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## New and Little-Known Bees

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at the time when the nymph was trans-  
 . It is probable that, if the insect had  
 nger, the twisted tips would have fallen  
 ould have assumed the abbreviated form  
 ch is met with occasionally, as an in-  
 different species of Anisoptera. In the  
 wing is affected to a greater extent than  
 ying beyond the nodus being malformed.  
 pecimens of *S. sanguineum* were taken at  
 8th, and the species was flying in great  
 ugust 26th.

nea occurred to Mr. Watts at Byfleet on  
 was taken by ourselves near the Black  
 arch was made for *Somatochlora metallica*  
 urred in 1910, but no specimens were

as that he took an emerging imago of  
 Byfleet on May 21st, and found the  
 ey on May 28th. A male of *Aeschna*  
 isley on August 20th (H. J. Watts).  
 September 3rd and 10th Mr. J. C.  
 abundance at Hunton, near Yalding,  
 several specimens which he had taken.  
*Orthetrum carulecens*, *Calopteryx virgo*,  
*Agrion mercuriale* were among the  
 aurst, in the New Forest, on June 11th  
 ame time and place a male imago of  
 ed with the nymph-skin from which it  
 s the earliest emergence of the species  
*cyanea* was taken by ourselves at  
 July 11th, an unusually early date,  
 is already on the wing at Ely.

oted *Calopteryx splendens* at Wisley  
 ; Silvertown, on the River Exe (June  
 and Ely (July 11th).

estes dryas were taken near Ramsey,  
 consequence of information kindly  
 W. Kemp, we were able to identify  
 iddlesex, where in 1902 he discovered  
 eresting species. We found that we  
 d had examined them for Odonata in  
 her visits to the place in 1911, but no  
 be found in either year. Mr. E. A.  
 od as to give us specimens of *dryas*  
 ds in question on July 17th, 1902, in  
 d further (teneral) examples obtained  
 Mr. Waterhouse tells us that he has  
 1903, although he has been to the

ponds again for water-beetles on several occasions, and as recently as 1909.

According to Mr. Watts' observations, *Erythromma nias* had a very long season, for he took his first specimen (a female) at Byfleet on May 21st, and his last (two males at Wisley) on the exceptionally late date August 20th. *Pyrrhosoma tenellum* was found at the Black Pond on June 16th, 18th, and 20th, but the specimens obtained were rather immature. The species was met with there, also, on August 24th and 27th. Again, at the Black Pond (June 20th), a number of males of *Enallagma cyathigerum* were flying over grass, and one of them was seen to be carrying prey. It was captured, but was unfortunately allowed to escape, although it left its victim behind it in the net. Mr. R. South was kind enough to examine the prey, and identified it as the Pyralid moth *Scoparia ambigua*. Another male of *E. cyathigerum* with prey was taken at the same place on June 18th; in this instance the dragonfly was feeding on the common little moth *Tortrix viridana*.

The capture of *Erythromma nias*, *Ischnura elegans*, and *Enallagma cyathigerum* near Ruislip, Middlesex, on May 28th, may be recorded for the sake of the locality. For the same reason, also, we may mention the following species taken on the Grand Junction Canal in the Uxbridge district:—*Calopteryx splendens*, male and female (June 4th), *Pyrrhosoma nymphula* (June 4th), *Ischnura elegans* (June 4th and 11th), and *Agrion puella* (June 11th). On the later date named our captures of *I. elegans* included immature as well as mature specimens, and var. female *rufescens* was also taken. Many of the females had the abdomen smeared with mud, as though they had been ovipositing. A visit to Lechlade, Glos., on September 1st (H. J. Watts) resulted in the capture of *S. striolatum*, *Æ. grandis*, and *E. cyathigerum*.

58, Ranelagh Road, Ealing : April 13th, 1912.

## NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN BEES.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

*Megachile aricensis*, Friese.

Piura, Peru, March, 1911, and April 28th, 1911, at flowers of *Philibertella flava* (Meyer), Cockerell; two males collected by C. H. T. Townsend. New to Peru. The *Philibertella* was recorded somewhat doubtfully in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August, 1911, p. 285; I sent the specimen to Dr. N. L. Britton, who expresses the opinion that my identification is correct.

*Megachile philinca*, sp. n.

