BOSTON

JOURNAL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

VOL. I.

MAY, 1837.

No. 4.

ART. XVII.—DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN HYMENOPTERA, AND OBSERVATIONS ON SOME ALREADY DESCRIBED. By Thomas Say. [Concluded from p. 305.]

MERIA, Jur. 10 and and model

M. costata, Q Black; tergum with yellow bands and two spots.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black: head above the antennæ with a transverse line, slightly interrupted in the middle, an orbital line, and short line behind the eyes, yellow: mandibles piceous: thorax with two transverse spots before, a small, triangular one above the wing-scale, a transverse one behind the scutel, and a bi-lobed one each side behind, yellow; each side of the middle of the thorax are two abbreviated, somewhat oblique, impressed lines: metathorax with a double yellow longitudinal side and obvious transverse rugæ: pleuræ with a triangular spot under the superior wings, a small oblique line over the intermediate feet, yellow: wings with a brown costal margin: tergum

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with a yellow band on the middle or before it, of each segment, excepting the last; the second band interrupted into two transverse, oval spots: venter with a longitudinal, lateral spot on the second segment and a transverse lateral one on the third, yellow: tarsi and intermediate and posterior pairs of tibiæ piceous; a yellow spot on the posterior coxæ.

Length half an inch.

Var. α. Middle of the thorax with a small double yellow spot.

The observations which I had occasion to make relative to the generic affinities of Plesia marginata, Nob., are exactly applicable to this species. It agrees precisely with Jurine's character of Plesia, but differs from Mizine, Latr. by having the mandibles entirely destitute of teeth, a character which it has in common with Meria, Ill., but the form of its wing-scale, will not admit of its being referred to the latter genus; I have, however, in this instance, been guided by the characters laid down by Latreille in the Règne Animale (first Edition).

2. M. marginàta. (Plesia marginàta, Nob., Western

Quarterly Reporter).

3. M. collàris. Collar with an interrupted band and two spots yellow.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black: head with two spots above the antennæ, frontal orbits, and dilated line behind the eyes, yellow: mandibles dark piceous, black at tip: collar with an interrupted band on the posterior margin and two spots before, yellow: thorax with a small yellow spot above the wings: wing-scale dull honey-yellow with a yellow spot: wings yellowish, fuliginous, dusky on the costal margin towards the tip; behind the scutel is a transverse

yellow line: metathorax somewhat sericeous, without any appearance of rugæ, and with two yellow longitudinal spots: tergum with a somewhat varied reflection; first and second segments with a lateral yellow spot, (those of the former probably, in some specimens obsoletely connected); third and fourth segments with a lateral basal yellow spot, connected by a slender line; fifth segment with an obsolete yellow lateral spot: pleura with a yellow spot under the anterior wings: feet, anterior knees and tibial dilated line yellow; intermediate and posterior tibiæ and all the tarsi ferruginous: anal segment above minutely lineated, and at tip, dull ferruginous.

Length over three fifths of an inch.

This species is larger than costata, Nob. which it much resembles, but may be distinguished by the sericeous appearance of the metathorax and the absolute destitution of rugæ on that part; in the costata also, the lateral spots of the metathorax are double.

Scolia, Fabr.

1. S. ephippium. Black; tergum bi-fasciate with fulvous.

Inhab. Mexico.

Body black: wings dark violaceous; cubital cellules two, the second receiving two recurrent nervures, and with an abbreviated nervure proceeding from its base towards the tip of the wing: tergum violaceous-black; second and third segments fulvous, with a narrow basal and terminal black margin: beneath black: venter slightly tinged with violaceous: thighs not remarkably robust.

Length & over one inch and one tenth.

A large and fine species.

2. S. dùbia. Black; abdomen ferruginous behind, with two yellow spots on the third segment.

Inhab. United States.

Body black: head and thorax immaculate: wings dark violet-blue: cubital cellules two, with no appearance of more than one recurrent nervure: abdomen, first and second segments black; remaining segments ferruginous; more hairy, somewhat, than the others; the third segment, however, more or less tinged with blackish and with two transversely oval, a little oblique, bright yellow spots.

Length four fifths of an inch.

A very fine, though rather common species, in various parts of the Union.

3. S. confluenta, Nob. (Western Quarterly Reporter). I think it highly probable that Drury's fig. 5, pl. 44, vol. i, is intended for this insect. I was deterred from quoting this figure in consequence of its yellow head and fourbanded tergum; but the head is truly, on its front and base, covered with yellowish cinereous hair, as well as the anterior part of the collar; this may agree with Drury's observation that the "head is of a pale yellow, in front" and "the neck is hairy and of a lemon color." The species also probably varies in having four yellow bands. Drury's figure is that of a female, and my specimen agrees with it in having an immaculate thorax and scutel, as in the fossulana, Fabr. which I believe to be in reality, the female of this same species, and of course the same as that of Drury; whereas he quotes Drury's figure as that of rádula, F. which appears to be the male, if I may judge by the "thorace maculato" and other corresponding characters. I have no index to the first volume of Drury, but Fabricius quotes the figure as

SPHEX plumipes, Drury. If this be correct, Drury has the priority, and the name and synonyms, will stand thus.

Scolia plùmipes, Drury.

- " fossulàna, Fabr. (female).
- " rádula, Fabr. (male).
- " confluenta, Say. (female).

CEROPALES, Lat.

1. C. interrupta. Black, spotted and banded with yellow; wings dusky; antennæ and feet honey-yellow; tarsi yellow.

Inhab. Indiana.

Antennæ honey-yellow; first joint, bright-yellow: labrum yellow, black at base: hypostoma yellow, with a quadrate spot and incisures black: orbits dilated, yellow, interrupted above: thorax impunctured; margin of the anterior segment all around, longitudinal spot each side of the scutel and transverse spot behind the scutel, yellow: metathorax at tip bi-fasciate with yellow, posterior band clavate each side on the pleura: wings fuliginous, particularly on the cubital cellules and tip: abdomen ferruginous, varied with obsolete yellow and black bands; and with two yellowish spots on the first segment: pleura with a spot behind the wings and a larger one over the intermediate feet, yellow: coxæ varied with yellow: thighs honey-yellow, black at base: tibiæ honey-yellow, yellow at base: tarsi yellow.

Length two fifths of an inch.

Closely allied to fasciata, Nob. but the thorax is not distinctly punctured, the wings are dusky &c.

2. C. apicàlis. Black; wings black at tip; abdomen with a rufous band; tip white.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black: hypostoma hoary: collar on the posterior margin white: wings hyaline with a fuliginous tip, in which is an obsolete hyaline spot or band: metathorax dull silvery; abdomen rather slender towards the base; second segment, excepting on its posterior margin, fulvous; anal segment white: posterior tibia with a white line on the posterior side: intermediate and posterior tarsi with the second, third and fourth joints white, with black tips.

