1-1-1918

Descriptions and Records of Bees - LXXIX

T. D. A. Cockerell
University of Colorado

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_co

Part of the Entomology Commons

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/bee_lab_co/599

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Bee Lab at DigitalCommons@USU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Co by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@usu.edu.
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE IV.

Fig. 1. Bursa germana.
Fig. 2. Atelerion (Phorontis) aleinus.
Fig. 3. (Hymenoptera) guatiminans.
Fig. 4. (Hymenoptera) guatiminans.
Fig. 5. Pansia townsendi.
Fig. 6. Mitra catticinata.
Fig. 7. (Mysia) ileina.
Fig. 8. Lymetaria (Cheyaunus) bergii, Dash. (juv.).
Fig. 9. Melanella lampra.
Fig. 10. Macromalia aestria.
Fig. 11. Turbonilla umbra.
Fig. 12. (Exilippra) patrocles.
Fig. 13. (Chrysa) thryalla.
Fig. 14. Styloptoma dinemene.
Fig. 15. Colimella sperrosula.
Fig. 16. Clingelina secerenda.
Fig. 17. Triphora columnaris.

PLATE V.

Fig. 18. Amphithalainus pomus.
Fig. 19. Rissaica (Chelidonia) refugium.
Fig. 20. Fossera eustonius.
Fig. 21. (Cesthenia) cancellarius.
Fig. 22. Triphora interpresa.
Fig. 23. Leptothorax wildechrata.
Fig. 24. Minolia charnemyne.
Fig. 25. Conchocerus entycho.
Fig. 26. Engules zosbolum.
Fig. 27. Cylidemia eulitha.
Fig. 28. Oxyini a serena.
Fig. 29. Cylibromala systremma.
Fig. 30. Denticipima tolimovi.
Fig. 31. Hecocoidec malconrif.
Fig. 32. Diarticella equesita.
Fig. 33. Gyprioidia bertunumalum.
Fig. 34. Cardella concina.

XVII.—Descriptions and Records of Bees.—LXXIX.

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

Colletes gigas, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 17 mm.; anterior wing 12 mm.
Black, including legs and antennae, the middle of flagellum faintly reddish beneath; tegulae clear ferruginous; hair of
face pale fulvous, with some fuscous, of region about ocelli
mainly fuscous, of cheeks pale but not white; clypeus lon-
gitudinally depressed in middle, coarsely punctured, with
a marked tendency toward longitudinal ridges; malar space
about half as long as broad; ocelli fulvous; vertex with
very small irregular punctures; mesothorax strongly punc-
tured; base of metathorax with coarse ruge; thorax above
with dense bright fulvous hair, sparsely tipped with fuscous;
tubercles with fulvous hair, and a patch just behind tipped
with fuscous; pleura with pale ochreous-tinted hair. Wings
reddish hyaline, nervures and the small stigma ferruginous,
radial nervure fuscous; second submarginal cell extremely
broad, receiving first recurrent nervure in middle. Legs
with pale ochreous-tinted hair; spurs ferruginous. Abdom-
men dullish, without distinct punctures; hind margins of
segments broadly testaceous, and covered with oppressed
ochreous hair, but the first band is mainly on base of second
segment; first segment with light fulvous hair on basal
part; fourth and fifth segments with long fuscous hair before
the light bands; venter thinly covered all over with ochreous
hair.

Something like C. fodiens, Kirby, but of gigantic size.
C. mongolicus, Pérez, from Mongolia, has the red hair on
thorax above, but it is very much smaller.

Colletes friesei, n. n.

