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New and Little-Known American Bees

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NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN AMERICAN BEES.

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

The new species described all belong to parasitic genera.

Cœlixys panamensis, n. sp.

♂. Length about 10 mm.; black, with the legs (except coxæ), tegulae, first abdominal segment and second laterally all bright ferruginous, under side of abdomen darker red; mandibles reddish in middle; face and front densely covered with appressed, very pale, yellow hair; eyes pale reddish, with short hair; antennae black, with penultimate joint (except dusky apex) and basal half of last joint dull yellowish red; third joint conspicuously shorter than fourth; vertex densely punctured, but a smooth area at each side of the ocelli; mesothorax densely and coarsely punctured, the anterior margin with a bow-shaped band of pale fulvous hair; a band of similar hair posteriorly, partly on mesothorax and partly on scutellum, and a spot at each side behind the tegulae; axillar spines long, flattened, appearing slender from above; scutellum densely and coarsely punctured, with a median carina, but no projecting tooth; mesopleura with a broad band of white hair in front and behind; wings strongly brownish; first r.n. jointing second s.m. nearly as far from base as second from apex; anterior coxæ with short, flattened spines; abdomen dorsally finely punctured, shining; hair-bands slender, tinged with yellowish; apex with slender lateral spines; slender, widely divergent, inferior apical spines; and broad, obtuse superior apical lobes, shorter than the inferior spines.

Canal Zone, Panama (*A. H. Jennings*), U. S. National Museum. Not closely related to any species known to me; in my table of males it runs near *C. sayi* and *C. hirsutissima*. The peculiarly coloured antennae are quite distinctive.

Cœlixys nigrofimbriata, n. sp.

♀. Length about 9.5 mm.; black, with the tegulae and legs ferruginous; the abdomen is entirely black above, but dark red (with white hair bands) beneath; antennae entirely black; mandibles red, black at apex; face covered with erect brown hair, but the sides with white tomentum; clypeus simple; eyes red, with short hair; mesothorax surrounded with pale fulvous hair; mesothorax and scutellum with very large punctures, but the shining intervals conspicuous on disc; scutellum with a smooth median keel; axillar spines rather short, curved; wings strongly brownish; recurrent nervures equally distant from ends of second s.m.; anterior coxæ with short spines; abdomen above highly polished, sparsely punctured, with very narrow whitish hair-bands; sixth segment with very minute punctures, and a median keel; last ventral segment produced far beyond last dorsal, sharply pointed at end, not notched at sides, but densely fringed with black hair; apex of last dorsal also with black hair, but its sides before apical part fringed with white hair.

Manaos, Brazil, (*Miss H. B. Merrill*), U. S. Nat. Museum. In Schrottky's table of Brazilian species this runs to *C. amazonica* Sky., but is smaller, and apparently less densely punctured on thorax above. Schrottky also omits to refer to the more striking characters of the abdomen, present in our species, and presumably absent in his. In the tables of Holmberg and Friese it runs nearest to *C. remissa* Holmberg., but differs in the sculpture of the scutellum.

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Cœlioxys clypeata Smith, variety a.

♀.—First abdominal segment red above. The pubescence of the large clypeal lobes is reddish.

Trinidad, West Indies, June, (*Aug. Busck*). U. S. Nat. Museum.

Cœlioxys deplanata Cresson.

♀.—Tlahualilo, Mexico, July, 1905, (*A. W. Morrill*.)

Cœlioxys crassula, n. sp.

♀.—Length about 8.5 mm.; black, robust, with the legs (except coxæ and trochanters) and tegulæ ferruginous; mandibles black; clypeus simple, short and very densely punctured; antennæ black, third joint about as long as fourth; eyes black or almost (not greenish or reddish); vertex with a smooth space on each side next to eye; pubescence dull white, the abdomen with five entire bands, but no short, oblique ones; mesothorax and scutellum with dense large punctures, the latter with posterior margin straight; axillar spines moderate; wings dusky; anterior coxæ with small spines; abdomen very broad at base, well punctured; apical dorsal segment keeled its whole length, ending with an angle of perhaps 60 degrees; apical ventral segment broad, not much turned downward at sides before end, the outer margin of the notch sharp.

Boulder, Colorado, in D. M. Andrew's nursery, at flowers of cultivated *Helenium*, Oct. 10, 1918. (*W. P. Cockerell*). In Crawford's table this runs exactly to *C. octodentata* Say, but it differs by the entire keel on last dorsal segment, shorter last ventral segment, and colour of eyes. On the same flowers, at the same time, were males of *Melissodes semiagilis* (Ckll.). On Oct. 12, the weather being unusually fine and warm for the time of year, I went to the same spot in search of more *C. crassula*. I did not find any, but from the *Helenium* I obtained females of *Megachile brevis* Say, and males of *Halictus armaticeps* Cresson and *Colletes salicicola geranii* Ckll. I also collected a male *Megachile perihirta* Ckll. Immediately adjacent was a row of *Salvia pitcheri*, which was visited by *Bombus americanorum* Fabr., *Anthophora smithii* Cresson, *Pseudo-melecta interrupta rociadensis* Ckll., and *Sphecodes lautipennis* Ckll.

