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## New Anthidiine Bees From Colorado

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## NEW ANTHIDIINE BEES FROM COLORADO.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, BOULDER, COLO.

*Anthidium tenuifloræ*, n. sp.

♀. Length about 10 mm.; black, with pale pubescence, that on head and thorax above faintly yellowish; ventral scopa sepia-brown, except at the sides, where it is pale; head with no pale markings, except a round cream-coloured spot above summit of each eye; mandibles 6-dentate, the third to fifth teeth smallest; lower edge of clypeus crenulate, with a tooth on each side, followed by a smaller one; clypeus very densely punctured; scape all dark; thorax without light markings; tegulae cream-coloured in front, and with a small light spot behind; legs black, tibiae with a light spot at extreme base, and hind tibiae with more or less of a streak at apex; hair on inner side of hind tarsi coppery-red; abdominal bands cream-colour, slightly interrupted in the middle, and broadly emarginate above laterally.

♂. About the same size; clypeus, lateral marks (extending a little above clypeus), and most of outer surface of mandibles, as well as a stripe on scape, cream-colour; stripe on middle of anterior tibiae and outer side of basal joint of all the tarsi cream-colour; tubercles and scutellum wholly dark; lateral apical lobes of abdomen broadly rounded, not curved inwards or pointed, their breadth about equal to the space between them and the central spine.

*Hab.*—Boulder, Colo. (*W. P. Cockerell*); 1 ♂ June 12, 1905; 1 ♀ same date; 1 ♀ Aug. 8, 1906, at flowers of *Psoralea tenuiflora*, Pursh.

I had confused this with *A. emarginatum*, Say, to which it is very closely allied; but it is easily distinguished by the colour of the scopa in the ♀, and the dark tubercles and scutellum in the ♂. The general structure, venation, etc., agree with *emarginatum*. The real *A. emarginatum* occurs at Ward, Colorado.

*Anthidium porterae personulatum*, n. sub-sp.

♀. Clypeus entirely black; lateral face-marks small, oblong, not nearly filling space between clypeus and eye; lateral marks on mesothorax rudimentary.

♂. Ground colour of abdomen quite black; apical lobes and spine entirely black; yellow marks on scutellum smaller.

*Hab.*—Boulder, Colo. (*W. P. Cockerell*); both sexes at flowers of *Psoralea tenuiflora*, Pursh., Aug. 8, 1906.

The genuine *A. porterae*, Ckll., is common at Boulder, visiting *Psoralea tenuiflora* and *Grindelia*. The males mostly have the abdomen very red (var. *amabile*, Ckll.), but the females do not show this variation.

April, 1907

*Dianthidium Sayi*, n. n.

This is the *Megachile interrupta*, Say, 1824; *Anthidium interruptum* (Say), Sm., but not *A. interruptum*, Fabricius, of much earlier date.\* It has been referred in recent years to *A. curvatum*, Smith, but that is a species from Georgia, with the legs mainly yellow, whereas in *Sayi* they are red in both sexes. *D. Sayi* is not uncommon in Colorado. I have before me specimens from Trinidad, Colo., July 13, 1899 (*Titus*), and Boulder, the male, Aug. 7, 1906, at flowers of *Grindelia*; the female Aug. 8, 1906, at flowers of *Helianthus lenticularis* (both coll. W. P. Cockerell).

In my original account of *Dianthidium* I cited *D. curvatum* as the type; *curvatum*, Auctt. (not Smith) = *Sayi*, was intended.

At Mesilla, New Mexico, Aug. 23, I took a female representing a new sub-species, *D. Sayi xerophilum*, in which the ferruginous colour has overspread practically all of the head and thorax, except the disc of mesothorax, and the abdomen above is bright yellow with narrow ferruginous bands, the basin of the first segment and most of the apical segment also ferruginous. There is a wedged-shaped black area below each antenna, and laterad of this a yellow suffusion. The legs are entirely red.

## A NOTE ON GENERIC TRANSFERS.

In the December CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, p. 415, Mr. Pearsall gives convincing reasons why the species of *Tallegeda* should be referred to *Philopsia*, but he does not provide the resulting names: *Philopsia montanata* (Packard) and *Philopsia tabulata* (Hulst). Similarly in the December *Entomological News*, p. 370, *Stilpon Houghii* is said to belong to *Chersodromia*, but the name *Chersodromia Houghii* (Mel.), is not written. Entomologists are so busy with other matters that it never occurs to them, in the majority of cases, to pay attention to little details of this sort; yet, when we have adopted more exact bibliographical methods, following the lead of the ornithologists and botanists, these omissions will be found to occasion a good deal of inconvenience. Thus, the first citation of a particular binomial will often have to be from some incidental mention, instead of from the place where the reason for the transfer is given. I cannot doubt that entomologists generally will see the advantage of the precise methods advocated if they consider them a little. Of course, if the number of species involved is large, the transfer of a few of the best known will give the appropriate clue to the user of a bibliography.

Incidentally, I may suggest that Dr. Williston (CAN. ENT., Dec., p. 388) should have hesitated to print the names *Stomoxiidae*, etc., even as awful examples, remembering Dr. Palmer's solemn treatment of a similar venture of Rafinesque's, in his recent index to the Genera of Mammals!

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

\*Nor *Megachile interrupta*, Spinola, 1806.