Length over two fifths of an inch.

CHLORION, Latr.

C. canaliculatum, Nob. (AMPULEX, Western Quarterly Reporter, vol. ii, p. 76.)

The name Chlorion has priority over that of Ampu-LEX given by Jurine.

Bembex, Fabr. Latr.

1. B. longiróstra. Rostrum extending beyond the insertion of the intermediate feet; superior wings with the marginal and last submarginal cells divided by a very distinct space.

Inhab. Mexico.

Body black, with short, dense, white hair: antennæ tinged with piceous; first joint white beneath: anterior orbits dull white: nasus whitish, with two black spots: labrum white, with a bi-lobate, black spot at base: rostrum honey-yellow, extending nearly to the origin of the posterior feet: collar, anterior and posterior margins white:

thorax with a very small fulvous, abbreviated line each side of the middle, and a small, double, fulvous spot behind the middle: scutel with a white lateral spot: metathorax with a white line at base and an oblique one each side towards the tip: tergum varied with yellow and black or green and black; the posterior margins of the segments, dull rufous; about four distinct black spots: feet honey-yellow; thighs black beneath: tarsi paler: venter honey-yellow, with a black spot before the anterior spine.

Length from seven tenths to four fifths of an inch.

With the short maxillary palpi and the one toothed mandible of Bembex, this insect has the radial and last cubital cellules as widely separated at their tips as in Monedula. The proboscis is not folded, but extended horizontally beneath the body. These characters may justify the formation of a distinct genus, or at least of a division, under the name of Steniolia.

2. B. fasciàta, Fabr. A male in my cabinet has six bands upon the tergum and two spots on the ultimate segment; the first band is double the width of that of the female, and is interrupted by a very small space only; second band not interrupted, but its two lunules are so continued as to enclose two black spots; third band with the lunules not or hardly interrupted; fourth and fifth bands interrupted; sixth band entire, undulated; spots on the ultimate segment, orbicular; the female has but five bands.

GORYTES, Latr.

G. phaleratus. Black, sericeous, varied with yellow; wings dusky.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body blackish, impunctured: head golden sericeous: antennæ, basal joint yellowish: nasus and mouth, excepting the tip of the mandibles, pale yellow: thorax, posterior margin of the collar, abbreviated line over the wings, and wing-scale, yellow: scutel yellow: wings dusky, purplish-fuliginous, tinged with yellowish towards the base; stigma small; second cubital cellule obviously hexagonal: metathorax with two large, oblong-oval, yellow spots; triangle at base, destitute of small lines and with but a single impressed line: tergum, basal segment yellow; posterior narrow margin, and lobed spot on the disk communicating with the base, black; second segment yellow on the posterior margin, the yellow rather dull and a little undulated on its inner edge: third and fourth segments with obsolete yellowish posterior margins: pleura somewhat silvery sericeous, with three almost confluent yellow spots in a line with the collar: feet pale, honeyyellow; thighs and coxa, with more or less of black above.

Length about half an inch.

This is a large species. The character which Jurine mentions as common to all the species, of having behind the scutel a triangular space, in which parallel lines are sculptured, is so modified in this species as to present the triangle with only a simple longitudinal impressed line.

Nysson, Latr.

N. aurinotus. Black; metathorax two-spined; tergum with three lateral spots.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, punctured: head before with a slight yellowish sericeous reflection; mandibles piceous: collar

with an obscure golden margin, terminating in a spot: metathorax with a golden spine each side, in a golden spot: wings dusky: tergum on the posterior edges reflecting whitish; at base of the first segment, obscure golden sericeous; posterior margins of the first, second and third segments, each with a yellow band widely interrupted in the middle, the anterior one largest: feet honeyyellow: thighs black at base.

Length three tenths of an inch.

Readily distinguishable from N. 5-spinòsus, Nob. Resembles N. interrúptus, F. but the areolæ of the metathoracic spines are not gilded in that species.

PSEN, Latr.

1. P. méllipes. Q Black, with a silvery reflection; antennæ at base, tibiæ and tarsi piceous.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black: head beneath the antennæ yellowish-silvery: occiput with a silvery reflection: antennæ to the seventh joint honey-yellow: mandible piceous: thorax with longitudinally confluent punctures, a slender transverse line before, four or six obsolete spots near the scutel and two large obvious ones near the insertion of the petiole of the abdomen: wings hyaline; nervures black; stigma brown; second cubital cellule receiving both recurrent nervures: abdomen immaculate, with a few hairs towards the tip; petiole as long as the posterior tarsi or rather longer, arcuated, piceous: tibiæ and tarsi piceous or honey-yellow; anterior pair with dense, short, golden hair.

Length nearly eleven twentieths of an inch.

Very similar in form and color to P. atratum, Fabr.,

which, however, has the second and third cellules each receiving a recurrent nervure, and the petiole is proportionally rather shorter.

2. P. leucòpus. Black; hypostoma silvery; tarsi white.

Inhab. Indiana.

Q Body black, with a slight silvery reflection: antenna immaculate: hypostoma entirely silvery: thorax with minute, longitudinal lines on the disk: wings hyaline: nervures blackish; second cubital cellule receiving the two recurrent nervures: tergum impunctured, polished; petiole slightly arcuated, rather shorter than the posterior tarsus: tarsi white, dusky towards the tip.

Length over three tenths of an inch.

¿ Lines of the thorax only visible at base and tip. Length over one fifth of an inch.

Lyrops, Illig.

† Stemmata one.

1. L. argentata, Beauv. Black; tergum, segments margined with dark glaucous; metathorax with a few wrinkles on the posterior lateral margin.

Inhab. United States.

Q Body black: collar having a gradually elevated angle on the middle: wings slightly dusky; a darker band at tip; by an obliquely transmitted light, opalescent, varying to purplish, and at tip, in the darker portion, tinged with green; recurrent nervures entering the second cubital cellule very near to each other, but little more than their own width apart: metathorax, posterior lateral edge wrinkled transversely: tergum, posterior margins of the

segments dark glaucous, without any bright silvery reflection: posterior pair of tibiæ at tip behind, with a ferruginous spot. & More slender, wrinkles of the metathorax less obvious, and the recurrent nervures at their entrance into the second cubital cellule not quite so close together.

Length Q nearly half an inch.

The color of the wings, by a particular, obliquely transmitted light, is very beautifully pearlaceous and somewhat iridescent.

