

Nomada banksi, sp. nov.

♀. Length, 8 mm. or a little over; black, the markings of the head and thorax entirely dark ferruginous; abdomen with bright lemon-yellow markings; legs red, partly suffused with black. Face broad; clypeus, a small supraclypeal mark, labrum, mandibles (except apex), and *lateral marks extending over summit of eyes*, with narrow posterior orbits, *all ferruginous*; mandibles simple; antennæ dark reddish beneath, blackened above, third joint about as long as fourth, flagellum stout; mesothorax very coarsely and densely punctured, entirely black; scutellum moderately bigibbous, with a red spot on each prominence; metathorax all black; pleura with a large red patch below, and a red spot above; tubercles and tegulae red; wings dusky reddish; stigma ferruginous, nervures fuscous, b. n. just basad of t. m.; legs red, the middle and hind femora mainly black behind and beneath, hind tibiae blackish behind; anterior coxæ with a small tubercle, but no spine; abdomen very finely punctured, black; first segment with a narrow yellow band broken into four parts; second with a very broad yellow band, much broadest laterally, and rather widely interrupted in the middle; third with a large transverse mark, notched below, on each side; fourth, the band entire but narrowed in the middle, and deeply notched behind at the sides; fifth with a large quadrate patch, emarginate in front; venter red, the hind margins of the segments broadly dark, one or two slightly indicated yellow dots. There is some resemblance in the colour and markings to *N. gracilis*, Cresson, known only in the male,* but I do not think it can be regarded as the female of that species. In Robertson's table it runs to *N. placida*, but is larger, and differs conspicuously in the abdominal markings. It is smaller than *N. electa*, and that species (*vide* Viereck) has the b. n. going far basad of t. m.; it also has some yellow on the legs. *N. electella* differs in the face-markings, tegulae, &c.

Hab. Glencarlyn, Virginia, October 10th (Nathan Banks).

Nomada infantula, sp. nov.

♀. Length about 5 mm.; red, with a broad black band on the mesothorax and metathorax; mandibles simple; a blackish spot be-

* I examined the type of *gracilis* in the Cresson collection. It is about 8 mm. long; legs red and black; thorax black without marks; anterior edge of clypeus, lower corners of face and spot on base of mandibles yellow; apical plate of abdomen notched; second segment with a very large yellow mark on each side, third with a narrow interrupted band, fourth with a pair of spots, fifth and sixth each with a spot.

mesothorax exceedingly coarsely punctured, dull black band; scutellum bilobed, but rather small; mesothorax entirely black; ventral surface of abdomen with yellow markings; first dorsal segment black right to a considerable distance basad of t. m.;

Great Falls, Virginia, at flowers of *Ceanothus*, June 22nd. On the same day and flowers, at the same place, *N. perplexa*, Cresson.

Tomada banksi, sp. nov.

Length about 5 mm.; head and thorax black, the markings of the abdomen dark ferruginous; abdomen with bright yellow spots; legs red, partly suffused with black. Face with a broad supraclypeal mark, labrum, mandibles (except the apical teeth) extending over summit of eyes, with narrow black markings; antennae dark brown, third joint about as long as fourth, fourth joint very coarsely and densely punctured, fifth joint moderately bigibbous, with a red spot on the apex; mesothorax all black; pleura with a large red patch above; tubercles and tegulae red; wings dusky brown, nervures fuscous, b. n. just basad of t. m.; hind femora mainly black behind and beneath, hind tibiae black; anterior coxae with a small tubercle, but very finely punctured, black; first segment with a broad black band broken into four parts; second with a very broad black band broadest laterally, and rather widely interrupted; third with a large transverse mark, notched behind; fourth, the band entire but narrowed in the middle; fifth with a large transverse mark, notched behind; venter red, the hind margins of the abdomen black, one or two slightly indicated yellow dots. In the colour and markings to *N. gracilis*, but I do not think it can be regarded as a new species. In Robertson's table it runs to *N. electa*, and that species (*vide* Viereck) has a black band of t. m.; it also has some yellow on the legs. Face-markings, tegulae, &c.

Great Falls, Virginia, October 10th (Nathan Banks).

Tomada infantula, sp. nov.

Length 5 mm.; red, with a broad black band on the thorax; mandibles simple; a blackish spot below the apex of *gracilis* in the Cresson collection. It is about the size of *gracilis*; thorax black without marks; anterior edge of face and spot on base of mandibles yellow; apical teeth black; second segment with a very large yellow mark; third with a narrow interrupted band, fourth with a pair of yellow spots with a spot.

tween antennae, and a black transverse patch enclosing ocelli; antennae entirely red, fourth joint longer than third, but shorter than twelfth; mesothorax rugoso-punctate; scutellum moderately elevated and bilobed; pleura with a black patch beneath; legs red, hind tarsi blackened on outer side; tegulae red; wings hyaline, the apex fuscous; stigma sepia-colour; b. n. some distance basad of t. m.; second s. m. broad, third narrowed almost to a point above; abdomen apparently without yellow spots, but close inspection shows a large very faint spot on each side of second segment, and small ones on third—these may be distinctly yellow and conspicuous in some specimens, perhaps; first segment with some blackish at sides of base; third infuscated apically; pygidial plate broad, pubescent; venter red, with only a dark mark on first segment.

