

Utah State University

DigitalCommons@USU

Ca

Bee Lab

4-1-1909

Some New Bees, and Other Notes

T. D. A. Cockerell

University of Colorado

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_ca



Part of the [Entomology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Cockerell, T. D. A., "Some New Bees, and Other Notes" (1909). Ca. Paper 419.

https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_ca/419

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Bee Lab at DigitalCommons@USU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Ca by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@usu.edu.



Liburnia albolineosa, Fowler. Twelve specimens, all of which are paler than those from Florida, the West Indies and Mexico, but apparently not distinct.

Liburnia circumcincta, Van Duzee, M.S. Three examples. This species is described in a report on Florida Hemiptera, now in press.

Liburnia ornata, Stal. One brachypterous female.

Agallia sanguinolenta, Provancher. One example.

Athysanus exitiosus, Uhler. Common here as in Florida and Jamaica.

Thamnotettix perpunctata, Van Duzee. Several taken on the fine shore grasses.

Tinobregmus vittatus, Van Duzee. Two males, one female and two larvæ. The male has more recently been described by Prof. Osborn. On the mainland it has been taken only in Florida and along the gulf coast.

Jassus olitorius, Say. Common. These were of the typical dark variety found throughout the northern States.

SOME NEW BEES, AND OTHER NOTES.

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

Melissodes dagosa, n. sp.

♂. Length, 10 mm.; black, with the clypeus bright lemon-yellow; the labrum (except at extreme sides) and a small spot on the mandibles also yellow; hair of head and thorax abundant, silky-white, without any black; eyes pale greenish; antennæ reaching to metathorax, scape black, flagellum black above, but broadly pale reddish-orange beneath; wings clear, nervures and stigma ferruginous; legs black, with light hair; small joints of tarsi red; hair on inner side of hind basitarsus orange; abdomen with pale hair; hind margin of first segment broadly hyaline; hind margins of segments 2 to 6 with broad, conspicuous white hair-bands; sixth and seventh segments toothed laterally, the teeth short; hind margins of ventral segments reddish-subhyaline. In my table of *Melissodes* (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 1906), this runs to *M. lupina* and *M. agilis*, which it greatly resembles, but from which it differs in the very much shorter antennæ. The middle joints of the flagellum are little more than half as long as they are in those species. The antennæ are also wholly without crenulation.

Hab.—Grand Coulee, Washington State, at Osborn's Ranch, July 8, 1902. (*Wash. Agric. Exper. Sta.*)

April, 1909

Melissodes Tuckeri, n. sp.

♀. Runs in my tables to *M. perplexa*, Cresson, which it very greatly resembles. It differs from *perplexa* and all the allied species by the character of the mesothorax, which is shining, and closely beset with very deep and large punctures. Compared with a co-type of *perplexa*, the abdomen appears at first sight to be the same, but there are the following differences: Dorsal region of first segment, except the apical portion, strongly and quite closely punctured (very feebly in *perplexa*); middle of second segment below the band distinctly though delicately punctured (impunctate in *perplexa*); nude margin beyond the white hair-band on third segment very narrow (broad in *perplexa*). The white hair on second segment takes the form of broad oblique bands at the sides, failing in the middle; this is nearly as in *perplexa*, and entirely different from the straight bands (a broad one basal and a narrow one in middle) of *M. communis*. The legs are practically as in *perplexa*; the hind legs have the scopa very large, strongly plumose, pale ochraceous, with the hair on inner side of hind basitarsus brown-black; the wings are strongly dusky, the tint blackish; tegulae shining piceous, with a patch of velvety dark fuscous pile, surrounded by pale hairs, in front. The very pale ochraceous hair of the front of the thorax extends back to the level of the tegulae. The head is like that of *perplexa*, except that the vertex is more strongly punctured, and the flagellum, except at base, is red beneath.

Hab.—Plano (about 17 miles north of Dallas), Texas, October, 1907. (*E. S. Tucker.*)

The bee-fauna of Plano, as shown by Mr. Tucker's captures, includes a mixture of humid and arid region species, being, in fact, near the borders of these regions. He has taken there and kindly submitted to me *Megachile vallorum*, Ckll.; *M. brevis*, Say; *M. kallstræmia*, Ckll.; *Melissodes Hitei* (described as *M. Martini Hitei*, Ckll., but evidently a distinct species), and *Florilegus condigna*, Cresson.

Sphecodes pecosensis, Ckll.

