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## Descriptions and Records of Bees - LXXVIII

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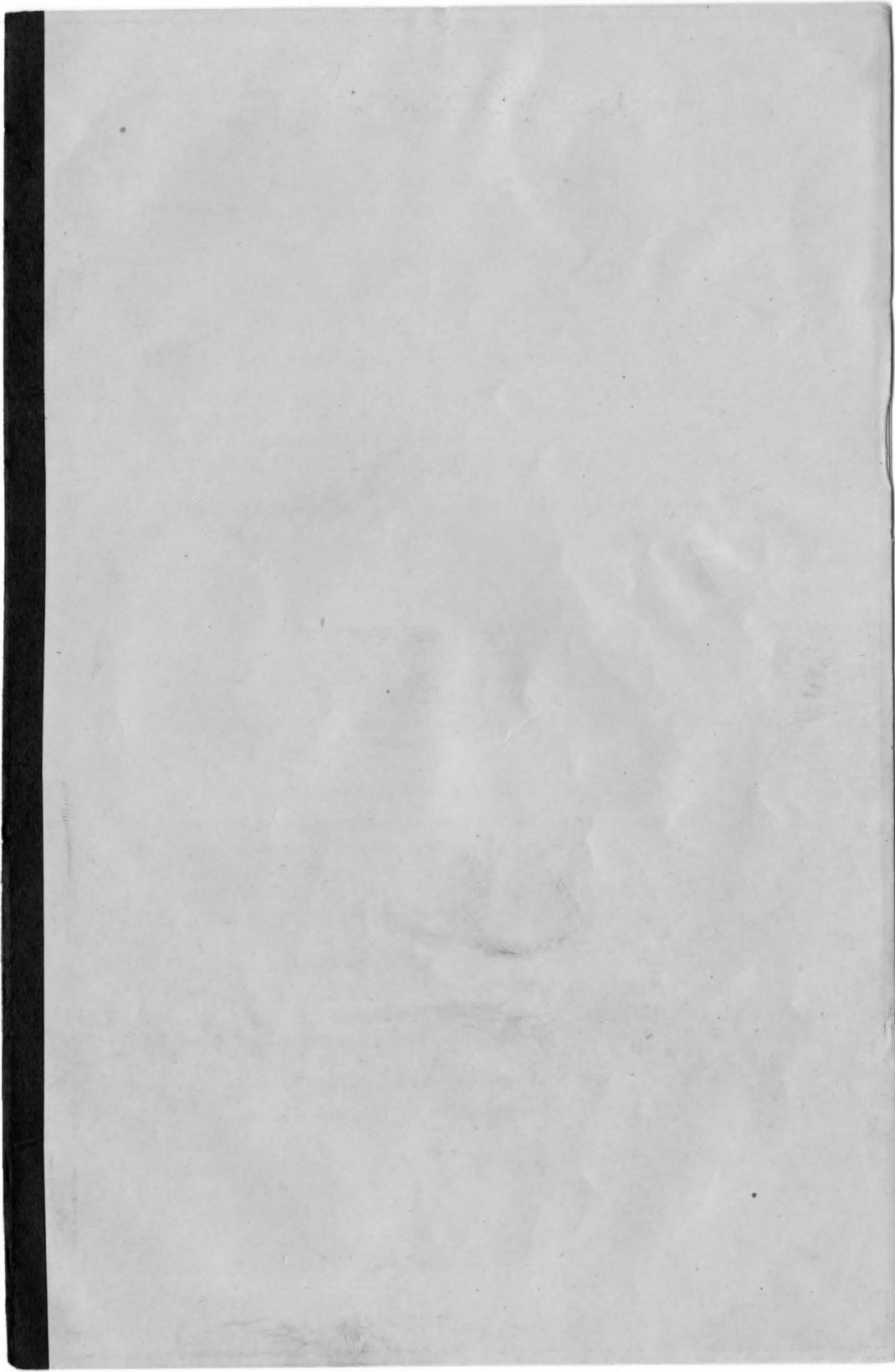
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*Descriptions and Records of Bees.*—LXXVIII.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, University of Colorado.

*Perdita perpulchra*, Cockerell.