♂. Length about 5 mm.; head and thorax black; a broad ferruginous band across lower part of face, including nearly all of clypeus, and sending a linear extension up the orbital margin, not quite as far as the antennae; basal two-fifths of antennae blackened behind; fourth joint conspicuously longer than third, and about or almost as long as last; joints four to seven with the apex somewhat projecting beneath, giving an imbricated appearance; tubercles ferruginous; pleura with much white hair; scutellum entirely black; hind femora and tibiae suffused with fuscous; basal two-thirds of first abdominal segment black or almost; apical plate notched.

By the small size this resembles *N. parva*, Rob., but it is distinguished in the female by the very feeble spotting of the abdomen, and more especially in the male by the structure of the antennae, and the absence of yellow markings on the abdomen.

Hab. Great Falls, Virginia, May 22nd (Nathan Banks). The two specimens, one of each sex, are gummed on the same card.

Anthidium blanditum praedentatum, subsp. n.

♀. Similar to *A. blanditum*, Cresson, but differing as follows: upper part of clypeus with a large W-like black mark, consisting of a pair of cuneiform marks side by side, the points directed downwards; anterior edge of clypeus also black, and a small dark area in the middle just above the edge; interruption of band on top of head broad, greater than the interval between the lateral ocelli; axillae as well as scutellum with yellow bands; no yellow spot beneath tubercles; the first four abdominal bands interrupted in middle, fifth only notched; laterally, the first band is notched behind, the second in front.

Known from *A. montivagum* and *A. porteri* by the bright lemon-yellow sixth abdominal segment, its margin evidently notched in the middle, and the elongated marks over the eyes.

Hab. Boulder, Colorado, June 22nd, 1906 (G. Hite).

Dianthidium pudicum (Cresson).

♀. Length about 8 mm.; strongly punctured; black with cream-coloured markings, no red colour anywhere on body or legs; ventral scopa pale orange; hair on inner side of tarsi pale orange; wings strongly dusky, especially the marginal cell.

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Similar to *D. parvum*, Cresson, but the markings are paler; the clypeus has only a pair of small light spots, separated from the lateral face-marks by a narrow line of black; the tibiae are black with only a light mark or spot at the base; the apical abdominal segment is entirely black, and the lateral part of the light marks on the fifth is wanting. The posterior notches of the light areas of segments two to four are large and strong.

Boulder, Colorado, September 19th, 1906 (S. A. Rohwer).

D. pudicum was based on two male specimens from Nevada, closely allied to *parvum*, but with cream-coloured markings. The female has not been described, but in the Cresson collection there are placed with *pudicum* two females from Colorado, with the abdominal bands yellow, and the clypeus with central part black. These, I think, do not belong there, and it is much more likely that the insect described above is the real female of *pudicum*. Whether it is more than a mutation of *D. parvum* is another matter.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado:
March 26th, 1907.

A FEW NOTES ON SOME OF THE CORSICAN BUTTERFLIES.

BY MARGARET E. FOUNTAINE, F.E.S.

ALTHOUGH Corsica in recent years has become anything but a *terra incognita* to British entomologists, most Continental collectors having visited at some time or other the dry hillsides round Ajaccio, and the glorious forest of Vizzavona, I still hope, nevertheless, the following notes may obtain some little interest, for one reason that, during my stay there last summer, I visited more than one locality hitherto unexplored, at least by British entomologists; and also that my collecting in the island began several weeks earlier in the season than the time usually and indeed well chosen as being the most likely to be productive of good collecting; and of those who have waited till the end of June or even July before going to Corsica I can only say that they have acted wisely, as in May and early June, after a good series of *Anthocaris tagis* var. *insularis* is secured, there is but little to be done of much importance.

Luri (100 ft.), in Cap Corse, is, I think, the best place for spring collecting; and though the Hôtel de France is an inn of exceeding modesty, accommodation can be found there, but I can scarcely describe it as palatial, inasmuch as it boasts of but two tiny bedrooms, so that when these are both occupied, should a third guest arrive, the arrangement is that he sleeps on a sofa in the *salle-à-manger*. Evisa (2700 ft.), situated about 60 kils.

west of Corté, a most beautiful the great Fores over chains of Hôtel Gigli, to comfortable, w prolonged stay Then, too, a means unworth near the edge c to the Calanch many weird f wrought by th by. These C Piana, in spite Ajaccio.

I append a beginning with

Papilio hor beautiful *Papilio* taken that day gesting that th place some tin double-brooded June, and July means at frequ Luri, on the t was far from decidedly rare. to knocking it those taken we grown, is easil in its early sta rugged in their more of an app

Anthocaris insect is undou it in that neig common. My below Seneca's the pass above the mountains assistance of morning. All below 1000 ft. loves to settle which much fa June it was ra