Stelis aliena, n. sp.

♀.—Length about 8.5 mm.; with the general appearance, venation and pulvilli of *Dianthidium* (e. g., *D. bicoloratum* Smith), but no scopa, the ventral abdominal segments with thin fringes of hair; cheeks, vertex, occiput and mandibles (except teeth) bright ferruginous; two very broad black bands, beginning between the ocelli, pass down the front to the clypeus, where they become narrower; between these is a red band, the upper end of which (marked off from the red by a constriction) is orange; between the black bands and the eyes, down to the clypeus, is orange suffused with red; clypeus reddish black, the lower corners red; antennæ red; head very densely punctured throughout, as also the thorax, the punctures of scutellum much larger than those of mesothorax; prothorax black, the tubercles with an orange spot; pleura black, with thin white hair, its upper part mainly occupied by a large red patch; mesothorax black in middle, laterally dull red, shading into black at sides, but lateral and anterior margins yellow, except middle of anterior margin, the yellow anteriorly forming triangular patches, which are extended

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except coxæ), tegulæ, ferruginous, under side of head and front densely reddish, with short black apex) and basal margin much shorter than each side of the ocelli; margin with a bow-shaped posteriorly, partly on the side behind the tegulæ; scutellum densely punctured; projecting tooth; mesothorax and scutellum densely punctured; wings strongly curved; base as second from base; men dorsally finely punctured; apex with slender spines; and broad, black.

Museum. Not closely related to *C. sayi* it runs near *C. sayi* quite distinctive.

and legs ferruginous; white hair bands) black; apex; face covered with black; clypeus simple; eyes black; mesothorax and scutellum with dense large punctures; intervals conspicuous; rather short, curved; from ends of second and third segments polished, sparsely punctured; segment with very dense punctures produced far beyond the sides but densely fringed; but its sides before

m. In Schrottky's but is smaller, and Schrottky also omits to mention in our species, and Friese it runs from the scutellum.

as orange lines across the disc between the black and red areas; axillæ yellow; scutellum bright red, prominent; metathorax black; tegulæ red, very finely punctured; wings fuliginous; legs red, hind femora suffused with blackish; abdomen black, with an interrupted yellow band on first segment, and four yellow spots each on second to fifth; the broad apical segment wholly black; first three segments shining and rather sparsely punctured, the others with large dense punctures.

San Bernardino, Paraguay (*K. Fiebrig*). U. S. Nat. Museum. This is the first recognized South American *Stelis*, and from its resemblance to the species of *Dianthidium* of the same general region, it seems possible that it represents an independent development, not derived from the *Stelis* of the Northern Hemisphere. *Dianthidium nudum* Schrottky appears to be congeneric, and may be called *Stelis nuda*.

***Dianthidium bicoloratum* (Smith).**

Male.—Clypeus yellow, greater part of mesopleura and hind margins of first four abdominal segments red. Carcarana, Argentina (*Bruner* 18).

***Dianthidium multifasciatum* (Strand).**

San Bernardino, Paraguay (*K. Fiebrig*).

Erratum. Can. Ent., p. 349. For *Nescorynura* read *Neocorynura*.

SOME NEW OR SCARCE COLEOPTERA FROM
WESTERN AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA—II.

BY W. S. BLATCHLEY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

(Continued from Vol. L., p. 424.)

***Mycetophagus pini* Zieg.**—Three examples of what I take to be this uniform fuscous-brown species were taken at Dunedin in December. They were found on different occasions, two in fleshy fungi, the other by beating dead branches. Col. Casey, who has examined one of them, is inclined to doubt its being *pini*, stating that "they are not so elongate as that species and the antennal structure appears to be different." They accord, however, with all the brief descriptions of *pini*, the type of which was from North Carolina. No species of *Mycetophagus* has before been recorded from Florida.

***Hister cœnosus* Ehr.**—This large well-marked *Hister* is recorded by Schwarz as "common in Northern Florida," but no records for the southern half of the State are known. Two specimens were taken at Dunedin, on Dec. 19 and March 29, respectively, both being sifted from carrion traps.

***Hister lecontei* Mars.**—This widely distributed species does not seem to be previously known from Florida, at least no published record can be found. A single specimen was taken from beneath the lake beach debris near Moore Haven on March 3.

***Hister coarctatus* Lec.**—Horn in his "Synopsis of U. S. Histeridæ"* says that this species occurs with *H. parallelus* Say, the latter having been previously mentioned by him as "occurring in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida." This indirect record is the only one I can find for Florida. A single

*Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., XIII, 1873, 298.

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