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Two New Bees

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Pt. aux Trembles, near the Rifle ranges, on June 7th, and a few minutes later I took another. My companion also wanted some, and a thorough search was made, resulting in Mr. Chagnon also capturing one in an adjoining field. The species is apparently commoner to the North among the Laurentian Mountains, where I have taken it at Montfort and St. Faustin, and also at Calumet, on the Ottawa River—always in early June.

A month later, July 12th, while walking across the Westmount Golf Links, with Mr. A. R. M. Boulton, of the Quebec Branch, a small yellow butterfly passed us, which looked like a very much undersized *Colias philodice*. My net was not ready, so my companion offered to catch it for me if I wanted it, but as the day was very warm I said not to chase it, as it would probably come back, but it kept straight on. We went the opposite way, to the Nun's Woods at Cote St. Luc, to look for *Haploa confusa*, Lyman, and were busy catching a series of these moths, when another of the little yellow butterflies came along. I was ready this time, and in a moment secured the first specimen of *Terias lisa*, Bd. and Lec. (The little Sulphur, Holland aptly calls it), that I had seen alive. Another soon appeared in the same place, and Mr. Boulton captured it. As we were close to a fine field of clover, we thought the butterflies were probably coming from it, and therefore turned our attention to it, but without seeing any more. We resumed our raid on the Haploas, going further into the woods, where *H. confusa* was scarcer, and *H. Lecontei* more likely to be found. We were again lucky, for in coming out of the woods on the west side into a small cedar swamp, another *Terias lisa* was flitting about, which I easily caught. As no more were visible, we adjourned to Cartersville for lunch.

TWO NEW BEES.

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

Nomada antonita, n. sp.

♂.—Length about 7 mm.; robust, the abdomen broadly oval; black, with cream-coloured markings; the thorax without red. Vertex and mesothorax very densely punctured; face very broad, with appressed silvery hair, not hiding the surface; the low and broad clypeus, very large triangular lateral marks (strongly indented opposite the antennæ), the base of the mandibles and a narrow stripe along the posterior orbital margin (except

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the upper fifth) all cream-coloured; *no supradyleal mark*; mandibles simple; labrum with the upper third cream-colour, the rest ferruginous; lateral marks ending about the upper level of the antennal sockets, but there is a short reddish-yellow stripe higher up near the eye, and a minute dot at the summit; *scape bright ferruginous, not much swollen*; flagellum stout, dark fuscous above and bright ferruginous beneath; *third antennal joint conspicuously longer than fourth*. Mesothorax and metathorax entirely black, the base of the latter dull and granular; upper margin of prothorax, tubercles, tegulae, large irregular mark on pleura, scutellum and postscutellum, all cream-colour; wings clear, stigma ferruginous, nervures fuscous; first r. n. reaching second s. m. beyond middle; b. n. meeting t. c.; legs ferruginous, with the knees, anterior and middle tibiae in front, hind tibiae in front at base and apex, and large area on hind coxae, all cream-colour; *anterior coxae without spines*. *Abdomen very minutely but strongly and closely punctured*; first segment black, with a broad ferruginous band, at each side of which is a small yellow patch; segments 2 to 6 each with a very broad creamy-white band, occupying most of the surface, but much constricted in the middle on second; hind margins and extreme bases of these segments black; *apical plate broad, truncate with rounded corners, quite entire*; ventral segments, except the first, almost entirely creamy-white.

Hab.—Antonito, Colorado, Aug. 5, 1900; from the Colorado Agricultural College.

In my tables of Rocky Mountain *Nomada* this species runs out at 36. In appearance, however, it suggests the subgenus *Micronomada*, from which it differs by the spineless anterior coxae. It is a very pretty and distinct little species.

Bombus hyperboreus Albertensis, n. var. (vel. n. sp.?).

♀.—Length about 19 mm.; width of abdomen 8; ocelli small, as in *Bombus*, s. str.; clypeus shining, convex, with sparse punctures of unequal sizes, some very faint; malar space about one-fourth broader than long; upper outer face of mandibles with three strong ridges; labrum with a pair of widely-separated transversely oval bosses; flagellum short, third antennal joint about as long as 4 + 5; mesothorax densely punctured, except in middle, where it is smooth and shining; hair of head black, of thorax in front, pleura and scutellum, tawny-yellow, but a very broad black band between the wings; wings strongly reddened, a dark cloud at apex

of marginal cell ; abdomen rather narrow, with coarse black hair, except on first segment and anterior middle (tapering laterally) of second, where it is tawny-yellow ; hair of legs black, spinules on tarsi ferruginous.

Hab.—Calgary, Alberta, British America (*F. H. Wolley Dod*).

The coloration of the abdomen is as in *B. separatus*, which, however, is a *Bombias*. The insect is probably a race of *B. hyperboreus grænländicus*, (Smith), but it has the yellow on the abdomen reduced. It is also related to *B. pleuralis*, Nyl., which Friese makes a subspecies of *B. Kirbyellus*, Curtis.

A REMARK ON THE IGNOTUS ÆNIGMATICUS.

BY PHILIPP ZAITZEV, ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

With special interest I read in the pages of this journal, 1908, No. 7, a paper by Mrs. A. T. Slosson, "A Bit of Contemporary History," treating of the habits of one of the most peculiar and interesting representatives of Coleoptera. Nearly all the past year this minute creature attracted my attention, being an uninvited guest at my home. Some of my observations and considerations about this subject I hope to expose on the pages of *Revue Russe d'Entomologie* in the next issue ; at present I will confine myself to the remark that this mysterious stranger of my esteemed entomological colleague is, properly speaking, a very old friend of ours, described and figured in 1839 by V. Motschulsky (*Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou* xii., page 76, t. v.; f. 1-6), from Transcaucasia, under the name of *Thelydrias contractus*. Afterwards this species (without doubt identical will *Ignotus ænigmaticus*!) was described by Reitter from specimens from the Transcaspian Province and Turkestan, and placed by him, very unfortunately, in the group of Driloris (family Cantharodidæ). *Bestimm ; Tabelle d'Europ. Coleopt.*, XXIX., 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

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