Male. Aguas Calientes, Mexico, Dec. 1, 1909 (F. C. Bishopp). New to Mexico.

*Agapostemon cockerelli*, Crawford.

Tlahualilo, Durango, Mexico, March 9, 1904, at peach-blossoms, 6 ♀ (A. W. Morrill). New to Mexico.

At the same flowers, at the same time, were taken females of *A. texanus*, Cresson, and *A. melliventris*, Cresson.

*Agapostemon obscuratus*, Cresson, var. *abjectus*, var. nov.

♀.—Head and thorax obscure dark green; wings brownish. Cabanas, Cuba, May 28 (Palmer & Riley).

Close to *A. femoralis*, but larger and with brownish wings, and the head and thorax quite differently coloured. I suppose that it is a form of Cresson's *obscuratus*, though that has the head and thorax black, with more or less purple tinge, while in our insect these parts are very distinctly green. There is more black on the hind femora than in *femoralis*, but a large pale yellow patch on the outer side remains. The scutellum is dark but shining olive-green.

*Agapostemon nasutus*, Smith, variety *a*.

♀.—Head deep purple-blue; metathorax (except in middle) and parts of sides of thorax green.

Frontera, Tabasco, Mexico.

A new locality for typical *A. nasutus* is Santa Eulalia, Peru, 3000 ft. alt., Jan. 18, 1913 (C. A. T. Townsend).

*Ptiloglossa mayarum*, Cockerell.

Tabernilla, Canal Zone, Panama, May 14, 1907 (Aug. Busck).

Previously known only from Guatemala.

*Ptiloglossa eximia*, Smith.

Male. On *cónvolvulus*, C. Bolivar, Venezuela (M. A. Carriker).

The marginal cell is longer in this species than in *P. mayarum* and *P. mexicana*.

*Augochlora flammea*, Smith.

Male. Very like the female, but the clypeus is broadly creamy white apically, and the basitarsi are yellowish white.

S. Lucreola, Vera Cruz, Mexico (*Crawford*).

Compared with a ♀ from F. Smith's collection.

*Prosopis wootoni*, Cockerell.

Meadow Valley, Mexico, Sept. (*C. H. T. Townsend*). New to Mexico.

This is true *wootoni*, not *P. divergens*, which I consider distinct.

*Prosopis transvittata*, sp. n.

♀ (type).—Length about 6 mm.

Robust, black; head and thorax dull, very densely punctured; cream-coloured markings on head, thorax, and legs; clypeus with a broad pale subapical band, which is trilobed on lower side; lateral face-marks elongate, filling space between clypeus and eye, thence extending upward with a slightly crenulate margin, to end obtusely on orbital margin a short distance below middle of front; flagellum obscure red beneath except at base; prothorax with an interrupted yellow band, not nearly reaching tubercles, which are light; tegulæ with a light spot; bases of tibiæ (the hind ones very broadly) cream-colour; area of metathorax dull, finely rugulose, more coarsely at base. Wings brownish. First abdominal segment shining, with very fine but distinct punctures; segments 1 to 4 with white apical hair-bands laterally.

♂.—Length about 5.5 mm.

Black, densely punctured as in the female, but punctures of first abdominal segment more distinct; face cream-colour up to level of antennæ, the broad supraclypeal mark extending between antennæ, the lateral marks extending upward as bands which end obtusely a little below middle of front; scape entirely black, not broadened; flagellum ferruginous beneath; markings on thorax and tegulæ as in female; anterior tibiæ in front, middle at base, hind on nearly basal half, and all the basitarsi light yellow; lateral abdominal hair-bands hardly as distinct as in female.

Meadow Valley, Mexico, 4 ♀, 3 ♂ (*C. H. T. Townsend*).  
U.S. Nat. Museum.

The female is more distinct on superficial examination than the male. By the light clypeal band it resembles *P. elliptica*, Kirby, but it is larger than that, with longer clypeus and

punctured first abdominal segment. The species is actually nearest to *P. episcopalis*, Ckll., from which the male is readily known by the less rugose area of metathorax and the orbits diverging more widely above. The mesothorax is rougher and more coarsely punctured than in *episcopalis*, but the difference is not important. Had I only a single specimen, I might think this a variety of *episcopalis*; but the good series indicates a distinct species.

