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New American Bees.— V.

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Hymenoptera - Apoidea - Nomadidae - Nomada
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" " "
" " Anthophorinae - Eucerini - Melissodes
" Megachilidae - ~~Megachilini~~ ~~Melissodes~~ Anthidiini - Diexys

and margin of stigma dilute sepia; third discoidal cell very distinct; legs black, with the anterior and middle tibiae in front, anterior tarsi and the knees, light yellow; middle tarsi pale brownish; abdomen black, with bright yellow markings, consisting of a pair of little spots on first segment, and large oblique marks on sides of second, third, and fourth; venter dark. Labial palpi comparatively short, the first joint about as long as the other three together. Runs in table of *Perdita* (Proc. Phila. Acad. 1896) to *P. obscurata*, from which it differs by the brown nervures and markings of thorax.

Hab. Florissant, Colorado, at flowers of *Lepidium jonesii*, Rydberg, July 28th, 1907; two females (S. A. Rohwer). At the same time, place, and flowers, Mr. Rohwer took *Perdita tortifoliae*, Ckll., six females, and *P. florissantella*, Ckll., three females, two males. It has occurred to me that possibly *tortifoliae* may be a mutation of *florissantella*, although the face-marks are radically different, and there is no sign of anything intermediate, unless a single *tortifoliae* with a little short light stripe on the clypeus can be so regarded. In 1906 the very numerous specimens from *Eriogonum umbellatum* were all *florissantella*; but in 1907 (July 21st-23rd) Mr. Rohwer took from this flower eight *florissantella* and one *tortifoliae*.

Dioxys aurifusca (Titus).

Chrysopheon aurifuscus, Titus, Canad. Entom. 1901, p. 256 (Colorado).

After studying one of the types of this very distinct species, I am persuaded that *Chrysopheon* is not more than a subgenus of *Dioxys*. The species has some resemblance to the Algerian *D. rufiventris*, Lep.

Dioxys martii, Ckll.

I have before me two examples taken by Professor C. H. T. Townsend at Las Cruces, New Mexico, May 10th and 11th. These show that the venational character cited in the original description (first r. n. joining first s. m.) is not constant; but the species is easily known from *D. producta* by the rounded, not produced, apex of abdomen.

Nomada subaccepta, sp. nov.

♂. Length a little over 8 mm.; head and thorax black, with quite abundant white hair, which is dense and silky on face; clypeus, lateral marks, labrum, basal half of mandibles and scape in front all pale yellow; labrum hairy, and with a small red tubercle; lateral marks very broad below, but rapidly narrowing to a line which ends at level of antennae; cheeks entirely black; a small red spot above each eye; scape stout, but not swollen; third joint a little over half as long as fourth; flagellum stout but normal (not dentate or conspicuously undulate), red, the basal half black, and the apical more or less dusky, above, though even on the black part there are red sutural

lines; scutellum strongly bilobed, bright red; a little red on post-scutellum; mesothorax black or faintly red; tubercles and a patch on pleura beneath them red more or less stained with yellow; tegulae red; wings dark at apex; b. n. going a short distance basad of t. m.; second s. m. at least as broad above as third; legs red, hind femora black except at apex; middle femora with a variable amount of black; hind basitarsus largely black without; abdomen very minutely punctured, rather light red, first segment with the basal half black, and without any yellow; second to fourth with broadly interrupted pale yellow bands, or large lateral spots, those on second when very large notched anteriorly at the sides; fifth and sixth with narrow bands, not or hardly interrupted, that on fifth when well developed notched posteriorly at the sides; apical plate broad and notched; venter red, the first segment with a large bilobed black patch, the others more or less stained with blackish, the third and fourth with slight yellow markings, the apex with a large yellow patch. In my tables of Rocky Mountain *Nomada* runs to *N. vicinalis*, but differs by its smaller size, base of metathorax with distinct though delicate longitudinal ridges, absence of yellow on first abdominal segment, &c. If the male of *N. accepta* had been unknown, I should have been inclined to refer *subaccepta* to that species; but Cresson describes male *accepta*, and it differs by having only the anterior margin of the clypeus light, &c. In many respects it resembles the Canadian *N. armatella*, Ckll., but the form of the apical plate is different, there is no supraclypeal mark, and the flagellum is not entirely red. In Schmiedeknecht's table of European species it runs to twenty-eight, and runs out because of the red scutellum.

