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AUSTRALIAN BEES. i. A NEW CROCISA, WITH A LIST OF THE AUSTRALIAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS.

By T. D. A. Cockerell.

(Communicated by W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S.)

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By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

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Crocisa waroonensis, sp.nov.

♂. Length 9 mm., expanse a little over 20. Markings (due to hair) chalk-white; face, occiput and greater part of cheeks covered with white hair, lower part of cheeks and underside of head with black hair; labrum gibbous at sides; ocelli in a straight line; vertex shining, very sparsely punctured; flagellum obscurely brownish beneath; mesothorax shining strongly, unevenly, not densely punctured; anterior third, sides narrowly, and posterior corners of mesothorax covered with long loose white hair; scutellum with sparse small punctures, its posterior margin ~-like, the posterior middle occupied by a quadrato patch of white hair, twice as broad as long, white hair also extending from beneath the margin; sides of metathorax with long white hair; pleura with the upper half densely covered with white hair, the under side of thorax with scanty black hair; tegulae black, with very fine punctures, and a patch of white hair in front; wings with the basal half clear hyaline, the apical dark fuscous, clouded or spotted with paler in the region of the cells; third submarginal cell very narrow, but strongly bulging outwardly; anterior and middle tibiae covered with white hair on outer and posterior side except at apex; hind tibiae with the apical half free from white hair except posteriorly; middle and hind basitarsi with a little white hair; hind basitarsi flattened and curved; abdomen rather closely punctured, as follows: two transversely placed large hour-glass-shaped ones on first segment; four spots or patches each on second and third, the inner round, the outer (especially on second) large patches; two large patches each on fourth and fifth; venter with lateral spots of white hair. There is no basal spot on first abdominal segment.

This may be compared with *C. quadrimaculata* Rads., which it resembles in the colour of the wings, but *C. quadrimaculata* has the thorax above with nine white spots, and the maculation of the first abdominal segment is different. It is very much smaller than *C. lugubris* Smith.

I give a list of the known Australian species of *Crocosa*.

i. Blue-spotted Species. For a table, see Entomological News, February 1907, p.46.

*C. lamprosoma* Boisduval. Queensland.
*C. turneri* Friese. Queensland and New South Wales.
*C. quattuor* Gribodo. Confused with *C. caeruleus* W. F. Kirby, which is quite distinct.
*C. darwini* Cockerell. Port Darwin. Blue markings, shining.
*C. cinerea* Cockerell. Toowoomba, Queensland. Markings of abdomen pale blue.
*C. beatissima* Cockerell. Adelaide. Markings of abdomen bright blue, but not shining.


*C. albopicta* Cockerell. Mackay, Queensland.
*C. varoomensis* Cockerell. Western Australia.
*C. rotundata* Friese (albomaculara Smith, preoccupied). Mackay, Queensland.
*C. lugubris* Smith.
*C. macleayi* Cockerell. New South Wales.
*C. quadrimaculata* Radoszkowski. New South Wales.

*Excluded Species.*

The following two blue-spotted species have been considered to be Australian. I have seen them only from Ambonina, and do not believe they occur in Australia.

*C. nova-hollandiae* Lepeletier. "New Holland."
*C. nitidula* Fabricius.