Megachile (Paramegachile) kobensis, sp. n.
♀.—Length about 12 mm.
Black, with white hair, which is short and thin on head
and thorax above, so that the general effect is grey. Abdo-
men with entire white hair-bands on segments 2 to 5;
ventral scopa white (with a faint creamy tint, contrasti-
g with the pure white of the dorsal bands), black on last seg-
ment; last dorsal segment straight in profile, with scanty
short dark hair. Mandibles quadridentate, the basal half
covered with white hair; clypeus convex, densely punctured,
with a smooth shining median line, lower margin subangular
on each side; supraclypical area densely punctured, with a
shining area in middle; flagellum obscure fuscous beneath,
except at base; mesothorax and scutellum dull, with small extremely dense punctures; metathorax with long white hair all over; tegulae dark rufous, with a broad hyaline margin. Wings hyaline, faintly dusky; hind basitarsi moderately broad, the hair on inner side clear ferruginous. Abdomen finely punctured.

Kobe, Japan (Baker, 1449).

Not closely allied to any described Japanese species. In Friese’s Palearctic table it runs to M. leucomela, Gerst., but has no dark hair on thorax. In the table of Oriental species it runs to M. femorata, Smith, but is larger and has black legs. Smith’s species requires a new name, as follows:—

_Megachile femoratella_, n. n.


_Nomia rhododonte_, sp. n.

♀.—Black; postscutellum with a deeply bidentate process, the teeth red; abdomen with broad emerald-green bands, shot with vermillion, on hind margins of segments 2 to 4; clypeus and supraclypeal area carinate; wings reddish, second submarginal cell short, higher than broad. In all respects very close to _M. incerta_, Gribodo, but somewhat larger, with the large tegulae bright clear ferruginous, the mesothorax sparsely punctured with large and very small punctures, the upper border of prothorax and tubercles with light fulvous hair, and a large tuft of same before tegulae; hair of mesopleura ochraceous-tinted; punctures of second abdominal segment not so dense.

Baton (Bouton?), Celebes (Queensland Museum, 54). This appears to be identical with the species from Celebes mentioned in _Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc._ xxxi. p. 322, but not named.

_Melissodes hymenoaedis_, Cockerell.

Tolland, Colorado, Aug. 24, 1911 (Cockeril).

_Epeolus humillimus_, sp. n.

♂.—Length 6.5–7 mm.

Black, with the mandibles red except at base, a red spot at each side of labrum; tegulae, tubercles, knees, tibiae at apex, and the tarsi all ferruginous; mandibles bidentate;
Records of Bees.  

maxillary palpi 2-jointed; antennae black; clypeus densely and minutely rugoso-punctate; upper part of face covered with pure white hair; mesothorax and scutellum dull and rough, scutellum bilobed; mesothorax with the anterior and posterior corners, and a pair of well-defined broad bands anteriorly, with greyish-white pubescence; mesopleura with only the upper half densely pubescent; scutellum covered with white hair posteriorly. Wings with the apical margin dusky. Abdomen with the usual bands of creamy-white tomentum, those on apices of segments 1 to 5 narrowly interrupted in middle, on 2 to 4 concave anteriorly sublaterally, on 2 connected with a round patch at sides, on 5 reduced to a pair of transverse patches; band on sixth segment entire; black area on first segment a broad transverse band, obliquely truncate at each end.

Variety a. Bands on mesothorax anteriorly altered to broad suffused patches, partly coalescent.

Pullman, Washington State, Aug. 2, 1905 (W. M. Mann).

In Robertson's table (Canad. Entom. 1903, p. 288) this runs out, having the pleura below quite closely punctured, the scutellum bilobed, and the mandibles toothed. It may be compared with E. interruptus, Rob., but that is larger, with red legs and scape. E. olympiellus, Ckll., is larger, with the labrum entirely black and the tegulae darker; it comes from the moist coast region, and evidently E. humilimus is its representative in the dry interior. The two may be found to intergrade in the country between.

Nomia (Hoplonomia) expulsa, sp. n.

♀ — Length about 12.5 mm.