♀. Length, 10 mm., rather slender; black, with the legs bright ferruginous, the under side of the abdomen also ferruginous, as also the extreme lateral margins of the dorsal segments, especially posteriorly; eyes brown; mandibles red, quadridentate, the teeth black; cheeks narrow, especially above; clypeus and supraclypeal area shining, with strong punctures; cheeks, base of mandibles, and sides of clypeus with white hair, that on clypeus directed inwards, the ends meeting in the middle; a few inconspicuous black hairs about upper part of clypeus and middle of face; hair of front and sides of face pale yellowish, of vertex and occiput black, a strong black tuft between the ocelli; antennæ black, the flagellum with the faintest reddish tinge beneath; mesothorax dullish, with strong scattered punctures, bordered all round (broadly in front) with dense orange tomentum, the greater part, however, apparently bare, but with thin black hair; scutellum with long black hair, but posteriorly, and on postscutellum it is very pale yellowish to white; hair on pleura, sides of prothorax and metathorax white, but a black tuft just beyond tubercles; tegulæ shining apricot colour; wings dusky hyaline, nervures dark fuscous; legs with white hair, pale orange on inner side of tarsi; abdomen above shining black, with strong green and purple tints, hind margins of the segments with entire but narrow pale yellowish hair-bands; ventral scopa white, black on last segment.

♂. Length about 8½ mm.; differing by the usual sexual characters; face densely covered with silky pale golden hair; black hairs of hind part of head above, and of scutellum, very long; mandibles very dark, nearly black; antennæ black, last joint not peculiar; a curious long pencil of black hair on lower part of cheeks; anterior coxæ unarmed; anterior femora rather broad and flat, anterior tarsi not modified; fifth and sixth abdominal segments with pale yellowish hair and longer black hair; sixth segment retracted, feebly emarginate.

*Hab.*—Piura, Peru, February, 1911; one female, three males taken from nest (C. H. T. Townsend, 1124). The cells are covered with leaves in the usual manner, and the whole has a diameter of about 8 mm. The bee has taken portions of small leaves, each showing a midrib. A neat little species, quite closely related (male) to *M. lenticula*, Vachal, but the latter is larger, with black legs, and a very long pale yellow beard on cheeks below, the cheeks of *philinca* having a very short white beard. The type of *philinca* is the female. I have sent a male *M. philinca* to the British Museum.

## TRICHOCOLLETES, gen. nov.

Resembling *Paracolletes*, but the eyes clothed with very long hair; stigma rudimentary.

Type, *Trichocolletes venustus* (*Lamprocolletes venustus*, F. Smith).

A specimen from Victoria, Sept. 20th, 1901 (W. W. Froggatt,

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new genus

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and *P. e.*  
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scutellum  
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*chile philinea*, sp. n.

rather slender; black, with the legs bright of the abdomen also ferruginous, as also of the dorsal segments, especially possible red, quadridentate, the teeth black; above; clypeus and supraclypeal area red; cheeks, base of mandibles, and sides, that on clypeus directed inwards, the; a few inconspicuous black hairs about middle of face; hair of front and sides of ex and occiput black, a strong black tuft on black, the flagellum with the faintest mesothorax dullish, with strong scattered and (broadly in front) with dense orange, however, apparently bare, but with thin long black hair, but posteriorly, and on the yellowish to white; hair on pleura, thorax white, but a black tuft just beyond apricot colour; wings dusky hyaline, nerves white hair, pale orange on inner side being black, with strong green and purple segments with entire but narrow pale al scopa white, black on last segment. a.; differing by the usual sexual characters with silky pale golden hair; black hairs and of scutellum, very long; mandibles antennae black, last joint not peculiar; a hair on lower part of cheeks; anterior tarsi rather broad and flat, anterior tarsi abdominal segments with pale yellowish sixth segment retracted, feebly emar-

January, 1911; one female, three males Townsend, 1124). The cells are usual manner, and the whole has a The bee has taken portions of small drib. A neat little species, quite *lenticula*, Vachal, but the latter is a very long pale yellow beard on *philinea* having a very short white is the female. I have sent a male Museum.

LETES, gen. nov.

the eyes clothed with very long ma rudimentary.

stus (*Lamprocolletes venustus*, F.

Sept. 20th, 1901 (W. W. Froggatt,

67), was observed to agree with *L. venustus*, except that it was larger (length fully 12 mm.), and, to my astonishment, the eyes were covered with long hair. I wrote to Mr. G. Meade-Waldo, asking him to look at Smith's type, and received this reply:—"I have carefully examined *L. venustus*, Sm., and find the eyes are clothed with long pale hair! Smith's estimate of length ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  l.) is not far out for the type specimen in its present position with abdomen somewhat curved; I would suggest  $11\frac{1}{2}$  mm. as a fair estimate of the total length, if the abdomen were straight." There is therefore no doubt that the specimen from Victoria is really *L. venustus*, which should, I think, form the type of a new genus.

*Paracolletes turneri*, Cockerell.

