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Some Bees Collected by Mr. F. C. Pratt in Texas

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COCKRELL TDA

SOME BEES COLLECTED BY MR. F. C. PRATT IN TEXAS.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Some time ago I received from Mr. F. C. Pratt a small but interesting collection of Texan bees, concerning which the particulars are now given. Several are new to Texas, or otherwise noteworthy.

Xenoglossa strenua Cresson, and **X. patricia** Ckll.

Del Rio, May 1, 1907, both from flowers of *Cucurbita fatidissima*.

Centris cæsalpinia Ckll.

Devil's River, May 3 and 7, 1907, female at flowers of *Monarda citriodora*.

Anthophora fedorica Ckll.

Cotulla, April 17, 1906, male at flowers of *Opuntia*, female at *Lonicera*. *A. fedorica* has hitherto been known from a single male. The female has the hair of thorax above brightly colored, and looks exactly like *Emphoropsis birkmanni*; but outer side of hind tibiae is clothed with white hair (black in *E. birkmanni*), and hair of lower part of pleura is white (black in *E. birkmanni*); the hair of face and cheeks also is light.

^a Rev. Melanopli in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. xx, p. 28, pl. 2, fig. 10 (1897).

In my table^a female *A. fedorica* runs to 8, and runs out because it has no abdominal hair bands; first segment (as also thorax) with orange-fulvous hair; basal half of second with a pruinosity of short and thin white hair.

Melecta californica Cresson.

Devil's River, May 3 and 6, 1907 (Bishopp and Pratt). Both sexes at flowers of *Monarda citriodora*. The female is *M. miranda*, the male *californica*, but they are one species.

Anthidium lupinellum Ckll.

Kerrville, April 11, 1907, male at flowers of *Salvia pitcheri*. Previously known only from New Mexico.

Dianthidium (Anthidiellum) gilense Ckll.

Kerrville, April 11 to 13, at flowers of *Marrubium vulgare*.

Dianthidium simile Cresson.

Kerrville, April 12, 1907, at flowers of *Tetragonotheca ludoviciana*. The female has more black on the legs than is normal, and the insect may be subspecifically distinct.

Kerrville, according to Vernon Bailey, is in the Lower Austral, but immediately adjacent to the end of the tongue of Upper Austral, which penetrates south-central Texas from the north. The *A. lupinellum* and *D. gilense*, Upper Austral species in New Mexico, should here be at the very limit of their range in a southeasterly direction. Cotulla and Del Rio are strictly Lower Austral. *A. fedorica* is unknown in New Mexico.