Hab. Florissant, Colorado, two males, June 13th and 15th, 1907 (S. A. Rohwer). One was at flowers of *Antennaria microphylla*.

Another male *Nomada*, taken by Mr. Rohwer at Florissant, on June 15th, also runs to *vicinalis* in the Rocky Mountain table; while in Robertson's table (Canad. Entom. 1903, p. 179) it runs to *N. illinoiensis*. It is really very close to *illinoiensis*, but it has the hair of the vertex and thorax above ferruginous, the scutellum with a pair of large red spots, and the bright lemon yellow on the abdomen very well developed. Its length is 8 mm. I do not describe it as new, because I think it is very likely to prove to be the male of *N. cymbalariae*, Ckll., hitherto known from a single female. The sexes in this group are so different that their correct association is a matter of great difficulty.

Melissodes fremontii, sp. nov.

♂. In nearly all respects, including the structure of the antennae, &c., like *M. confusa*, Cresson, but differing as follows:—Eyes green; face conspicuously broader, eyes more diverging above; antennae black, but in a strong light most of the flagellar joints show a dark red spot beneath; abdomen narrower and more cylindrical; of the four lateral subapical spines which are so prominent in *M. confusa*, the anterior ones are very small and easily overlooked, yet quite well

formed, while the posterior are reduced to mere dentiform rudiments. The apical portion of the marginal cell is shorter than in *confusa*. The *M. confusa* compared is one of Cresson's types.

Hab. Florissant, Colorado, at flowers of *Geranium fremontii*, July 23rd, 1907 (S. A. Rohwer).

Melissodes mysops, Ckll.

Mr. S. A. Rohwer took one female and fourteen males at flowers of *Carduus acaulescens* at Florissant, July 24th-29th, 1907. The males mostly differ from the type in having the yellow of the clypeus strongly trilobed, and the scutellum is often without black hair; but the species remains quite distinct from *M. cnici*.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado:
October 15th, 1907.

NEW MICROJOPPA FROM TRINIDAD.

By P. CAMERON.

Microjoppa dentipes, sp. nov.

Bright orange yellow, the antennæ, front except laterally, vertex, upper part of occiput narrowly, middle of pronotum, mesonotum, middle of scutellum to the lateral furrows, the third abdominal segment except laterally and the following entirely, black; the black on the apical segments tinged with violaceous. Wings yellowish hyaline to the transverse basal nervure, the following part clear hyaline, the apex from shortly behind the apical abscissa of the radius, the cloud becoming narrowed behind, and a narrower cloud on the apex of the hind wings, fuscous, the stigma and apical nervures black. Legs coloured like the body, the apical half of hind femora, about the basal fourth of hind tibiæ and the four posterior tibiæ, black. Pubescence dense and white. ♂. Length, 14 mm.

Trinidad.

First abdominal segment except narrowly at the base, and the second strongly, acutely longitudinally striated, the basal three-fourths of the third more closely and finely striated. Apex of clypeus with two rows of punctures, the rest of the head smooth. Scutellum sparsely punctured, more closely towards the apex, the sides before the apex irregularly longitudinally striated; the sides stoutly keeled to near the apex, furrowed inside the keel. Basal third of metanotum smooth, the rest closely, distinctly, but not strongly punctured. Areola slightly wider than long, the apex rounded inwardly. Apex of mesopleuræ with a crenulated border. On the inner side of the hind coxæ, near the apex, is a short, stout tooth. Areolet narrowed in front, the nervures almost touching, the recurrent nervure received shortly beyond the middle.

Allied to *M. geniculata*, Cam.