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New and Little-Known Bees

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NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN BEES.

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

Tetralonia fulvitaris, Cresson.—At Boulder, Colorado, May 21, 1907, Mrs. C. Bennett took two females and a male of *Tetralonia* at flowers of vetch. The male is *T. fulvitaris*, while the females are *T. frater aragalli*, Ckll. This suggests that *aragalli* is the female of *fulvitaris*, and although I cannot prove it, I believe this to be the case.

Andrena ziziaeformis, sp. nov.—♀. Length about 7 mm.; black; head transversely oval, broader than long; clypeus shining, with sparse strong punctures; process of labrum broadly truncate; cheeks rounded, not large; front striatulate, with a prominent longitudinal keel; flagellum, except basally, clear ferruginous beneath; third antennal joint nearly as long as the following three together, these being very short; pubescence dull white, caudal fimbria pale golden; tegulae testaceous; stigma and nervures clear ferruginous; legs dark brown, small joints of tarsi ferruginous. Exceedingly like *A. ziziae* (specimen collected at Milwaukee by Dr. Grænicer compared), but differing as follows: Clypeus shining; flagellum much more slender basally; face broader; frontal keel longer and more prominent; facial foveae grayish-white (not yellowish), very inconspicuous when seen from in front; thorax narrower, mesothorax with fine but evident punctures; second submarginal cell broader; first abdominal segment with very fine but evident punctures; second abdominal segment depressed about one-third; hair of abdomen whiter, and so more conspicuous.

Hab.—Falls Church, Virginia, May 30. (*Nathan Banks.*)

Melissodes saponellus, sp. nov.—♀. Length about 11 mm., anterior wing not quite 8 mm.; black, with very pale ochreous hair; disc of mesothorax exposed centrally, shining and sparsely punctured, with the bordering hairs black, but easily overlooked; hair on inner side of hind basitarsus clear ferruginous; abdomen broad, the second and following segments all covered with pale ochreous felt-like hair, the second with a median dusky band, where the hair is thin enough to partially expose the surface; hind margins of the segments (tegument) pallid, that of the first slightly iridescent, and grading into the black through a red suffusion; hair of fifth segment and sides of sixth a very pale but warm reddish, not at all black or fuscous; eyes green; flagellum, except basally, bright ferruginous beneath; tegulae shining piceous; maxillary palpi four-jointed, the last joint minute.

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Superficially this looks exactly like a *Xenoglossodes*, and especially resembles *X. imitatrix*, Ckll. and Porter, from which it differs by the less convex outer edge of mandibles, the flagellum red beneath, the black hair on thorax above, and other small details. The two species are, I think, closely related, and it is doubtful whether they should be generically separated.

Among the species of *Melissodes*, it is most like *M. Stearnsi*, Ckll., but larger and without black or fuscous hair on the legs. It cannot be the undescribed female of *M. vernonensis*, Vier., as the latter has a very much broader second submarginal cell.

Hab.—Soap Lake, Grand Coulee, Washington State, June 29, 1902. (*A. L. Melander*, No. 9.)

Robertsonella Gleasoni, Titus.—The range of this little-known genus and species is greatly extended by two males taken by Mr. N. Banks in Virginia; Glencarlyn, May 4, and Falls Church, May 30. More ventral segments are visible than in the males of the allied genera.

HONEYDEW AND THE CORNICLES OF THE APHIDIDÆ.

BY C. P. GILLETTE, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

In Proc. of the Entomological Society of Washington, for Sept. to Dec., 1906, on page 114, is a discussion as to the source of honeydew in the Aphididæ. One not knowing the contrary might be misled by that discussion into thinking that the members of the society were inclined to believe that the cornicles are sometimes, if not commonly, the avenues through which this substance is expelled from the aphid body.

More than a century ago Mr. William Curtis, in his paper on "Observations on Aphides," etc. (1800), announced his discovery that honeydew is exclusively the product of Aphides, that it is their excrement, and that he "found it to proceed from the extremity of the abdomen."

He was in error, of course, in thinking that the Aphides are the only source of honeydew, but I do not know of any successful contradiction of his other two statements.

Buckton, in his "Monograph of British Aphididæ," figures an ant taking a drop from the end of one of the cornicles of an Aphid, and some later writers have copied the error.

In my studies of the plant-lice it often becomes necessary to pinch an adult between the thumb and finger to determine whether or not the specimen in hand is a male, an oviparous female, or a viviparous female.

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