*Colletes speculiventris*, sp. n.

♂.—Length 8.5 mm.

Black, rather slender, the tarsi obscurely reddish; face with pale ochreous-tinted hair, cheeks with white; clypeus exposed, glistening, densely striato-punctate, with a broad subapical depression; malar space distinctly broader than long, but not nearly twice as broad; labrum with a series of vertical sulci and a small median pit; mandibles red apically; flagellum long, very obscurely brownish beneath, the middle joints much longer than broad; hair of thorax dull white, but dark fuscous on scutellum, contrasting with the white of the axillæ; mesothorax shining, strongly punctured; base of metathorax with a series of very large smooth quadrate areas, separated by ridges; tegulæ dark reddish. Wings dusky; second s.m. very broad, receiving first r. n. in middle. Legs ordinary. Abdomen highly polished and shining, the segments with rather narrow apical white hair-bands; ventral segments with white hair-bands, broad at sides and very narrow in middle.

San Bernardino, Paraguay, Dec. 20 (*K. Fiebrig*, 2302).  
U.S. Nat. Museum.

This looks like a small *C. argentinus*, Friese, until the entirely different sculpture of the abdomen is observed. In Friese's table (1912) it runs nearest to *C. laticeps* from Chile. In Joergensen's table it runs nearest to *C. schrottkyi*, from which it is easily known by the dark hair on scutellum.

*Pasiphaë chrysostoma*, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 7 mm.; anterior wing 6.

Black, the flagellum dull reddish beneath except at base, the tarsi apically brownish; head subcircular, thick; clypeus densely covered with shining pale golden hair; tongue as in *Colletes*; mandibles black; front minutely punctured, the lower part tufted with long yellowish hair; antennæ short; a smooth shining space on each side of the ocelli; mesothorax smooth and shining, scarcely punctured; area of metathorax

triangular, smooth, a deep pit at apex; thorax above, especially on scutellum, clothed with very bright orange-fulvous hair; pleura with dull white hair; tegulae piceous. Wings hyaline, faintly dusky, stigma dull fulvous, nervures fuscous; b.n. meeting the oblique t.-m. Legs slender, the hind pair long; spurs very pale reddish; hair of legs white. Abdomen broad, moderately shining, the hind margins of the segments with conspicuous pale fulvous hair-bands.

Carcarana, Argentina (*L. Bruner*, 83), U.S. Nat. Museum.

Readily known by the bright hair of thorax above. It may be compared with the much larger *P. franki*, Friese, from Buenos Aires.

*Pasiphaë leucostoma*, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 8.3 mm.; anterior wing 6.

Black, the flagellum obscurely brownish beneath; slender, with rather long and narrow abdomen; apical half of mandibles dark chestnut; face and clypeus densely covered with silky white hair; a smooth shining space on each side of ocelli; antennae rather short; mesothorax and scutellum polished and shining, slightly glaucous, with very remote and minute punctures; area of metathorax large, triangular, the basal part very finely transversely striate, the apical with a deep pit; hair of thorax white, tinged with ochreous dorsally; tegulae piceous. Wings hyaline, faintly dusky, stigma and nervures rufo-fuscous. Legs ordinary, with white hair; hind legs long and slender. Abdomen without any distinct hair-bands, though the fourth and following segments have thin bands of glittering white hair, which becomes dense at apex; surface of abdomen dullish, glaucous, the second and third sutures obscurely reddish; fourth and fifth ventral segments with conspicuous fringes of pure white hair.

Carcarana, Argentina (*L. Bruner*, 38, 73). U.S. Nat. Museum.

Resembles the Chilean *P. tristis*, Spinola, but that has the abdomen shining and hind margins of segments testaceous.

*Lonchopria rufipennis*, sp. n.

♂ (type).—Length about 11 mm.; anterior wing 8.5.