2. L. péptica. Black; tergum fasciate with glaucous, reflecting silvery.

Inhab. Indiana.

Q Body black; reflecting silvery, particularly on the head and feet: palpi piceous-yellowish: collar silvery on the posterior margin: thorax and scutel having their sutures reflecting silvery: wings hyaline; nervures honey-yellow; recurrent nervures moderately near each other at their junction with the second cubital cellule: tergum, segments excepting the ultimate one, on their posterior margins glaucous reflecting silvery: anal segment with a bright golden reflection: feet black, reflecting silvery; last tarsal joint rufous.

Length over half an inch.

Head and base of the mandibles with a golden reflection: anal segment reflecting silvery.

Length under half an inch.

The black tibiæ and tarsi will at once distinguish this species from aurulénta, F., than which it is also smaller.

3. L. aurulénta, F. (LARRA) Syst. Piez. p. 220.

LYRODA.

† † Stemmata, three.

4. L. triloba. Deep black, immaculate: head anterior to the antennæ with a slight silvery reflection: mandibles dull rufous towards the base: collar somewhat trilobate, or having above, an obvious angle in the middle and a more obtuse one on each side: thorax having a distinct, impressed, longitudinal line before: wings purple-fuliginous, almost opake; recurrent nervures rather distant at their junction with the second cubital cellule: tergum in a particular light, more obviously sericeous on the posterior margins of the segments.

Length over half an inch.

This has very much the appearance of LARRA Æthiops, Nob. but is much larger. In that species also the collar is emarginate in the middle, the wings are but very slightly tinted, and the recurrent nervures approximate at their junction with the second cubital cellule; it has but one ocellus, and the mandibles are not obviously armed with a tooth on the inner edge.

5. L. sùbita. Black; tergum, segments margined with a whitish reflection; metathorax wrinkled above.

Inhab. Indiana.

Q Body black: head before with a somewhat silvery reflection: collar with an abruptly elevated angle in the middle: wings at tip dusky; recurrent nervures entering the second cubital cellule, at a distance from each other; third cubital cellule but little narrowed: metathorax with small, transverse wrinkles on the disk as well as on the sides: tergum, posterior margins of the segments with a silvery reflection.

Length

Resembles caliptera, but may be distinguished by the greater width of the third cubital cellule; by the greater distance between the recurrent nervures at their entrance into the second cubital, and by the more wrinkled metathorax.

TRYPOXYLON, F. Latr.

1. T. politus. Black; very highly polished; without any silvery reflection; thorax and scutel with a slightly impressed, longitudinal line: wings black-purple, almost opake: abdomen rather less slender at base than that of T. figulus, F. but the basal joint is rather abruptly slender on its basal half; this segment has an abbreviated, impressed, longitudinal line before its tip; second segment with a similar line before its middle: on the head and stethidium are very numerous, small punctures, but none on the abdomen: posterior tarsi white, first joint at base, and pulvilli blackish.

Inhab. Indiana.

Length nine tenths of an inch.

Judging by memory, as I have not his work here, this is probably the albitársa, Beauvois, but although it agrees with the short description of Fabricius, yet I greatly doubt if it is the albitársa of this author, who gives its native country as South America, on the authority of Mr. Smith and of the Museum of Mr. Lund, from whom and from Mr. Sebestedt he obtained an opportunity to describe a great number of Hymenoptera of that portion of our hemisphere; and but two species from North America. For these reasons I have been led to consider the albitársa, F. as South American; and as Latreille says that every thirty degrees of latitude exhibits a total change

in the insect productions, I give a new name to this species.

2. T. clavatus. Abdomen at base slender and a little nodulous; wings at tip dusky.

Inhab. United States.

Body black; head and stethidium with silvery reflection: wings hyaline, terminal margin dusky: abdomen clavate; the first and second joints petioliform, a little nodulous at their tips: posterior tarsi white; the terminal joint and base of the first joint black; & with a spine on the posterior trochanter.

Length about nine twentieths of an inch.

Var. a. Terminal joints of the tarsi blackish; a yellow band at base of the second segment of the tergum.

Judging from memory, as in the preceding instance, I suppose this to be the fuscipénnis, Beauvois, but not that of Fabricius, for the reasons there adduced. I may also state that this species does not correspond with Fabricius' description in having "alæ nigræ cyaneo parum nitidæ," neither does it agree with "Pedes nigri tarsis albis" inasmuch as the posterior pair only are partially white.

3. T. carinàtus. 3 Black; head and stethidium with silvery reflection: a prominent, acute carina between the antennæ, divaricating above the antennæ into two carinæ: antennæ emarginate beneath towards the middle: wings hyaline; a slight tint of dusky at tip: tergum gradually attenuated to the base; three first incisures a little contracted: feet, anterior pair of knees, tibiæ and tarsi yellowish; intermediate knees and tarsi yellowish, the latter in the middle above dusky; posterior tarsi obscurely yellowish towards the tip.

Inhab. Indiana.

Length three tenths of an inch.

Remarkable by the carina of the head and the emarginate antennæ. It is much smaller than the figulus, F. and its abdomen is formed as in that species.

OXYBELUS, Latr.

1. O. emarginatus. 3 Black; scutellar spine emarginate; tergum 4-spotted.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, with a slight silvery reflection, particularly on the anterior part of the head: antennæ dull yellowish at tip: wing-scale honey-yellow: wings hyaline: scutel with a dilated process widely emarginate at tip, and a lateral sublanceolate, decurved, acute, white one: tergum, first segment with a longitudinal, indented line and a transverse, abbreviated, white line at tip each side; second segment also with a similar line: tarsi pale honey-yellow: anterior thighs yellow at tip: tibiæ yellow; posterior pair black, yellow at base.

Length over three twentieths of an inch.

2. O. 4-notatus, Nob. Long's Expedition.

The male is almost destitute of spots on the second segment of the tergum, and all the tibiæ have a white line.

This species resembles the O. trispinosus, Fabr. but that insect may be distinguished by the dilated figure of the spot on the basal segment of the tergum and by the tibiæ, being entirely honey-yellow.

3. O. lætus. Line on the collar, on the scutel and five lateral spots on the tergum yellow.

Inhab. Indiana.

& Body black, punctured: head with a slight silvery reflection: antennæ ferruginous: mandibles yellow, pice-

ous at tip: collar with a transverse, somewhat undulated yellow line, interrupted in the middle: scutel with a double, transverse, yellow spot: metathorax with the middle spine simple; the lateral ones depressed, whitish, margined on the inner side with bright yellow: tergum with five yellow spots on each side: knees, tarsi and tibiæ yellow, the latter with a dilated black line on the inner side.