The known range is greatly extended by a specimen from Rutherglen, Victoria, 1909 (French; Froggatt collection, 86). Mr. Meade-Waldo has kindly examined the types of *P. turneri* and *P. elegans* (Sm.), and notes that in *P. turneri* the post-scutellum is armed medially with a small tooth-like process (so also in the specimen from Victoria), but in *P. elegans* the post-scutellum is shining, entirely impunctate, and bluntly sub-tuberculate.

*Xenoglossa citrullina*, sp. n.

♂. Length about 10 mm., antennae about 7; black, head and thorax with very pale grey hair, vertex with some long fuscous hairs curving over ocelli, middle of scutellum and hind part of disc of mesothorax with dark sooty hair; nearly the lower half of clypeus yellow, the upper edge of the yellow angled in middle; labrum yellow; mandibles black, obscurely reddish toward apex; antennae black, the flagellum very obscurely reddish beneath, its apical half strongly crenulated; maxillary palpi five-jointed, the last four joints measuring in  $\mu$  (2.) 192, (3.) 192, (4.) 65, (5.) 110; paraglossae extending beyond blade of maxilla, and the latter a little beyond end of second joint of labial palpi; last joint of labial palpi broad and obliquely truncate at end; tongue extending about 1088  $\mu$  beyond paraglossae; mesothorax dullish, with evident shallow punctures; tegulae rufopiceous, with some dark sooty hair; wings moderately dusky; b. n. falling short of t. m.; small joints of tarsi ferruginous; hair on inner side of tarsi bright fox-red; abdomen very distinctly punctured; second segment with a pale basal hair-band, evanescent in middle; segments three to five with dense subapical bands of very pale yellowish-grey tomentum; sixth with redder hair, which covers apical margin; apical plate ferruginous, broadly truncate; no lateral spines.

Hab.—Piura, Peru, at flowers of water-melon, May (C. H. T. Townsend). It had previously visited an Asclepiad, as shown by two pollen-masses on the legs. This is related to the North American *Xenoglossa pruinosa*, Say, but differs in the maxillary palpi, which rather resemble those of *Tetralonia leucocephala*, Bertoni and Schrottky. The subapical hair-band, conspicuous

on the second abdominal segment of *X. pruinosa*, is wholly absent in *X. citrullina*, which also has the antennæ unusually long for a *Xenoglossa*.

Boulder, Colorado: March 8th, 1912.

### NOTES FROM AN ESSEX LEPIDOPTERIST'S DIARY FOR 1911.

By Paymaster-in-Chief GERVASE F. MATHEW, R.N., F.E.S., &c.

(Continued from p. 155.)

JUNE 12th was fine and hot, and I spent most of the day in the woods, but did not secure anything of note. *Parasemia* (*Nemophila*) *plantaginis* was kicked up in small numbers: also *Euclidia glyphica*, *E. mi.*, and *Haplotis fasciana* (*Erastria fuscata*). The leaves of the butter-bur had been riddled by the larvæ of *Acipitilia galactodactyla*, but although I turned over scores of them I only found two pupæ. Among St. John's wort the pretty little *Catoptria hypericana* was flying in some numbers, and the larvæ of *Depressaria hypericella* were plentiful in screwed-up leaves and terminal shoots. The first *T. costana* was bred to-day from the pupæ and larvæ taken on the 8th.

The 13th and 14th were rather cool days with occasional showers. On the 13th I beat some fine fresh *Endopisa nebriana* from sloe and bramble; on the 14th more pupæ and larvæ of *T. costana* were found, and *Melantheria procellata* was beaten from wild clematis; on the 15th I returned to Dovercourt. On the 17th there had been some rain during the night, followed by a warm bright day with a fresh south-westerly breeze. I visited the woods in the evening and tried sugar; it was (apparently) a very favourable night, but only one moth was attracted, a large and very dark—almost black—*Palimpsestis* (*Cymatophora*) *duplicata*. I had hoped that the previous night's rain would have washed off most of the honeydew, but it had not. Very few things were flying at dusk, the only thing netted being *Noctua festiva*. Several *Hypona proboscidalis* were bred. On the 18th *Acidalia marginipuncta* was bred from a brood of larvæ I got through the winter; one larva was still feeding. A very dark, almost black, variety of *T. costana* was bred from Castor pupæ; it is a very pretty insect—I have not seen one like it before. The 20th was fine, with heavy showers in the middle of the day; warm south-westerly breeze. In a marshy field, below a small wood, where there were some ditches overgrown with reeds, I tied several reeds together and sugared them. Moths came in abundance, and among others were the following:—*Leucania obsoleta* (one, rather worn); *L. comma*, *Apamea basilinea*, *Hadena dentina*, *H. suasa*, *Euplexia lucipara*, *Noctua augur*, *Triphæna*

*pronuba*, *Agrotis*  
*M. strigilis*,  
*Leucania pal*  
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