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T. D. A. Cockerell

University of Colorado

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Some Bees of the Genus *Psaenythia* (Hym.).

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

Many years ago Professor L. Bruner collected three species of the wasp-like Panurgid genus *Psaenythia* at Carcarana, Argentina. They were sent to the National Museum, and are now in my hands for determination. One proves to be a female of *P. picta* Gerst., but the others are considered new.

Psaenythia thoracica crawfordi n. subsp.

Larger than true *P. thoracica* from Paraná, about 8.5 long in both sexes; female with lower border of clypeus black, and the black on disc extending upward as two large wedge-shaped marks; supraclypeal area black; mesothorax, scutellum, postscutellum and two transverse marks on basal part of metathorax red; pale yellow abdominal bands narrowly interrupted on first two segments, constricted but not interrupted on third and fourth, very narrowly interrupted on fifth. Male with face cream-colored below antennae, the supraclypeal mark notched above; anterior margin of mesothorax broadly black; no red on metathorax; all the abdominal bands interrupted.

The female, in my collection, was received from the National Museum, labelled *P. thoracica* Gerst. by Mr. Crawford. The male (Bruner 33) evidently belongs with it. In spite of the greater size, I should not separate this from *P. thoracica* (described from the male), but for the fact that Friese has the female of that insect (from Villa Rica, Paraguay), and states that the abdomen has on each side of segments 1-5 a small yellow three-cornered spot. ~~Since Friese's insect is from a region comparatively near the type locality,~~ there is no reason to doubt that it represents the species correctly; *P. thoracica crawfordi* is evidently a well-marked subspecies from the desert regions of the interior.

Psaenythia pachycephala n. sp.

♂.—Length about 10 mm., robust; head very broad; eyes rather small, green, strongly diverging below. Black, with clear ferruginous legs, the markings cream-color, those on face and mandibles lemon-yellow. Mandibles long, yellow on outer face except at apex; clypeus (which is extremely broad and low), labrum, large dog-ear marks, and space between clypeus and dog-ear marks and orbits yellow, the lateral yellow ending above horizontally, not quite reaching level of top of dog-ear marks; a cream-colored mark on upper part of each

cheek behind; facial foveae oblique; vertex shining but well punctured; flagellum clear ferruginous beneath except at base, antennae otherwise nearly black. Mesothorax and scutellum shining and sparsely punctured, metathorax dull; cream-colored markings consisting of interrupted line on collar, ends of tubercles, spot behind tubercles, spot at each anterior corner of scutellum, band on postscutellum, spots on knees (extending to stripes on anterior femora), and bands on abdominal segments 1-6, on first segment reduced to a pyriform mark on each side, on second and third broadly interrupted, on fourth narrowly interrupted, on fifth and sixth hardly more than constricted; tegulae clear fulvous; wings yellowish, dusky apically, stigma amber-color; apical plate of abdomen broadly truncate, the truncation slightly excavated. (Bruner 59.)

♀.—Length about 10 mm.; differing from the male thus: Head ordinary, though broader than long; mandibles black, with a ferruginous patch; face black, except for a pair of large quadrate patches, broader than long, taking in the dog-ear marks and the space between these and the orbits; mesothorax and scutellum rather densely punctured; bands on first two abdominal segments rather broadly interrupted, on third narrowly, on fourth very narrowly, on fifth entire; fringe at end of abdomen black; spur of middle tibia as long as basitarsus, remotely short-pectinate. (Bruner 60.)

The sexual difference in the sculpture of the thorax is parallel with that observed in *P. philanthoides* Gerst.

Related to *P. rubripes* Friese, from which it is known by the much darker antennae, spotted scutellum, and the large light patches on face of female. According to the description, *P. rufipes* Holmbg. appears to be very similar, differing by the color of the flagellum and the form of the face-markings. Schrottky states that *rufipes* is a variety of *P. picta*, which *P. pachycephala* certainly is not.