Black, without metallic tints; head and thorax above with pale ochreous hair; face, cheeks, and lower part of thorax with creamy-white hair; mandibles reddish apically, bidentate; face broad, inner orbits nearly parallel; face and front densely covered with hair; malar space extremely

short; antennæ short, flagellum dull reddish beneath except at base; mesothorax shining, sparsely punctured in middle; area of metathorax triangular, not polished; tegulæ clear rufo-testaceous. Wings strongly reddened, dusky on apical margin, stigma and nervures ferruginous. Legs with pale hair; anterior tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous in front. First abdominal segment with long pale ochreous hair; the margins of segments 1 to 5 with entire white hair-bands, only moderately broad; venter polished.

♀.—Similar, but more robust; fimbria on last two segments of abdomen dark chocolate.

Variety *parva*, var. n., ♂.—Uniformly smaller; anterior wing 7 mm. long.

Carcarana, Argentina (*L. Bruner*, 35; the ♀ 78; var. *parva*, 48). U.S. Nat. Museum.

I separated the var. *parva* (3 ♂) as a distinct species on account of the uniformly small size; but there are apparently no good structural characters. Probably the large and small races visit different flowers. Years ago, I think before *Lonchopria* was published, Mr. J. C. Crawford examined the mouth-parts, and attached a label, "Colletidæ, n. gen.?" The palpi, from Mr. Crawford's mount (male of larger race), measure as follows in microns:—Labial palpi, joints (1) 112, (2) 96, (3) 96, (4) 128; maxillary palpi, joints (1) 144, (2) 80, (3) 80, (4) 80, (5) 80, (6) 128. The palpi are pale and much more delicate than in *L. alopea*, Ckll.

This species may be compared with *L. nivosa*, Vach., but is easily known by the reddened wings and finely and densely punctured ♀ clypeus.

*Camptopæum reedi*, sp. n.

♀ (type).—Length about 8 mm.

Robust, black, not at all metallic; head, thorax, abdomen, and legs with abundant pale hair, distinctly ochreous-tinted on head and thorax above; eyes grey; face broad; labrum transversely striate; face with creamy-white markings as follows:—large triangular mark in middle of clypeus, supra-clypeal transverse band, and more or less L-shaped lateral face-marks, the upper arm of the L (along the orbit) suddenly narrowing at about level of antennæ, and above that linear; flagellum ferruginous beneath except at base; vertex dull; mesothorax and scutellum shining; base of metathorax with a transverse obtuse polished ridge; tegulæ piceous. Wings hyaline; stigma reddish, very small; b. n. falling short of

t.-m.; second s.m. long, narrowed about half above. Legs slightly brownish, anterior knees with a yellow spot; spurs red. Abdomen broad, shining, segments 2 to 4 each with a broadly interrupted basal cream-coloured band, the lower margin of which on each side is convex; apical segments with a good deal of black hair; ventral segments with thin fringes of long hair. Maxillary palpi with six subequal joints, the basal ones the longest; labial palpi with one long joint and three short ones, which together do not exceed the long ones.

♂.—More slender; pale markings light lemon-yellow, as follows:—face below antennæ (including supraclypeal band and dog-ear marks), rapidly narrowing extensions of lateral marks about halfway up sides of front, interrupted band on prothorax above, anterior and middle knees, anterior tibiæ in front, greater part of anterior tarsi, a rather vague mark at base of middle tarsi, and basal bands on abdominal segments 2 to 6, at most slightly interrupted in middle. The apex of abdomen has a long tuft of fuscous hairs, curled upward, appearing pallid when seen from beneath. On the venter, subapically, is a broad strap-shaped lobe, broadest in middle, emarginate at end, and with plumose hairs arranged along the sides as a fringe, the apex also hairy. This lobe arises from the apical margin of the fifth segment.

Type from Santiago, Chile; two ♀s received years ago from Prof. E. S. G. Titus as *C. submetallicum*, Spinola, which is a larger insect with greenish abdomen, belonging to the genus *Liopœum*.

There are also before me 2 ♀ and 1 ♂ of *C. reedi* collected by E. C. Reed in Chile (U.S. Nat. Museum). I expected to find this identical with one of the species of Spinola, Friese, or Vachal; but it is evidently distinct from all. There is a superficial resemblance to the paler-haired form of *C. hirsutum*, Spin.