Black, with the hind tibiae (except a black spot) and tarsi dull ferruginous. Eyes reddish brown, strongly converging below; face covered with ochreous hair; flagellum dusky red beneath; head and thorax dorsally with rather coarse ochreous hair, ventrally with white hair, the transition gradual at sides; mesothorax and scutellum dull and rugose; postscutellum with a pair of long spines, red at end; tegulae large, brown, with a broad whitish border. Wings dusky reddish; stigma (which is small) and nervures ferruginous; first r.m. joining second s.m. very near its end. Legs with whitish hair; hind femora enormously swollen, subglobose, conoid; hind tibiae extremely short and stout, triangular, the spurs arising from the extremely produced inner apical corner; hind basitarsi greatly broadened,
broadest toward the base, where they are posteriorly con­
cave. Abdomen dull and hairy, the hind margins of the first
five segments (especially the fourth and fifth) whitened or
pallid; before the light tegumentary bands is fuscous hair,
except on the first segment, where the band itself is feebly
developed.

“Guyane, Maroni” (Queensland Mus. 46).

This seems out of place in the Neotropical fauna, and
I wondered whether it could be an Old World species with
wrong locality-label. However, I fail to find any such species
in the fauna of Asia or Africa, and the structure of the hind
legs, most significantly the basitarsi, approaches that of the
American N. norton, Cresson. Consequently I believe it is
really an American insect.

Melipona chrysura, sp. n.

♀.—Length 9 mm.

Robust; head and thorax black, with short pale hair,
ocreous dorsally; face dark, except that there is a reddish
spot below each antenna, and the lower edge of clypeus is
narrowly red; labrum and apical part of mandibles reddish;
scape with a red spot at base and a less conspicuous one at
 apex; flagellum very long, ferruginous beneath; scutellum
and axillae clear fulvous; metathorax suffused with reddish;
clypeus dull, but a polished-shining band marking its upper
end; tubercles fulvous; mesothorax dull, densely rugoso­
punctate, with two shining lines on each side, and a median
line of greyish-white hair; scutellum dull; base of meta­
thorax shining; tegulae large, ferruginous. Wings reddish
hyaline, stigma and nervures ferruginous. Legs more or
less reddish, the anterior femora beneath and tibiae in front,
middle tibiae at apex, and hind tibiae suffusedly on inner side,
ferruginous. Abdomen broad, dull orange, the first two
segments combined with a very broad X-like dark brown
mark, the upper arms of which reach the sides of first seg­
ment, but the lower arms go little more than halfway to
sides of second; segments 3 to 5 dark at base; sixth dark
with pale hind margin; venter pale fulvous suffusedly
marked with fuscous.

Olokemeji, Ibadan, Nigeria (Queensland Mus., 55).

Nearest to Trigona or Melipona tomentosa, Friese, but
larger, and differing in the details of coloration.
Perdita interrupta, Cresson.

Claremont, California (Baker; Pomona College, 227). This is the first definite locality; Cresson only gave "California."

Prosopis littleri, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 5·5 mm.
Rather slender; black, marked with pale lemon-yellow and bright ferruginous; face below antennae, as well as labrum and mandibles, yellow; the lateral marks extend upward along orbital margin as a very narrow band, coming to a point about halfway up front; scape with a yellow band in front; flagellum ferruginous beneath; mesothorax and scutellum dull, with no punctures visible under a lens; base of metathorax dull, not sculptured; narrow line on prothorax above, and tubercles, white; tegula black. Wings dusky, first r. n. meeting first t.-c.; knees, anterior tibie (except sometimes a small spot), middle tibia (except a large patch behind), hind tibia at base and extreme apex, and all the tarsi (except extreme apex of middle and hind ones) ferruginous. Abdomen with the basal two segments bright ferruginous, the others black; the first segment is black at base, and the second has a large black patch on each side, or these markings may be practically obsolete.

George Town, Tasmania, March 1915 (F. M. Littler, 2593).

Nearest to the mainland P. sanguinipicta, Ckll., but easily known by the greater amount of red on abdomen.

Prosopis mediavirens, Cockerell.

Launceston, Tasmania, Feb. 13, 1916 (Littler, 2809). The male sent is 5·5 mm. long, which is larger than the type. New to Tasmania.

