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## Two New Canadian Bees

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1913

44: 12-15

yellowish pollinose; venter entirely yellow. Legs yellow, coxae blackish, halteres yellow. Wings brownish, slightly darker in the middle and along the fifth longitudinal vein; veins and costal cells yellow, basal half of the marginal cell white, the greater portion of the first and second basal cells noticeably lighter than the rest of the wing. Length, 12 mm.

♀.—Face, front and occiput covered with a dense brown pollen, the front about one-fourth the total width of the head, with five grooves above the base of the antennae, the four outer ones slightly diverging below, above fusing and deflecting towards the ocelli, the middle one obsoletely divided into three smaller ones below the ocelli. The thoracic stripes are more prominent and a brighter yellow than in the male; scutellum velvety-brown, with three transverse ridges. The abdomen is shining and brownish black, with the posterior pollinose bands on the first, second and third segments, broadly interrupted. Length, 14 mm.

Three specimens, Beulah, Manitoba, received from Mr. C. T. Brues. Holotype and allotype in the author's collection. Paratype in the Museum Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; "Hill City, So. Dakota" (Townsend).

This interesting species has the thick heavy form of *Cænomyia*, but the generic characters are those of *Arthropeas*, except that the anal cell is narrowly open. It seems to more clearly show the relationship of the two genera than the other species.

## TWO NEW CANADIAN BEES.

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

### *Sphecodes hudsoni*, n. sp.

♀. Length about 7 mm.; head and thorax black, legs dark rufo-fuscous, abdomen entirely clear yellowish-ferruginous; head broader than long, face very broad, thinly covered (including the clypeus) with fine pale hair; mandibles bidentate, the apical half dark chestnut-red, the inner tooth short and rounded, about  $208\mu$  from apex of mandible; process of labrum very broad, shallowly depressed or subemarginate in middle; only the first three points of the flagellum remain in the types, but they are dull ferruginous beneath; clypeus strongly punctured; front extremely, densely and minutely punctured in middle, not quite so densely at sides, the punctures are so small as to be hard to see with a hand lens; mesothorax brilliantly shining, with scattered punctures, the median sulcus well marked; pleura, beneath the wings, with a large shining raised area, the pleura below this with fine close rugae; area of metathorax large, fully  $320\mu$ . long, with about 20 coarse rugae, the lateral ones parallel, radiating, the middle ones

January, 1913.

The following records constitute our present knowledge of distribution: N. Wisconsin (Loew); Mass. (O. Sacken); Ches Harbor, near Mt. Graylock, Mass., June 30 (I. W. Beecroft); I Ganoga, North Mt., Pa., 2,300 ft., Aug. 29, 1897 (C. W. Johns).

*Xylophagus fasciatus* Say.

"Wing dusky, fasciated; abdomen fasciated. Inhabits Indi

"Body dusky; thorax, *posterior portion honey-yellow; poi blackish at tip*; wings dusky, a more distinct band on the mid and at the tip; feet honey-yellow; *hind tibiae blackish*; terg yellow, basal half of the four basal segments black; *remaining ments nearly all black*. Length over two-fifths of an inch.

"By an accident the head and anterior part of the thorax of fine specimen were destroyed, but the above description sufficiently indicate the species. The wing nervures resemble th of the *maculatus* Fabr."

In the above description by Say, based on an imperfect specimen, I have italicized the parts showing discrepancies to Loew's species. The differences are too great to consider them the same. The description of the bands on the wings, "on the middle and the tip," also does not agree with Say's usual accuracy. The locality, "Indiana," which is entirely in the upper Austral, would also indicate a different species. Say's reference to *macula* which is a *Xylomyia* (= *Solva* Walk.), would indicate a close fourth posterior cell.

*Arthropeas magna*, n. sp.

*Arthropeas*, n. sp.? Townsend.—Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XX 61, 1895.

♂.—Face blackish, covered with a dull yellowish pollen pile, beard whitish, face with a deep  $\Lambda$ -shaped groove bordering the oral cavity, from which extends a deep groove between antennae to the frontal triangle, ocelligerous tubercle black, palpi, proboscis and antennae yellow. Thorax black, thinly covered with hair (blackish on the dorsum and yellowish on the sides), thorax which show four dull yellow pollinose stripes, the lateral stripe broad, the middle one narrow, but expanding at the ends and connected at the humeri and post-alar callosities with the lateral stripes, the black areas between the stripes shining behind the suture; pleurae black, brownish pollinose; scutellum black. Abdomen black, middle and sides shining, first segment with a yellow, pollinose, posterior band, almost interrupted in the middle and expanding until it attains the full width of the segment at the lateral margins; second, third and fourth segments posteriorly margined with a yellow pollinose band, contracted in the middle and at the ends; on the second and third segments the bands are brown in the middle and at the ends, the remaining segments

irregular, some branching, Y-like in form; regular dark rufous; wings dusky hyaline, distinctly reddish, stigma and nervures red-brown; second submarginal cell broad, receiving first recurrent nervure just beyond the beginning of its last third; legs thinly clothed with pale hair; abdomen almost entirely impunctate, quite broad; apical plate about  $170\mu$  broad.

