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Some Bees in the British Museum

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Toronto, Ottawa, 6, VI.

Antennae simple, ventral segments 1 and 2 with median apical spine, coat somewhat long.

Monumetha Cr., 2047, *argentifrons* Cr. (—*albifrons* Kirby).

Ontario to British Columbia, Ottawa, 6, VI.

13. Pollen brush black.....14.

Pollen brush white.....15.

14. Brilliant metallic green.....*Chlorosmia*, 2056, *fulgida* Cr.

British Columbia.

Skin entirely black, abdomen black-haired, with lateral apical hair patch on segment 1, narrowing on the following segments

.....*Monumetha*, 2048, *argentifrons* Cr. (= *borealis* Cr.).

Ontario to British Columbia, Ottawa, VI.

15. Mandibles very large, head wider than thorax, upper part of clypeus with longitudinal median impression, lower part with large upstanding tooth, a low longitudinal carina between antennae, first recurrent and first transverse cubital nervures interstitial, labrum long and sheathlike, much longer than wide, maxillary palpi three-jointed, labial palpi four-jointed, the 3rd and 4th joints not divergent, 4th as wide as long, wider than 3rd, 3rd joint pale, 4th dark; insect scantily clothed with whitish hair, which forms narrow apical fringes on segments 2 to 4, and on sides of segment 1, length 8 to 9 mm*Formicapis* n.g., 2055, *clypeata* n.sp.

Aweme, Man., 6, VII.—One specimen, N. Criddle, 1915.

Waterhole, Alta., 18, VIII.—One specimen, E. H. Strickland, 1915.

Head no wider than thorax, clypeus normal.....16.

16. Larger, length 10 to 12 mm., clypeus not more coarsely punctured than vertex, length of cubital nervure between first transverse cubital and first discoidal much longer than half that of the first transverse cubital nervure, pollen brush yellowish, mandibles 4-dentate.

.....*Andronicus*, 2054, *cylindricus* Cr.

Nova Scotia to Manitoba, VI, VII.

Smaller, length 7 to 8 mm., clypeus more coarsely punctured than vertex, cubital nervure between first transverse cubital

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and first discoidal about half the length of first transverse cubital nervure, pollen brush white, mandibles 3-dentate.

.....*Alcidamea*, 2052, *simplex* Cr. (= *producta* Cr.).

Throughout settled part of Canada.

17. Eyes not hairy, ♀ with pollen brush, ♂ has on dorsal segment 6 a high transverse ridge, or crest, which forms the apex of abdomen, mandibles in ♂ with a large tooth

beneath *Megachile*, Lat.

Eyes hairy, ♀ without pollen brush, tip of abdomen of ♂ spinose, of ♀ acuminate.....*Celiorys*, Lat.

NOTE.—The author submitted the above paper to Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, who made some suggestions, most of which have been adopted.

SOME BEES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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

Andrena (*Opandrena*) *ricardonis* sp. n.

♂.—Length 9 mm; black, the clypeus lemon yellow with two black spots; hair of face, front and thoracic dorsum long and fulvous, of cheeks and underside of thorax pallid but not white; head broader than thorax; cheeks very broad, shining, obtusely subangulate below level of middle of eye; malar space almost obsolete; mandibles long, but not so much produced at end as in *A. flavoclypeata*; yellow clypeus higher in proportion to its width than in *flavoclypeata*, the yellow not approaching eyes at sides; front dull, sides of vertex shining; antennæ long, third joint longer than fourth, but not nearly as long as four and five combined; flagellum light fulvous beneath; disc of mesothorax and scutellum shining, with very sparse and minute punctures; area of metathorax small, triangular, rugose, the apical part smoother but not polished; tegulæ dark reddish; wings greyish, stigma rather small, dull amber, nervures dusky testaceous; b. n. meeting t. m.; second s. m. narrow, receiving first r. n. near its end; first t. c. not near stigma; legs slender, with hind margin of hind tibiæ, and all the tarsi, ferruginous; abdomen shining, with only very indistinct piliferous punctures, hind margins of second and following segments with

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narrow ochreous hair bands, interrupted on second; apical plate (eighth ventral) broadly truncate.