Prosopis chlorosoma, Cockerell.


Prosopis perhumilis, Cockerell.

Prosopis brevior, sp. n.

(Oxley, Brisbane), ♂.

I am now convinced that the Queensland supposed perlhumilis must be separated. It is easily distinguished (♂) by the shorter clypeus and larger supracylpeal mark. In perlhumilis the parallel-sided part of clypeus is higher than broad, in brevior it is very much broader than high. In brevior the lateral face-marks are longer, and the yellow stripe on scape is broader.

Euryglossa tasmanica, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 6·5 mm.

Head and thorax black without markings. Abdomen very dark reddish, with a large subtriangular yellow patch on each side of segments 2 to 5, those on 5 only narrowly separated in the middle line; mandibles yellow basally, beyond that ferruginous, and dark at apex; clypeus and supracylpeal area shining, sparsely punctured; supracylpeal area strongly elevated and angulate above; flagellum rather obscure red beneath; thorax only moderately shining, with scanty pale hair; mesothorax with minute very sparse punctures on a dullish ground; metathorax obscurely reddish; tegulae dark. Wings slightly dusky, stigma and nervures dull ferruginous, venation ordinary. Anterior and middle knees, anterior tibiae in front, and stripe on middle ones yellow or reddish-yellow. Abdomen shining; venter of abdomen rufo-testaceous, with no markings except that middle of first segment is piceous.

Launceston, Tasmania, 3 ♀, Dec. 27, 1915 (Littler, 2806).

Related to E. maculata, Sm., from Swan River, but that has yellow legs.

Callomelitta nigrofasciata, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 9 mm.

Shining black, with lateral thirds of mesothorax (narrower posteriorly) terra-cotta red; anterior femora at apex, anterior tibiae (except a black mark behind) and their basitarsi red; apical plate of abdomen small and narrow, subclavate.

Very close to C. littleri, Ckl., but apparently not its male, on account of the paler (though strongly dusky) wings, the broad black band down middle of mesothorax, and the black...
Records of Bees.

Halicte tus erythrurus, Cockerell.

Launceston, Tasmania, Dec. 27, 1915 (Littler, 2372).

Halicte tus tasmanica (Cockerell).

St. Helens, Tasmania, Jan. 1–4, 1916 (Littler, 2808). The mesothorax is very faintly greenish.

Trigona parastigma, sp. n.

Trigona stigma, Cockerell, "Psyche," 1913, p. 11 (Las Sabanas, Panama).

A specimen from Maroni, French Guiana (Queensland Mus., 53), differs from the Panama and Guatemala insect by the larger, broader head, the sides of the face broadly and strongly white-pruinose. This must be the true stigma, of which Smith says, "head wider than the thorax, the face anteriorly having a silvery pile." In the other form, which I have hitherto regarded as T. stigma, the head is not so conspicuously broad, and while the face has a very thin pubescence, there is nothing to produce a white surface. The male from Trinidad seems to belong to T. parastigma. The two species are certainly very closely allied, and yet evidently distinct.

Andrena ribifloris, Viereck & Cockerell.

♀.—Variety with pale hair, the long hair on first two abdominal segments white.

Near Gresham, Colorado, at flowers of Ribes sanguineum, June 8 (W. P. Cockerell).

Andrena opacissima, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 8 mm.; anterior wing 7·2 mm.

Dull black, the head and thorax with long white hair, faintly creamy dorsally; facial quadrangle broader than long; cheeks with very long hair; process of labrum small, obtusely pointed; clypeus with long hair, feebly punctured, minutely transversely striate; facial foveæ rather broad,
Descriptions and Records of Bees.

warm reddish; antennae black; vertex dull, not punctured; mesothorax dull, without any distinct punctures; area of metathorax dull, without picea; tegulae picceos. Wings hyaline, the large stigma and nervures dull ferruginous; second s.m. broad, receiving first r.n. before middle. Legs black, with pale hair, that on inner side of hind basitarsi very pale ochreous. Abdomen broad, dull, with a slight satiny gloss, impunctate; second segment feebly depressed about two-fifths; white hair at sides of first segment, and segments 2 to 5 with long white hair-bands, very weak in middle of second, apical hair slightly brownish.

