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Some New Bees of the Genus Coelioxys

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Some new Bees of the genus *Coelioxys*.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Coelioxys deani n. sp.

♂.—Length about 7 mm.; black, with the tegulae dark brown, and the tarsi obscurely more or less brownish; wings with the apical margin broadly dusky; nervures piceous, stigma dull reddish. Vertex dullish, with large irregularly-placed punctures; cheeks with much white hair, and below with a broad shining beveled space; eyes black, their pubescence only moderately long; face covered with white hair; antennæ entirely black; mandibles black; tongue and labial palpi bright ferruginous; mesothorax and scutellum shining, with large close punctures; scutellum with no median projection, its lateral teeth small and curved; anterior border of mesothorax with a practically continuous band of creamy-white scale-like hairs; posterior lateral corner of mesothorax with patches of white hair, and some in scutello-mesothoracic suture; spurs ferruginous; abdomen shining, with strong but well-separated punctures; hind margins of segments 1 to 5 with conspicuous narrow white hair bands; first segment with a weaker band round the edge of the basin; no other bands, but third and fourth segments with a little hair in the transverse depressions; fifth segment strongly toothed at sides sixth produced, and with a deep broad groove above, its teeth number six as usual but the upper apical ones are rudimentary. Among American species readily distinguished by its very small size, and the produced apical segment, which is longer than broad, if the breadth be counted from the *inner* bases of the lateral teeth. The apex of the

fourth ventral segment shows a minute notch. The interval between the apical teeth of abdomen is minutely black-haired. It is evidently related to *C. modesta* Smith, differing in the small size and the color of the legs.

Hab.—Boulder, Colorado, July 13, 1908 (*Paul M. Dean*).

***Coelioxys sayi novomexicana* n. subsp.**

♀. Larger, length about $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; legs, including the whole of femora and trochanters, bright ferruginous red; tegulae bright red; clypeus strongly notched in the middle.

Hab.—Las Cruces, New Mexico, June (*Cockerell*). This is the New Mexico insect hitherto reported as *sayi*; it is at least a good subspecies, perhaps a species. Two specimens are before me, bearing numbers 955 and 167.

***Coelioxys soledadensis* n. sp.**

♂. Length about 10 mm., black, the general surface bare, but *the white markings due to pubescence very conspicuous*. The face is covered with white hair; mesothorax with the white band in front broadly interrupted; a conspicuous but short band in scutello-mesothoracic suture; mesopleura margined with white; first three abdominal segments with broad apical bands, but no hair in the transverse depressions; first segment white at sides, and part way along the edge of the basin; fourth segment with a rather weak band in the basal depression, and the apical band very broadly interrupted in the middle; fifth with a broad basal band, slightly interrupted in the middle, and only minute lateral patches to represent the apical band; sixth with a very broad basal band. Head and thorax strongly and very densely punctured; *clypeus broadly and deeply emarginate in the middle*; eyes sage green, with short hair; flagellum dark ferruginous beneath; scutellum with no median process, the lateral spines long and moderately curved; *tegulae dark rufo-fuscous*; wings reddish, stigma ferruginous, nervures fuscous; *legs reddish-black, the tarsi distinctly reddish; spurs ferruginous*; abdomen rather closely punctured; fifth segment with distinct but short lateral spines; sixth short, with short lateral spines, and four short apical ones, the upper the shortest, the lower broad and subtruncate; apex of fourth ventral segment with two short dentiform projections. Resembles *C. grindeliae* Ckll., but has shorter hair on the eyes, differently shaped apical teeth on the abdomen, &c.

Hab.—Soledad Canon, Organ Mts., New Mexico, at flower No. 38, Aug. 15 (*C. H. T. Townsend*). Very likely parasitic on *Megachile soledadensis* Ckll., which was taken on the same day at the same place, though at a different flower. In the banding etc., it closely resembles the *Megachile*.