Length nearly one fifth of an inch.

Smaller than *mucronàtus*, F., which is destitute of the scutellar line. It may be distinguished from the preceding species, by the yellow color on the collar and scutel.

CRABRO, Fabr.

C. confluentus. Black, with large confluent punctures; tergum interruptedly fasciate.

Inhab. Indiana.

Q Body black, densely and confluently punctured, particularly on the stethidium, where they are sometimes longitudinally confluent, so as to exhibit lines between them; they are largest on the metathorax: hypostoma and anterior orbits behind the basal joint of the antennæ, silvery: antennæ, basal joint yellow; second joint honeyyellow: collar yellow, slightly interrupted in the middle: scutel with a large, transverse, yellow spot; a yellow transverse line behind it: wings slightly tinged with dusky: abdomen oval, rather abruptly narrowed at base: tergum with the incisures contracted, the segments being convex; approximately punctured; segments on their middles, each with an equal band which is interrupted for only a narrow space at the middle: pleura with a yellow spot at the humerus: knees, tibiæ and tarsi yellow: venter immaculate.

Length over three tenths of an inch.

& Spot of the scutel interrupted or wanting; antennæ beneath dull honey-yellow; the two posterior bands of the tergum generally confluent in their middles; abdomen longer and more slender than that of the female.

Length three tenths of an inch.

The sexes are more readily distinguished by the tip of their abdomen than by the antennæ. I have nine males and three females: two of the latter measure two fifths of an inch. The punctures of this species are larger and more dense than in our other species.

C. arcuàtus. Metathorax with numerous parallel lines; tergum with yellow spots and bands.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, with minute, dense punctures: front with a wide glabrous interval between the silvery orbits: antenna, basal joint yellow, with a black line near the inner base; sixth joint arcuated, a little prominent inwardly at tip: hypostoma yellowish-silvery: thorax with a slightly interrupted line on the collar of a bright yellow; a yellow transverse line beneath the scutel: wings a little tinged with dusky: metathorax with numerous, small, parallel lines, arcuated at base, and transversely rectilinear behind, extending upon the pleura beneath the wings: pleura with two small yellow spots before: tergum with an oblique somewhat arcuated, yellow spot each side of the first segment; an oblique elliptic one on the second segment each side; a reclivate, transverse, lateral yellow line on the third; remaining segments each with an entire, slightly undulated, slender greenish-yellow band: anal processes acute, very deeply and regularly ciliated: feet yellow: coxe and trochanters black: thighs at the base black; the black portion very small on the anterior

pair, but on the posterior pair extending on the inferior surface to the tip: venter immaculate.

Length two fifths of an inch.

STIGMUS, Jur. Latr.

1. S. parallèlus. This species resembles the fratérnus Nob. but it may be distinguished by the following comparative characters. The posterior thighs and middle of the tibiæ are black. The stigma is a little smaller. The dividing nervure of the first and second cubital cellules is parallel to the posterior nervure of the second discoidal cellule; whereas in the fratérnus, the latter is more oblique.

The size is much the same.

Inhabits Mexico.

The Stigmus fratérnus, is not uncommon in Indiana, and as in the present species, the hypostoma of the male is somewhat silvery.

2. S. pusillus. Petiole obsolete: second cubital cellule large.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, polished: head before and mouth, including the mandibles, whitish: antennæ honey-yellow; basal joint before, whitish: wings hyaline; nervures pale brownish; stigma fuscous; second cubital cellule large, somewhat longer than broad: feet honey-yellow; posterior pair blackish; abdomen with a very short petiole, almost sessile.

Length about one twelfth of an inch.

This is much the smallest species I have seen. The dividing nervure of the first and second cubital cellules is exactly opposite to the posterior nervure of the middle discoidal cellule. The hypostoma of the female is black.

PEMPHREDON, Latr.

1. P. marginàtus. Black; antennæ at base, mandibles and feet honey-yellow.

Inhab. Pennsylvania.

Body polished: antennæ, blackish; first and second joints honey-yellow; the former as long as the second and third together, which are nearly equal: mandibles honey-yellow, not very obviously denticulated at tip: wings tinted with fuliginous; nervures brown; stigma fuscous, not much dilated; nervures of the second cubital cellule and second recurrent nervure margined with whitish, the latter abbreviated before the anal tip: abdomen subsessile; with the exception of the first segment, piceous blackish: feet honey-yellow.

Length over three twentieths of an inch.

The second cubital cellule is somewhat larger than usual, and the nervures which form it, as well as the second recurrent nervure, are less distinct than usual.

2. P. annulàtus. Black; mandibles white; feet yellowish.

Inhab. Indiana.

Q Body black, polished, minutely punctured: antennæ, basal joint white; second joint piceous: nasus prominent in the middle: mandibles and palpi white: wing-scale dull honey-yellow: wings hyaline; nervures blackish, tinged with yellow at base; first and second cubital cellules receiving their appropriate recurrent nervures: meta-thorax with larger punctures and lines: abdomen polished, impunctured, subsessile, the petiole being very short: pleura with a small whitish dot under the wing-scale: feet honey-yellow.

Length one fifth of an inch.

& Hypostoma, silvery: nasus rounded: antennæ annulate, one half of each joint being yellowish.

Length over three twentieths of an inch.

ALYSON, Jur.

1. A. oppósitus. Black; feet honey-yellow; tergum with two yellow spots.

Inhab. Indiana.

Q Body black: mouth, hypostoma and anterior orbits yellow: antennæ at base beneath yellow: thorax with an obsolete yellow spot before the wings each side: wings very slightly tinted with dusky, more particularly in an obsolete band towards the tip: nervures fuscous: stigma brown: recurrent nervures entering the petiolated cellule exactly opposite to its bounding nervures: spines very short: feet honey-yellow: tergum polished; first segment honey-yellow; second segment with a large, lobately-rounded, bright yellow spot each side at base; the base is also obsoletely honey-yellow.

Antennæ, terminal joint as long as the first, arcuated: wings not distinctly tinted with dusky except in the radial cellule: abdomen, with the exception of the two yellow spots, black: tarsi paler than the tibiæ and thighs.

Var. α. Yellow spots of the tergum obsolete.

Length three tenths of an inch.

In form, size and color, very similar to A. spinosus, (Pompilus,) Panzer. But in that species the feet are blackish, &c.

2. A. mélleus. Q Honey-yellow; head, pectus, and tip of the abdomen black.

Inhab. Indiana.

