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Some Neotropical Parasitic Bees (Hym.).

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, Boulder, Colorado.

Hypochrotaenia pilipes (Cresson).

It appears from the account given by Ducke that the genus *Nomadosoma* Rohwer, 1911, is identical with Holmberg's (1886) *Hypochrotaenia*. The type of the former is *Pasites pilipes* Cr., and of the latter *H. parvula* Holmbg.

POLYBIAPIS gen. nov. (Nomadidae).

Allied to *Nomada*, but resembling wasps of the genus *Polybia*; wings long, with only two submarginal cells (first t. c. absent), the first s. m. fully three times as long as second, receiving first r. n. a considerable distance from its end; meta-thorax long, very oblique; maxillary palpi long and slender,

six-jointed; labial palpi four-jointed, the two small joints rather stout. Type *Polybiapis mimus* sp. n.; also includes *P. polybioides* (*Nomada polybioides* Ducke), which is much smaller and has less yellow.

***Polybiapis mimus* sp. n.**

♀. Length a little over 10 mm.; anterior wing 9; black, the pleura and first abdominal segment dark brown; bright yellow markings as follows; small spot on labrum; mandibles except apex; clypeus except upper margin and very broad side bands; subquadrate (longer than broad) supraclypeal patch; broad lateral face-marks which narrow above, extending to top of eye; broad band (narrowing above) behind eyes; malar space; two longitudinal distal stripes and obscure lateral (marginal) bands on mesothorax; greater part of tubercles, small spot behind tubercles; large subtriangular patch on anterior inferior part of pleura; smaller, more suffused patch on posterior middle of mesopleura; large area on mesosternum; axillar spots; rather small spots at sides of scutellum; two transverse marks on postscutellum; large marks on sides of metathorax; band along sides of first abdominal segment, and very narrow one (slightly interrupted) on apical margin; narrow bands on second and third segments, and slender ones at sides of fourth and fifth; and two broad bands on venter.

Pubescence scanty, brownish above, white beneath; eyes greenish; face smooth and polished; antennae entirely black, third joint longer than fourth; vertex coarsely punctured; mesothorax smooth and shining with scattered punctures, and a deep median groove; scutellum flattish, with a median sulcus; tegulae dark reddish, polished with a small yellow spot anteriorly; wings strongly reddened, though not very dark, the apical region paler; nervures and stigma ferruginous; b. n. meeting t. m.; coxae with yellow keels, those on middle and hind coxae very large and sharp, the latter black anteriorly; legs suffusedly yellowish in front, mainly dark brown behind, but the femora with a more or less evident posterior yellow band, very large and distinct on middle femora; tarsi bright ferruginous, middle and hind ones long; abdomen extremely minutely and densely punctured; sides of apex with black hair, but last segment with a short fringe of silver hair.

Hab.—Corcorado, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 13, 1912 (G. E. Bryant; Brit. Museum). This is a beautiful case of "mimicry."

***Odyneropsis batesi* sp. n.**

♂. Length about 11 mm.; black, with the sides of face, upper border of prothorax, metathorax except median band, under side of thorax and large part of coxae, more than basal half and sides of first abdominal

segment, and most of under side of abdomen, all covered with appressed silvery white hair; labrum large and broad; labial palpi very long, third joint short and stout, fourth long and cylindrical; tongue very long, extending about 2 mm. beyond labial palpi; maxillary palpi rudimentary, apparently 1-jointed; clypeus dull, granular, with a median keel, failing below; facial quadrangle much longer than broad; antennae long, brownish-black, third joint about half as long as fourth; mesothorax densely rugoso-punctate; scutellum bilobed, axillar teeth large; legs with white hair; spurs pale ochreous; small joints of tarsi pale ferruginous; tegulae large, black, punctured; wings basally hyaline, more than apical half fuliginous; b. n. going far basad of t. m.; three submarginal cells, first r. n. joining second near end; abdomen finely and densely punctate, without bands or spots.

Hab.—Ega, Brazil. (British Museum, from the Farren White collection). On account of the locality, and the remarkable "mimicry" of a wasp, it is appropriate to dedicate this species to Bates; who, indeed, very possibly collected the specimens. In Friese's key to *Rathymus*, in which he includes *Odyneropsis*, this falls next to the much larger *O. apicalis* Ducke, which occurs in Mexico.