Indian Creek, Nampa, Idaho, at flowers of willow, April 26, 1916 (Goldie McGrothin).

Easily known from A. nigrifrons, V. & C., and A. brachycarpe, V. & C., by the dull abdomen, with the surface microscopically cancellate. It is nearest to A. nudiscopea, Vier., and A. mustelicolour, Vier., but is smaller, with reddish facial foveae and wings not reddened. These two species have not yet been fully described, but I have specimens determined by Viereck. The hind basitarsus of opacissima is slender, only about half as broad as the tibia at end, a character of nudiscopea (syn. enquistisata, Vier., fide Viereck in litt.) rather than mustelicolour. On the other hand, the dull minutely-roughened clypeus is that of mustelicolour rather than nudiscopea. The paler, dark margined stigma also distinguishes the new species from my example of nudiscopea.

Andrena politissima, sp. n.

♀.—Length a little over 9 mm.

Black, shining, the head and thorax with long pale hair, distinctly ochreous dorsally; clypeus with very long hair; facial quadrangle broader than long; process of labrum narrowly truncate; malar space short but distinct; clypeus shining, with distinct rather dense punctures, no smooth median line; facial foveae rather broad, very pale ochreous; antennae black, third joint little (about 4 per cent.) shorter than next two combined; mesothorax and scutellum shining, with strong scattered punctures; postscutellum prominent in middle; area of metathorax distinctly defined, dull, with a median ridge and rather weak though large oblique lateral picea, giving a fluted effect; tegulae picceous. Wings dusky, greyish, yellowish basally; stigma and nervures dusky reddish; second s.m. about as broad as high, receiving first r.n. about middle. Legs black, with pale hair; middle and hind
On the Coleoptera of the Falkland Islands. 167

basitarsi rather broad, with pale ochreous hair on inner side. Abdomen extremely polished, impunctate, the second and third segments depressed in middle nearly to base, the basal elevated parts weakly punctured; segments 1 to 4 without hair-bands, but 3 and 4 with pale hair at sides; fifth segment and apex with abundant pale, slightly creamy hair.

Nampa, Idaho, at flowers of willow, April 26, 1916 (Goldie McGlothlen).

Related to A. cyanophila, Ckl., but easily separated by the very feeble punctures at base of second and third abdominal segments. It seems to be close to A. trachandrenoides, Vier., which has never been fully described; but that has the third antennal joint longer, and on that account is excluded by Vierck from the subgenus Trachandrena, to which A. polittissima certainly belongs.

XVIII.—The Coleoptera of the Falkland Islands.

By G. C. Champion, F.Z.S.

Dr. Günther Enderlein’s account of the insects of Tierra del Fuego, the Falklands, and South Georgia obtained by the Swedish South Polar Expedition, published in the ‘Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar,’ Band xlviii. no. 3, pp. 1-170, with four plates and numerous text-figures, brings our knowledge of the fauna of these regions up to 1912. His paper does not, of course, include some of the Coleoptera captured by Charles Darwin in Tierra del Fuego and the Falklands during the voyage of the ‘Beagle,’ which have remained for upwards of thirty years unidentified and buried, as it were, amongst the “Accessions” in the British Museum. The Falkland beetles named by the three members of the Waterhouse family (G. R., C. O., and F.), to whom the Museum is indebted for most of them, are enumerated in Enderlein’s list. The remainder, supplemented by various other collections from the same islands received during recent years, including a few species obtained by Fleet-Surgeon M. Cameron in December, 1914, form the material for the present paper, which adds 11 Coleoptera to the Falkland list. The 34 (not 35, as stated) enumerated by Enderlein include 16 apterous Curculionidae, probably all