Thorax honey-yellow: head black: mouth, anterior

orbits and basal joint of the antennæ excepting a line on the exterior side, whitish: region of the scutel, dusky: wings with a dusky band: metathorax honey-yellow with the elevated lines rather slender; the lateral lines of the dorsal area arcuated: tergum with the first and second segments honey-yellow, the latter with a lateral whitish spot; remaining segments blackish; anal segment obscure piceous: pectus black: feet, excepting the base of the posterior coxæ, honey-yellow.

Length under one fourth of an inch.

The prevailing honey-yellowish color distinguishes this species; and the metathoracic lineations are much finer than those of the preceding species. The lateral lines of the dorsal area of the metathorax in the oppositus are nearly rectilinear.

CERCERIS, Latr.

1. C. fumipénnis. & Black; tergum with a broad band and very narrow ones; wings blackish.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, densely punctured: head with a golden, sub-orbicular, orbital spot beneath the line of the antennæ, and dense golden ciliæ each side at the mouth: antennæ entirely black: collar with two yellow spots: behind the scutel a transverse, yellow line: wing-scale with a small yellow spot: wings blackish; first recurrent nervure entering opposite to the dividing nervure of the first and second cubital cellules: tergum, incisures wide; first segment rounded; second with a broad, equable, terminal band; remaining segments with each a terminal capillary band, more or less interrupted in the middle; posterior band wider and somewhat irregular: tibiæ yellow pale,

on the inner side and tip of the exterior side black: tarsi, anterior pair dull yellowish; posterior pairs, except at base, blackish: venter immaculate.

Length over two fifths of an inch.

Resembles C. desérta, Nob. but aside from other differences it may be distinguished by that species having somewhat clearer wings and the inosculation of the first recurrent nervure being opposite to the middle of the second, or petiolated cubital cellule; the antennæ also in that species are yellowish before, towards the base; the scutel has two spots in addition to the yellow line behind it, and the bands of the tergum are always broader than in the present species. The fallax, Nob. differs in having the transverse yellow line on the scutel, in a direct line between the origin of the posterior wings; whereas in the present species it is behind the scutel.

2. C. sexta. A broad band on each segment of the tergum; metathorax with a lateral spot.

Inhab. Missouri.

Body black; head before, base of the mandibles and basal joint of the antennæ beneath, yellow; third joint of the antennæ dull honey-yellow: collar with two large yellow spots: wing-scale and transverse line behind the scutel yellow; the triangular impunctured space behind the transverse line very obvious, with oblique lines and a longitudinal one in the middle: wings a little fuliginous particularly on the margin and tip; nervures brown; stigma yellow; recurrent nervure of the second cubital cellule entering at its middle: metathorax with a large, oval, longitudinal, yellow, lateral spot: tergum with a broad yellow band on each segment; that of the first or petiolar segment slightly interrupted in the middle; the two ultimate ones almost ferruginous: feet honey-yellow,

more or less varied with bright yellow: venter with interrupted bands.

Length over half an inch.

This was given to me by Nuttall. With the exception of frontàta and bidentàta, Nob. this is the largest North American species I have seen, and the much more dilated bands of the tergum are distinctive.

PHILANTHUS, Fabr. Latr.

P. solivagus. Black, with small punctures; tergum fasciate on each segment.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black; punctures numerous, small: hypostoma, anterior orbits, to the emargination, and large spot above the insertion of the antennæ yellow: collar, margin yellow, slightly interrupted in the middle: stethidium immaculate: wing-scale yellow: wings very slightly tinged with dusky; nervures fuscous, towards the base and stigma honey-yellow: tergum, segments having each a greenish yellow band on the posterior submargin, that of the first segment largest, the others subequal; sixth segment immaculate: pleura, pectus and venter immaculate: knees, tibiæ and tarsi yellow: posterior pair of tibiæ with a spot on the posterior tip and their tarsi above tinged with ferruginous.

Length two fifths of an inch.

RYGCHIUM, Spinola.

1. R. balteatum. Q Black, thorax and head varied with ferruginous; tergum with a yellow band.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, punctured: head ferruginous; region of the stemmata, black: antennæ black, first and second and half of the third joints ferruginous: thorax with a broad ferruginous margin, including the scutel, and with more or less of ferruginous in the middle; anterior margin with a slender yellow line interrupting the ferruginous margin: wings black-violaceous: feet yellowish: thighs dusky at base: tergum, first segment impunctured, on the posterior margin a yellow band abruptly dilated each side; second segment slightly punctured at base, posterior indented, with large punctures, and dull ferruginous; remaining segments punctured.

Var. α. Behind the scutel a transverse, yellow, abbreviated line.

Var. β . Posterior margins of the terminal segments of the tergum, obsoletely ferruginous.

Var. z. The ferruginous color predominates having but a small portion of black on the thorax; the tergum is ferruginous with only a line of black on the first segment, and a triangle of black at base of the second segment; but the yellow band on the first segment is still visible though less obvious.

Length over four fifths of an inch.

Not a common insect.

- 2. R. 5-fasciàtum, Nob. (Pterochilus, Appendix to Long's second Expedition). I am not sure of the generic place of my specimens as they have lost their trophi.
- 3. R. crypticum, Nob. (ODYNERUS, Western Quarterly Reporter).
- 4. R. annulàtum, Nob. (Odnerus, Appendix to Long's second Expedition).

ODYNERUS, Latr.

1. O. quadrisectus. Black; trunk before and behind, tergum before and a band, white.

Inhab. United States.

Body black, punctured: head with a small spot above the interval of the antennæ, line on the basal joint of the antennæ, superior lateral margin of the clypeus and slight spot on base of the mandibles obscure white: thorax, a bi-lobed band on the anterior margin, spot beneath the wing, triangular spot each side on the scutel, transverse line behind the scutel, behind that again on each side is a very large triangular spot extending down almost to the origin of the abdomen, white; edge of the posterior declivity of the metathorax with a slight bifid, transverse, denticulated crest: wings dark violaceous: tergum, first segment white, with a dorsal, triangular, lobated black spot communicating with the black anterior declivity; second segment with an undulated, dull white band behind and an obsolete, very small spot of the same color each side before the middle: feet with short, whitish sericeous hair.

Length over seven tenths of an inch.

This is much like the quadridens, Linn. which is a true Odynerus, but it is destitute of the metathoracic spines of that species, and besides other differences it has a band on the second abdominal segment. This latter character not being very obvious may readily have been overlooked by Fabricius.

The male differs but little from the female; my specimens have two additional white spots on the anterior portion of the nasus.

2. O. oculàtus. & Black, tips of the abdominal segments and two points on the second segment, yellow. Inhab. Ohio and Missouri.

