Some Japanese Bees

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middle oolite, and from Bucks, chalk (L. J. recta, Linn.—Xestophanes brevitarsis, Thomas, was Derbyshire.

1. Linn.—Margins of the leaves rolled tightly down.

hairy cavity, caused apparently by Eriophyes, sp.

Rhiopliyces galii, Lin!1.—Margins of the leaves rolled tightly down.

1. Linn.—Flower buds deformed by Eriophyes galii, Lin!1.—Eriophyes galii, Karp. W. Glos., Mon.

Occupied by aphides. W. Glos.

abdomen, Kieff. Absent in W. Glos. and in Hereford.

(i) Eriophyes galii, Karp. W. Glos., Mon.

Schizomyia galorum, Kieff. Abundant in W. Glos. and in Hereford. (iii) Perrisia galii, H. L. W. Glos.

1. Linn.—Eriophyes galii, Karp. W. Glos.

Perrisia aparinea, Kieff. Surrey (E. B. Glos.)

drum, Linn.—Galls of the eel-worm, Tylenchus sp., were found in the Wye Valley on the Gloucester.

ver, in close proximity to the commoner gall caused nepiaomyia nobilella, H. L. W. Glos. I did not notice

gall elsewhere in the district.

1. Linn.—Flower-heads swollen by Tephritis W. Glos.

(ii) Flower-heads swollen, the base of each head

everal very pale yellow midge larvae. W. Glos.

1. Linn.—Eriophyes centaureae, Nal. Surrey

1. Linn.—Leaves rolled by E. convoluta, Nal.

Kent, by Miss Burkill,

E. Fries.—Heads galled by E. Thomasi, Nal.

(i) Perrisia glechoma, Kieff. Herts (L. J. Linn)

Terminal leaves galled by Macrolabis Linn.

diocese.

A large bud of this plant on the bank

Glos, had many of the stems and heads galled
collaris, German. The plants were often

washed over the spot, but the larvae in the

the worse for the periodical immersions of

Tetranychus ulbi, De Geer. Hants (L. J.

(ii) The flower-gall thought to be due to

Gal. has continued to spread rapidly in the

London district, and nearly every tree between Putney and Kew

Bridge on the Surrey bank of the Thames is galled. It has also been

noticed at South Ealing, Brentford, Wormwood Scrubs, and in St.

James’s Park. The galled tree in Red Lion Square, Holborn, was

pruned by the local authorities last spring in an attempt to exter-

minate the gall, but there is one specimen that has appeared on it

since then, and it will be interesting to see if the mites spread rapidly

again over the tree. The gall is also to be found on some willows


W. Glos. (iv) C. testaceipes, Zadd., was plentiful in one place in

Surrey last summer.

S. alba, Linn.—C. testaceipes, Zadd. In the same locality as the last.

S. caprea, Linn.—Rhabdophaga heterobia, H. L. W. Glos.

S. cinerea, Linn.—Cryptocampa saliceti, Fall. W. Glos.

Pedalius nigra, Linn.—Pemphigus marupialis, Courchet, as well

as P. bursarius, Linn, and P. spiritothece, Pass, were plentiful on one
tree in the Wye Valley, Herefordshire. All three species of galls
have also been reported from Essex (J. Ross).

Cersus mendica, Huds.—Perrisia (? munita, Meade). W. Glos.

(L. B. Hall).

Dactylis gliomera, Linn.—Eriophyes tenuis, Nal., W. Glos.

(L. B. Hall).

SOME JAPANESE BEES.

BY T. D. A. Cockerell.

The bees recorded below are in the collection of the United

States National Museum.

Sphecodes japonicus, Cockerell.

Tokyo, Japan, both sexes, September 14th and 19th, October 9th
(Dr. C. Sasaki, 144, 172); Kiso-fukushima, July 23rd (Sasaki, 173).

This species was described from the male, without any more definite
locality than Japan. The female has the first abdominal segment
red, the sexual differences in the colour of the abdomen being exactly
as in the European S. spinulosus. The metathorax of the female has
extremely large coarse punctures, but on each side of the middle
these are well separated on a shining ground, not nearly so dense as
in S. fuscepennis. The head of the female is very broad. This is
easily known from the other two species of Sphecodes recorded from
Japan by the strongly reddish-fuliginous wings. There seems to be
nothing in the description of S. ornipes, Vachal (male) which would
contradict the suggestion that it is the male of S. simillimus, Smith.

Megachile (Oligotopus) sasakie, n. sp.

9. Length 10-5 m. m., narrow, parallel-sided; black, including

legs and antennae; head and thorax strongly and densely punctured;

sides of face, cheeks, sides of thorax, and metathorax with dull white

hair; thorax above almost bare, no band in suture between meso-
thorax and scutellum: mandibles very broad and short, quadridentate, not counting inner corner; facial quadrangle longer than broad, orbits converging below; clypeus very strongly and densely punctured, not keeled, the lower margin with low widely separated median tubercles; basal half of metathoracic area finely rugose, apical part smooth (though not polished) and somewhat shining, in complete contrast; tegulae black with obscurely reddish margins; wings dusky; stigma piceous; tarsi with conspicuous yellowish-white hair on outer side, fulvous or inner; abdomen with little hair, but the hind margins of segments have extremely narrow but distinct creamy-white hair-bands; segments 2 to 4 with deep transverse impressions; sixth segment rapidly descending, concave in profile; ventral scopula entirely creamy-white.

HAB.—Tokyo, Japan, August 30th, 1906 (Sasaki, 151). This is quite unlike the previously known Asiatic species, being a member of the North American subgenus Oligotropus. Compared with the type of Oligotropus (M. campanula, Rob.) it differs by the narrower face, more robust mandibles, more coarsely punctured thorax, more closely and finely punctured abdomen, and much broader hind basitarsi. The broader type of hind basitarsus is found in the Californian M. angelarum Ckll.

**Andrena alopecy, n. sp.**

♂. Length about 12 mm.; black, the abdomen very faintly greenish; head and thorax with abundant long fulvous hair, bright fox-red on occiput and thoracic dorsum, some dark hair on vertex; head very broad, facial quadrangle broader than long; facial fovea very broad, reddish-brown; mandibles entirely black; malar space almost obsolete; process of labrum very broad and rounded; clypeus shining, strongly punctured, without a distinct impunctate band; antennae black, third joint about as long as next two together; mesothorax entirely dull, with shallow hardly noticeable punctures on a microscopically cancellate surface; disc of scutellum polished and shining, with irregular distinct punctures; area of metathorax dull and granular, more or less rugose basally, not well defined; tegulae fulvo-ferruginous; wings somewhat dusky, with a yellowish tinge, stigma (which is well developed) and nervures ferruginous; b.n. meeting t.m.; second s.m. broad, receiving first r.m. a little beyond middle; legs more or less reddish, but dark, with pale hair; hind tibial scopula pale-golden, brown near base above, abdomen shining, with minute feeble punctures; second segment depressed about twofifths; first two segments with long pale hair; segments 2 to 4 with conspicuous entire creamy-white hair-bands; caudal fimbris reddish-brown or chocolate.

HAB.—Japan (no exact locality), two from Dr. Sasaki (148). Superficially, this looks almost exactly like A. extricata, Smith (fasciata auct.), but it is distinctly less robust, and has nothing of the fine regular abdominal punctures of extricata. It is not very close to any described Japanese species; by the faintly metallic abdomen it may be compared with A. consimilis, Altk., by the bright red thoracic hair with A. bisimilis, Perez.