A variety of the female, with the mesothorax even rougher than in the type, and the area of the metathorax more irregularly sculptured, has been taken at Troublesome, Colorado, June 9, by Mr. S. A. Rohwer, and at Florissant, June 14 and 26, by Mr. Rohwer and myself. At Florissant it visits *Ribes vallicola* and *Prunus melanocarpa*. The male has not been described, but specimens were taken at Florissant by Mr. Rohwer, one on sand, two at flowers of *Prunus melanocarpa*, all June 21. This male

agrees with the female in having a strong constriction at the base of the second abdominal segment, and I feel assured that it is correctly assigned to it; but it has all the characters of Robertson's genus *Proteraner*, while the female will by no means agree with Robertson's definition of ♀ *Proteraner*. It appears that *Proteraner* was defined on characters which, in part at least, are only of specific value; either it must be redefined or else dropped. I incline to the opinion that it will prove a valid genus, but further investigation is required.

The Florissant male now assigned to *S. pecosensis* is so close to *Proteraner rhois*, Ckll., that I formerly identified a specimen as that species. On examining the types of *P. rhois*, I find a striking character not mentioned in the original description; the middle femora are much flattened and sharply keeled beneath, with a conspicuous angle near the end of the basal third. In the Florissant ♂ *S. pecosensis* all this is merely suggested by a slight flattening, and there is no definite angle.

Osmia metitia, n. sp.

♂. Length, 10½ mm.; head blackish, with yellow-green tints; thorax very densely punctured, the mesothorax and scutellum yellow-green, the pleura and metathorax blue-green; abdomen with the first segment, especially on the hind margin, yellow-green; the other segments very dark purplish, with the hind margins shining dark bluish-green; venter dark blue; legs black, without metallic tints; face with very abundant long white hair; vertex and thorax above with pale ochraceous hair, not mixed with black, except at sides of vertex; cheeks with long black hair, ochraceous above; pleura with light hair, but a little black in front and behind; lower two-thirds of sides of metathorax with black hair, the upper third with pale; first three segments of abdomen with glittering pale hair, the rest with black, and some black at apex of third, and intermixed at sides of second and third; legs with black hair, but anterior ones with pale hair behind, and middle femora with some pale hairs beneath; tegulae shining black; wings hyaline, very slightly dusky, no strong cloud in the marginal cell; edge of clypeus a little wavy, but essentially normal; antennae ordinary, long, entirely black, third joint shorter than fourth; middle tibial spine very sharp, bent sideways; middle basitarsus normal, but the joints 2 to 4 (especially 2 and 3) swollen and broadened, 2 greatly swollen one side; sixth abdominal segment entire, seventh bidentate; second ventral perfectly normal at apex; third deeply emarginate, the emargination fringed with orange hair; fourth broadly truncate; posterior spur of hind tibia about one-fourth longer than anterior.

Hab.—Boulder, Colorado, at flowers of *Ribes pumilum*, April 17, 1908. (*Glenn M. Hite.*)

The following key separates several males from Colorado, in which the small joints of the middle tarsi are thickened :

- Hair of cheeks and sides of metathorax entirely pale ; insect steel-blue..... *O. universitatis*, Ckll.
 Hair of cheeks and sides of metathorax at least largely black..... 1.
 1. Abdomen beyond first segment very dark purplish, the tint (except on the hind margins) reddish rather than bluish ; second and third joints of middle tarsus obtuse on one side..... *O. metitia*, Ckll.
 Abdomen beyond first segment brilliant deep blue..... 2.
 2. Larger ; hind margins of abdominal segments concolorous with the rest ; second and third segments with a good deal of pale hair..... *O. integrella*, Ckll.
 Smaller ; hind margins of abdominal segments violaceous ; abdomen without green tints..... *O. amala*, Ckll.

In *O. integrella* and *O. amala* the basal nervure meets the transverso-medial ; in *O. metitia* it falls short of it.

These insects show a distinct approach to the group which Robertson named *Centrosmia*, and indicate that the latter can hardly stand as a genus.

SOME RECENT WORK IN HEMIPTERA.

BY J. R. DE LA TORRE BUENO, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Recently, by favour of the authors, I received three interesting papers on the Hemiptera. The most important of these is by the learned DR. E. BERGROTH, and is entitled "ENUMERATIO PENTATOMIDARUM POST CATALOGUM BRUXELLESEM DESCRIPTARUM," which appeared in the "Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique."* Of the other two, one by C. W. Kershaw and G. W. Kirkaldy, "On the Metamorphoses of two Hemiptera-Heteroptera from Southern China," appeared in the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London,† and the other by the latter author, is "A Catalogue of the Hemiptera of Fiji," which appeared in the to us little-known and out-of-the-way publication, "Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales."‡ To all working

*1908, Vol. XV, pages 132-200.

†1908, pt. 1, pp. 59-62, pls. iv and v.

‡1908, Vol. XXXIII, pt. 2, pp. 345-391, pl. iv.

April, 1909