Body black, with dense, rather large punctures: clypeus yellow, emarginate at tip: mandibles yellow, honey-yellow at tip: antennæ, basal joint yellow, with a black line above: front with a yellow line from the base of the antennæ, into the emargination of the eye, and a small spot above the interval of the antennæ, yellow; thorax, a bi-lobed spot on the anterior margin, wing-scale and small spot beneath it, and transverse spot behind the scutel, yellow: wings dusky: tergum not so grossly punctured as the thorax; first segment with a yellow posterior margin; second with a yellow small dot each side, and yellow posterior margin extending around the venter; remaining segments obsoletely margined at tip with yellowish: feet yellow; thighs black at base.

Length over three tenths of an inch.

Like the acutus, Latr. but may be distinguished by its more gross puncturing, as well as by the yellow dots on the tergum.

A variety from Missouri, has the feet all yellow.

- 3. O. quádridens, Linn. (Vespa, Syst. Nat.—Amoen. Acad.) cineráscens, Fabr. The remark "size of parietina" may refer to the male.
- 4. O. uncinata, Fabr. (Vespa, Syst. Piez. p. 25). Fabricius mistook this species for the quadridens, L., which is our largest and most common species, and sufficiently distinguished from the present, besides the denticulated metathorax, by many characters; and the following is a detailed description of it.

Q Black; tergum with a yellow band. Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, punctured: head, short line behind the eye, dot above the interval of the antennæ, one exterior

to the antennæ, one each side on the clypeus, and antennæ beneath, brighter towards the base, dull fulvous: mandibles on the exterior margin, honey-yellow; thorax, bi-lobed spot on the anterior margin and transverse line behind the scutel, yellow: wing-scale piceous, black on the inner margin: wings blackish-violaceous: tergum, first segment on the posterior margin with a yellow band abruptly dilated each side; second segment at tip with much larger and confluent punctures: feet orange: thighs, except at the knee, black.

Length three fifths of an inch.

Differs from any of the varieties of our parietinus, Linn., I have seen, though it is nearly allied to that species.

5. O. anórmis, S. (Eumenes) Long's second Expedition, probably belongs to this genus, but as the head of my specimen is destroyed, I cannot be certain whether it may not be a Pterocheilus, Klug. It is like the oculàtus, S.

LETHUS, F. Latr.

L. spinipes. Black; clypeus broader than long; first abdominal segment somewhat white at tip:

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, punctured: clypeus much wider than long: wings dark violaceous: tergum slightly punctured; peduncle rather slender, somewhat gibbous, with an indented spot above, near the tip, terminal margin with a piceous, dentate band; second segment with a distinct neck at base; posterior margin abruptly and smoothly impressed; and with the remaining segments immaculate: tibia, posterior pairs spinous behind.

Length seven tenths of an inch.

Differs from L. cyanipénnis, F. which it seems to resemble most, in being smaller, more polished, having no testaceous at base of the petiole or on the sides of the metathorax; the wings also are less opake.

Polistes, Latr.

1. P. métrica. Ferruginous; abdomen black; wings dark violaceous.

Inhab. United States.

Body ferruginous: antennæ, fuscous; first and second joints ferruginous beneath; five or six last joints fulvous beneath: hypostoma with a few distant yellow, short hairs, not sericeous; at the middle of the tip, a little prominent: thorax, with a black dorsal line abbreviated behind, each side of which is an obsolete line confluent behind, exterior to which at base is a black line attenuated before and abbreviated: wings dark violaceous: feet black; tibiæ within, excepting the posterior pair; knees and tarsi yellowish: abdomen black; first segment obsoletely piceous each side and on the posterior edge; second segment also with obscure ferruginous on each side, sometimes obsolete.

Length over four fifths of an inch.

Resembles the annularis, Fabr. but the ferruginous color is more prevalent; the hypostoma is not sericeous, a little more prominent in the middle; the basal abdominal segment is somewhat larger and destitute of the annulation. I have obtained it abundantly in Indiana and Mr. Barabino sent it to me from New Orleans.

2. P. areàta. Thorax black bi-lineate and margined with yellow.

Inhab. Mexico.

Head yellow: nasus with black sutures and line before from the middle bifarius near the antennæ: mandibles piceous at tip: antennæ reddish-brown, darker above, and on the first joint yellow beneath: vertex black, of which two broad lines descend to the antennæ and one descends each side, for a short distance, posterior to the eyes; a vellow oblique line from the summit to the tip of the eyes: thorax black, with two yellow vitte: collar, with an abbreviated line before the wings, and a transverse anterior one, black: wings slightly ferruginous on the costal margin: scutel and segment beneath it yellow, the former black in the middle: metathorax yellow, a black vitta, and lateral basal spot: abdomen, first segment petioliform, as long as the second: tergum black, segments on their lateral and terminal margins yellow, the latter undulated before; second segment yellow also at base: beneath yellow, with black incisures: feet yellowish; posterior pair darker behind: venter yellow, with two or three slender obsolete dusky bands.

Length less than half an inch.

3. P. valida. Yellow; middle of the thorax and base of the segments of the tergum ferruginous.

Inhab. Mexico.

above, and antennæ at base, ferruginous: thorax on the disk ferruginous: wings yellowish ferruginous: tergum with the segments ferruginous at base: venter greenishyellow, at base ferruginous: feet ferruginous; coxæ and part of the thigh yellow.

Length over one inch.

A large and rather robust species. The male is more exclusively ferruginous with the posterior pairs of tarsi whitish; the head in my specimen is destroyed.

4. P. mellifica. Wings yellowish; abdomen fasciate. Inhab. Mexico.

Body blackish, sericeous, with a slight golden reflection: clypeus not acute, but almost rounded at tip: mandibles at tip piceous: thorax with a distinct, longitudinal, impressed line before, extending to the middle: wings yellowish; dusky at tip: scutel truncate at tip, or rather very obtusely emarginate: metathorax almost vertical, with a distinct, prominent, robust angle each side: abdomen, first segment small and short; second greatly the largest; all margined behind with orange yellow: venter with all the margins yellow excepting the basal one.

Basal joint of the antennæ beneath yellow: nasus very sericeous, having a whitish reflection: coxæ and trochanters yellowish-white.

Length over three tenths of an inch.

Not being able to find my notes relative to this species, I can only state, that near Jalapa, my attention was attracted by a group of Indians, who were eating honey from a paper nest, which was then so far dissected in their repast, that I could not ascertain its proper form. The honey had a pleasant taste, and as far as I could gather from their gestures, the nest was obtained from a tree. Some of the specimens above described I found crawling feebly away, and others I extracted from the cells in a perfect state.