Hab.—Vernon, British Columbia, June 9, 1902 (*Miss Ricardo*); British Museum. Allied to *A. trevoris* Ckll., but distinct by the colour of the antennæ and pubescence; possibly, however, a subspecies.

At Shorts Point, Okanagan Lake, B. C., June 28, 1902, Miss Ricardo took *A. medionitens* Ckll., a form with the abdominal hair bands clear white.

***Nomada vicinalis aldrichi* Ckll.**

Male.—Vernon, B. C., May 15, 1902 (*Miss Ricardo*), Brit. Museum. New to British America.

***Nomada illinoensis* Rob.**

Male.—Boston, Mass.; Brit. Museum.

***Nomada custeriana* Ckll.**

Male.—West Cliff, Colo., May 19, 1889, (*Cockerell*), Brit. Museum. The specimen still carries my number 9, which shows that it is one of two specimens captured; the other, determined by Ashmead as *N. parata*, is in the U. S. National Museum, and is the type of *N. custeriana*. The species has not been collected since.

***Nomada vernonensis* sp. n.**

♂.—Length about 9 mm; robust, the head and thorax dull and rough (the face somewhat glistening), with erect dull white hair; head broad, vertex elevated, eyes pale grey; head and thorax black (with no red), the thorax with tubercles yellow, but no other light markings; mandibles (except rufous ends, which are simple), labrum (which has an apical patch of hair, but no tooth), band on lower margin of clypeus (narrowest in middle), and narrow lateral facemarks (shaped like the head and slender neck of a bird, upside down, ending narrowly but abruptly about level of antennæ), all bright yellow; posterior orbits wholly black; antennæ long, robust, not denticulate, third joint conspicuously shorter than fourth, but much more than half its length; scape black and red, hardly swollen; flagellum bright ferruginous, the basal half heavily

marked with black above; area of metathorax rugose, but apically with a pair of shining bosses; tegulae large, pale testaceous, black at base, and with a yellow mark posteriorly; wings clear, with a brownish apical cloud; stigma and nervures ferruginous; b. n. going well basad of t. m.; second s. m. extremely broad, receiving first r. n. far beyond middle; third s. m. above about half as broad as second; tibiae and tarsi bright red, the anterior and middle tibiae with a black spot behind; anterior and middle femora red, largely black beneath and at base; hind femora black, with apex and more than apical half above black; abdomen clear ferruginous; first segment with basal half black except a V-shaped red mark in middle; band on first segment, notched in middle, extremely large but widely separated patches on second, large patches on third (pointed and approaching in middle), and bands on 4 to 6, bright yellow, the bands enclosing or nearly enclosing red spots at sides posteriorly; apical plate notched; venter red, with a large deeply bilobed black basal patch, and a small yellow spot beyond middle.

Hab.—Vernon, British Columbia, April 15, 1902 (*Miss Ricardo*), Brit. Museum. A relative of *N. illinoensis* Rob., but much larger, and with the abdomen richly coloured. In the table of Rocky Mountain species it runs to 47, but is not related to the species there indicated.

SOME NORTHERN GEORGIA ACRIDIIDÆ.*

BY H. A. ALLARD, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Of the musical Orthoptera, the Acridiidae in many respects represent a less highly specialized group. Their limited musical abilities, at least, would rank them far below the more highly specialized and musical Locustidae and Gryllidae. At best, their stridulations are hardly more than a brief lispings, or a noisy crepitation. Some of the Acridiidae while at rest produce, at intervals, a few monotonous lispings by sawing the hind femora

*Mr. A. N. Caudell, of the U. S. National Museum, has kindly attended to the identification or verification of all Orthoptera collected and listed in this paper.
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