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## Some Colorado Bees

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and bounds, no doubt aided by their wings even when truncated. The bluish-white hemelytra of the winged individuals and the bloom and yellow markings on pronotum and mesonotum of the apterous ones, make them very conspicuous for such small bugs. No doubt all specimens are covered with bloom, but in the specimens examined it does not occur on the head, nor on the mesonotum of the macropterous forms.

*Holotype*: apterous male, collected near Rock Island, Texas, Aug. 2, 1922 (Grace O. Wiley); in author's collection.

*Allotype*: taken at type locality, June 27, 1922 (Grace O. Wiley).

*Morphotypes*: (macropterous form) male collected June 6, 1922, at type locality; female collected May 23, 1922, at type locality (Grace O. Wiley).

*Paratypes*: 6 specimens taken with the type; numerous specimens taken from April to Sept. 15, 1922, near Rock Island and June 14—16, Galveston, Texas, a few specimens taken near Cisco, Texas, June, 1921, collected by the writer.

Paratypes deposited in the collections of the University of Minnesota, the University of Kansas, and in the collections of Mr. William E. Hoffman and the writer.

I propose the name *hungerfordi* for this species, in honor of Dr. H. B. Hungerford, because of his great interest in water-bugs which was an incentive to the writer in the study of this remarkable group.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

1. *Rh. hungerfordi* n. sp., Macropterous male.
2. *Rh. hungerfordi* n. sp., truncate-winged male.
- 2a. Male antennae *Rh. hungerfordi*, (segments III-IV twisted to show fossa).
3. *Rh. hungerfordi* n. sp., macropterous female with truncate wings.
- 3a. Antennae of female *Rh. hungerfordi* n. sp.
4. *Rh. hungerfordi* n. sp., apterous male, drawn from type.
5. Intermediate leg of ♂ *Rh. hungerfordi* n. sp.
6. Posterior leg of ♂ *Rh. hungerfordi* n. sp.
7. *Rh. rileyi* Bergr., apterous male.

#### SOME COLORADO BEES

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL,

Boulder, Colo.

#### *Xenoglossa pruinosa* Say, var. *lutzi* n. var.

Female with end of abdomen more or less reddened, and the pubescence on fifth and sixth segments (except the light hair at extreme sides) very brilliant ferruginous-red. Male ordinary, except that one specimen out of 25 has no yellow spot on clypeus.

Grand Junction, Colorado, 2 ♀, 25 ♂; August 3, 1920 (Lutz 4758 and 4758 B); Alt. prox. 4,500 ft.

#### *Osmia holochlora* sp. n.

*Male*. Length about 8.5 mm., similar to *O. bennettiae* Ckll., to which it

runs in my ms. table, but certainly distinct, differing thus: entirely very bright yellowish-green, with purple tints; hair of head and thorax pure white, shining; face, tegulae and anterior part of thorax with strong golden tints; mesothorax more coarsely rugosopunctate; hair of mesopleura shorter; wings not distinctly brownish; tarsi with last joint dark red; sixth abdominal segment deeply emarginate (seventh similarly emarginate. Other characters are antennae black; mandibles with a green spot; tegulae golden-green; apical part of abdomen with black hair above. Easily known from *O. bella* Cress. by the entirely pure white hair of head and thorax above.

Minnehaha, Pike's Preek, Colorado, at flowers of *Pentstemon gracilis*, June 13, 1918. (Frances Long.) U. S. National Museum.

I take this opportunity to note that *Osmia nassa* Ckll., described from California, extends to Utah. The U. S. National Museum has a ♀ from Salt Lake City, June 13, 1899.

*Osmia pusilla* Cresson was based on the male, from Pike's Peak, Colo. In June, 1918, Miss Frances Long collected six of these males at flowers of *Mertensia pratensis*, at Minnehaha, Pike's Peak. In the same month, at the same flowers, she got one *O. pentstemonis* Ckll., one *O. albolateralis* Ckll., two *O. melanotricha* Lovell & Ckll., and two *O. hypoleuca* Ckll., all females. I think it is practically certain that *O. melanotricha* is the female of *O. pusilla*. In the same locality and month, but at flowers of *Pentstemon gracilis*, Miss Long obtained 3 ♀, 1 ♂, of *O. pentstemonis* Ckll., and one ♀ of *O. rohaveri* Ckll. The male of *pentstemonis* is new; it looks much like the female: length about 7 mm.; head and thorax dark green, abdomen dark blue; sides of face with long white hair; antennae long and slender, dark; tegulae steel-blue anteriorly, posteriorly dark reddish; tarsi slender, hind basitarsi with an angulation beneath beyond the middle; sixth segment of abdomen only very feebly subemarginate in middle, seventh strongly bidentate; stipites apically rounded, simple, shaped like the last joint of a finger. *O. rohaveri* was described as a variety of *O. hypochrysea* Ckll., but it always has the first recurrent nervure about twice as far from base of second submarginal cell as second from apex; whereas in *hypochrysea* the recurrents are about equally far from base and apex.

#### ***Colletes nigrifrons* Titus.**

Early last summer Dr. Lutz and Mrs. Cockerell noticed at Boulder that *Mertensia* flowers frequently had a large hole in the tube, evidently cut by some bee to get at the nectar. In spite of a good deal of effort the culprit remained unknown until in July we were camped in the Roan Mountains, at the head of the Ute trail. There I was so fortunate as to catch the bees in the act, and they were *Colletes nigrifrons*. This is a short-tongued bee, which could not get at the nectar in a legitimate manner.

#### ***Andrena micranthophila* Ckll.**

A new locality is Ute Creek, Colo. (Sage Flats), July (L. Bruner).

There are at present (Jan. 15) 612 species of bees known from Colorado, and in addition a considerable number of varieties and races.