The trophi agree with those of the P. nigripénnis, Oliv. excepting that the obliquely truncated portion of the mandibles is a little longer, and the terminal joint of the labial palpi is equal in length to the preceding joint.

I had made the above description and remarks before an opportunity offered to compare the individuals with Latreille's description of his P. lecheguana, (Ann. des

whitish: the head in my specimen is

Sc. Nat. tom. 4, p. 335,) which I find it closely resembles, and to which I should refer it, but for the character attributed to that insect of having only the "bord postérieur des cinq premiers anneaux de l'abdomen jaune," whilst all the segments of the tergum of our species are margined with yellow, and the anal segment is also of that color, in all the specimens which I have seen; all the segments of the venter, moreover, are margined with the same color excepting the basal one. These differences induce me not to withhold this description, as we may reasonably infer that others exist, which can be detected only by comparison. Whether this species is the artificer of either of the nests figured by Hernandez and copied by Latreille in Humboldt's Zoölogy, I cannot positively determine, but it seems highly probable. The observation of Latreille relative to the insects that construct those nests, (or at least one of them, for they are very unlike each other) seems judicious, that "j'ai lieu de soupçonner que ces insectes sont identique ou peu différens," from his P. lecheguána.

COLLETES, Latr. Klug.

C. inæquàlis. Labrum with four indentations near the base.

Inhab. Indiana.

Q Body black with pale cinereous hair: labrum on the basal half, with four obvious indentations: thorax with the hair dusky on the disk: wings hyaline; nervures, fuscous: tergum with very short dusky hair; that of the anterior portion of the basal segment, and on each side of that segment longer and whitish or pale cinereous; posterior margins of the segments with white hair, beneath

which the surface is dull piceous at tip; basal segment with a longitudinal impressed line at base: venter, segments on the posterior margins with dull whitish hair.

Length about half an inch.

With more dense and obvious hair on the front. Length less than half an inch.

In warm days of March and April, this species may be observed flying about near the surface of the earth.

SPHECODES, Latr.

S. confertus. Black, abdomen rufous, black at tip; punctures dense.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, with close-set punctures: head rather small with whitish hairs: mandibles piceous black: thorax, middle thoracic longitudinal line very distinct, punctures equally close-set: scutel with the impressed line, continued from the thorax: wings hyaline: abdomen polished; three basal joints rufous; remainder black.

Length three tenths of an inch.

Resembles the gibbus, F. but is smaller; with a proportionally smaller head and much more dense puncturing on the thorax and scutel.

HYLÆUS, Latr.

H. modéstus. Q Black, opake: abdomen polished: hypostoma on each side with a triangular whitish spot: collar with an abbreviated, transverse, yellowish line each side: pleura with a yellowish spot under the humerus: wings hyaline, with blackish nervures: feet with whitish knees.

Length over one fifth of an inch.

& Head beneath the insertion of the antennæ, pale yellow: antennæ beneath dull ochreous; basal joint beneath, pale yellow: collar, immaculate: tibiæ and tarsi pale yellowish, the former with a black spot near its tip.

Length about one fifth of an inch.

The spots on the head of the female, are like those of H. variegatus, F., but it is a very different species.

ANDRENA, Fabr. Klug.

A. válida. Q Entirely black, immaculate; hair very short, dense, giving to the thorax and head a velvet-like appearance: head with the hair of the cheeks, tip of the nasus and outer inferior edge of the mandibles longer: mandibles with a rather strong tooth before the tip: wingscale glabrous: wings purplish-fuliginous, the darkest portion at tip; stigma honey-yellow: metathorax, surface not concealed by hairs, with separate punctures and except at base, canaliculate in the middle; at base is a transverse space of much larger, confluent punctures, behind which space is a narrow glabrous space at the origin of the groove; lateral margin hairy: tergum with very short hairs not concealing the surface; first segment concave and deeply canaliculate on the anterior face; segments with a transverse, impressed, submarginal, posterior line; on the first and second are two: venter, segments with long, rather dense hairs.

bles block, tinged with pikeons at time relates byaline, digitale angel with following nervires fascoust and

Length seven tenths of an inch.

A large and fine species.

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HALICTUS, Latr. and lave digued

- 1. H. nigricórnis, Fabr. (Centris). This appears to me to be the male of H. virídula, Fabr. (Megilla), and the same as H. nigricórnis, Coqueb. (Andrena) and H. serícea, Forster.
- 2. H. radiàtus. Q Green; metathorax behind with a radiated disc.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body green, polished; hairs numerous, short, cinereous, not obscuring the general color: antennæ black, more or less tinged with piceous, particularly beneath: nasus before black, ciliate; labrum piceous: mandibles yellow towards the base, piceous at tip: wings tinged with fuliginous; nervures brownish, supplementary nervure at tip of the radial cellule very distinct: metathorax at base having numerous, elevated longitudinal or oblique lines; on the posterior declivity is a somewhat orbicular disk, distinguished from the general surface by an elevated line equally distinct all around; it is radiated with elevated lines: tergum sometimes tinged with blue or purplish; each segment with a slight inequality or impressed transverse line, near the middle: feet dark piceous; tarsi and knees somewhat paler.

Length over two fifths of an inch. does but everyone

3. H. labrosus. Q Greenish; tergum purplish, segments margined with blackish.

ments with long rather

Inhab. Mexico.

Body green, with a purple reflection: antennæ black: nasus at tip blackish: labrum black, much elevated at the middle of the tip; the elevation grooved before: mandibles black, tinged with piceous at tip: wings hyaline, slightly tinged with fuliginous; nervures fuscous: meta-

thorax with the including line of the posterior disk, prominent only towards the petiole: tergum darker purplish than the thorax; the broad posterior margins of the segments, blackish: feet, purplish and blue: tarsi blackish-piceous.

Length about two fifths of an inch.

About the size of the preceding, from which it differs materially in color, and in the sculpture of the metathorax.

4. H. purus. Green; first recurrent nervure confluent with the dividing nervure of the second and third cubital cellules.

Inhab. United States. Mastrismer oels ers rolos devre

Q Body green, polished, tinged with brassy or cupreous: antennæ black: labrum and mandibles piceous, the
latter sometimes almost honey-yellow: metathorax at
base lineated; no distinct posterior disk, but the groove
is well impressed, and there are often near the petiole, a
few, obsolete, raised, converging lines: wings hyaline,
very slightly dusky at tip; nervures brown; radial nervure fuscous; stigma pale yellowish; second recurrent
nervure exactly uniting with the tip of the dividing nervure of the second and third cellules: tergum obviously
varied with brassy; posterior slender margins of the
segments dark purplish or blackish, sometimes not obvious: feet dull piceous: venter dull piceous.