*Hab.*—Hudson Bay. British Museum (44. 17). In Robertson's tables of *Sphecodes* this runs nearest to *S. minor*, which is a larger and evidently different species. In the table of Maine species it runs to the group of *S. dichrous*, to which it is not closely allied. In my table of allies of *dichrous* it runs to the very much larger *arroyanus*. Superficially it is much like *S. washingtoni* Ckll., but aside from other differences, the metathoracic area is much larger than in *washingtoni*. It is a much larger species than *S. cressoni*, and has a broader head. Among the species of the north-west, it falls nearest to *S. patruelis* Ckll. (formerly recorded in error as *minor*), but *patruelis* has the front more coarsely punctured, and area of metathorax with stronger, irregular (not radiating) rugæ. It is quite different from *S. sulcatulus* by the densely punctured front, etc. The specimen has been in the British Museum for 67 years.

I take this opportunity to record two other interesting specimens of *Sphecodes* belonging to the British Museum.

(1.) *Sphecodes falcifer* Patton. Colorado (Cockerell). A common species of the Eastern United States, but new to Colorado. comes from my old collection of 1887–1890. The material which went to the British Museum was mostly in papers, and nearly all came from Wet Mountain Valley. A statement of the exact locality was furnished for each lot, either in a letter or on the box, but unfortunately the data were only preserved when they accompanied the specimen itself, and all the rest were simply labelled "Colorado (Cockerell)". It is nearly certain that all the specimens labelled in this way were from Wet Mountain Valley.

(2.) *Sphecodes persimilis* Lovell & Cockerell. Trenton Falls, New York; from F. Smith's collection. The specimen (♀) has the junction of the first and second dorsal abdominal segments rather evidently depressed, to this extent slightly approaching *S. pecosensis*. F. Smith, who owned the specimen, died in 1879, but the species was not described until 1907.

*Anthidium wallisi*, n. sp.

♀. Length about 10 mm.; black with chrome yellow markings, those on face, consisting only of an oval spot on each side touching upper part of clypeus, paler yellow; a large yellow spot above each eye; mandibles, tegulæ and thorax wholly without yellow; antennæ black; pubescence dull white, on vertex shining

and yellowish; ventral scope shining cream-colour; wings strongly brownish; femora and tibiae black; front tibiae with a yellow subapical more or less cuneiform mark; middle tibiae with a yellow mark extending from before middle to apex; hind tibiae with a yellow band, interrupted not far from base; tarsi ferruginous, more or less blackened at base, their hair mainly ferruginous; hind basitarsi with a broad yellow band; no pulvilli; first abdominal segment with a diamond-shaped yellow mark at each extreme side; second segment with a larger mark on each side, deeply notched inwardly, and a pair of transverse, discal stripes; third segment with an interrupted band, broad at sides, broadly and deeply notched in front sublaterally; fourth like third; fifth with the notch less developed, and the interruption narrower; sixth with two large yellow patches.

*Hab.*—Peachland, British Columbia, August 9, 1909 (*J. B. Wallis*, a 64.)

This has nearly the face-markings of *A. porterae personulatum* Ckll., but *personulatum* is considerably larger, the spots at side of face are lower down, the abdominal markings are much paler, and the abdomen is not so densely punctured. I asked myself whether *A. wallisi* could possibly be a colour-variety of *A. tenuiflorae* Ckll., but it differs as follows, aside from the colour-markings: eyes paler and lighter green; teeth at lower corners of clypeus larger, nearly equal (the outer one much smaller in *tenuiflorae*); lateral tooth-like angles of sixth abdominal segment very prominent; broad depressed apical margins of abdominal segments excessively, minutely and densely punctured, not shining (shining and less densely punctured in *tenuiflorae*).

### PHENACOCCLUS BETHELI AGAIN.

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

When recently describing *P. betheli* in THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, I remarked that it was possibly a subspecies of *P. cockerelli* King. I was surprised, a few days ago, to receive from Mr. E. Bethel a quantity of *P. betheli* on branches of *Amelanchier*, collected by Mr. L. J. Hersey at Steamboat Springs, Colorado. This looked suspicious, as Steamboat Springs is the type locality of *P. cockerelli*. However, the new material is twice the size of *cockerelli*, and yet the legs are not merely relatively, but actually smaller, and the fourth antennal joint is very short as in the Grand Canon insect. The insects, on being boiled in caustic potash, stain it a deep wine red. The larva is light orange.

Although I transmitted the original *cockerelli* material to Mr. King, I did not study it. I have, however, studied abundant material, agreeing with King's description, found by Mr. L. C.