Length less than three tenths of an inch.

Head, thorax and metathorax, greenish-blue: mandibles and labrum, dull honey-yellow: thighs obviously tinged with bluish-green: venter on the middle segments green.

Length less than one fourth of an inch.

A very common species. I have found their nests in

the soft, decomposing sap-wood of the Oak and Hickory, between the bark and the solid wood. Their cells are oval, horizontal, not symmetrically disposed, though many are parallel. These cells are composed of particles of the decayed wood, agglutinated together. Each cell contains an individual, subsisting on a yellow pollen, enclosed with it by the parent. In the same assemblage are the young of all ages to the perfect insect.

The male varies in having the tibiæ and tarsi yellowishwhite, with more or less of green on the middle of the posterior tibiæ.

The preceding species, distinguished by their polished green color, are also remarkable by the very obtuse emargination of their eyes, or, in other words, the curvature of the inner side of the eye: they might very properly constitute a division of the genus.

- 5. H. ligatus. Black; tergum banded with whitish. Inhab. United States.
- Problem Body black, with whitish cinereous hairs on the head and stethidium: wing-scale honey-yellow: wings hyaline, tinged with yellowish towards the base; post-costal nervure black; first recurrent nervure entering the second cubital cellule near, but not at the dividing nervure: metathorax at base having the depressed surface granulated or very minutely lineated; posterior face sub-orbicular, slightly concave: tergum having the posterior margins of the segments white with prostrate hair, beneath which the surface is piceous: venter a little hairy; posterior margins of the segments obscurely piceous: feet tinged with piceous, paler towards their tips; the posterior with pale ferruginous hair.

Length about three tenths of an inch.

& Antennæ beneath, ochreous, excepting the first and

second joints: nasus, labrum and middle of the mandibles, yellow: wings with the nervures darker: tergum not so very obviously banded: feet black; tibiæ and tarsi, yellow; the former having a black spot on the anterior middle of the posterior pairs.

Length three tenths of an inch.

A very abundant species. The male is a little longer than the female.

The scutelliform base of the metathorax is more or less sculptured with slightly elevated, longitudinal lines.

6. H. parallélus. Black; tergum banded; wings and feet ferruginous.

Inhab. Indiana. dem as lo druot eno dronal

Q Body black, somewhat hairy; hairs yellow-cinereous: nasus ciliate with ferruginous hairs which extend over the labrum: antennæ with the third joint but little longer than the fourth: wings pale ferruginous, dusky at tip; second cubital cell quadrate, the basal and terminal nervures being quite parallel: tergum, each segment with a very obvious posterior margin of whitish-yellow hairs: feet ferruginous, the base of the thighs and coxæ more or less blackish.

Length less than half an inch.

CERATINA, Latr.

C. dupla. Blue; much punctured. Inhab. Indiana.

Q Body deep blue, densely punctured, a little polished: antennæ black: nasus with a white spot, sometimes obsolete: thorax with an impressed line; disk with few punctures and more polished: wings but slightly dusky; nervures blackish: wing-scale dark piceous, impunctured:

segment on the anterior face impunctured, polished; remaining segments with a distinct line on their anterior sub-margins, curving backward on each side; between this line and the basal edge, particularly on the third and fourth segments, the surface is but little punctured and is polished, resembling a small segment: feet blackish, with piceous tarsi and whitish hair: pleura with a small yellow point under the wing-scale.

Length a little over three tenths of an inch.

Nasus and quadrate spot on the labrum, white; anterior tibiæ whitish on their exterior edge.

Length one fourth of an inch. sassbul dedal

The spots on the nasus, labrum and pleura, as well as the line on the tibiæ in the male correspond with those of the male of C. albilabris, F. but the general color is altogether different. A variety? is destitute of the spot on the labrum and has but a very small spot on the nasus.

The maxillary palpi sometimes appear to have six joints.

I am not sure that the male above described, is that of the present species.

STELIS, Panz.

S. obèsa. Black, varied with yellow; wings fuliginous.

Hody deep blac, densely punctur. ansibn! dean !.

Body robust, convex, punctured, black: nasus, mandibles at base, orbits anteriorly and abbreviated line behind yellow: thorax with a yellow, arcuated line each side extending on the anterior margin: scutel somwhat indented towards the tip, margined behind with yellow, which is slightly interrupted in the middle: wings fuliginous; nervures fuscous: tergum, six yellow bands, the anterior one widely interrupted, the others gradually less so to the penultimate one which is confluent; the ultimate one broadest, entire: venter yellowish at base: feet yellowish; thighs and posterior face of the tibiæ partly black.

Length over one fourth of an inch. odd bas zovo add

In the abdominal markings it resembles some species of Anthidium, but the maxillary palpi have two joints.

Osmia, Panz. Latr. lo shime endw

short, blackish baits; spements rather convex narrow.

1. O. lignaria. Dark bluish; thorax and base of the tergum, with cinereous hair.

Inhab. United States it to admen early save dignal

pasus very profoundly emarginated: antennæ black: thorax with cinereous hair; wing-scale black-piceous: wings with a slight fuliginous tinge, particularly on the costal half of the radial cellule; nervures blackish: tergum, basal segment with cinereous hair; remaining segments with short blackish hair; anal segment blackish: beneath a little darker than above: feet and ventral hair blackish.

Length about nine twentieths of an inch. nemobds eds

Hair of the head before dense, rather longer, and whitish; pectus, pleura and feet with cinereous hair; venter blackish; nasus very slightly and obtusely emarginate.

Length about seven twentieths of an inch.

A common species; nidificates in old wood. Forms a

dilated oval cocoon of a ferruginous color. It seems to approach Megilla metallica, Fabr. which however is said to be large, black-bronze, with white wings.

2. O. buccònis. Black; tergum with slender white bands.

Inhab. Indiana.

Q Body black, with rather short gray hairs, and obvious, dense punctures: head rather large, long between the eyes and thorax: nasus entire: mandibles with a patch of dense prostrate hairs near the tip: wings hyaline: nervures fuscous; wing-scale piceous: tergum with short, blackish hairs; segments rather convex, narrow, white bands of prostrate short hairs, wider each side; towards the posterior extremity with numerous white, short hairs, obvious in profile; posterior tarsi with longer hairs, tinted with ferruginous: venter with fulvous hairs.

Length over three tenths of an inch? bened dedel

Resembles the female, but is smaller, and the tail has four distant denticulations.

Length one fourth of an inch.

costal balf of the Taxys, Latr. of the detection of the detection of the control of the control

terage with a slight fullginous tinge, particularly on the

1. C. 8-dentàta, Nob. (Appendix to Long's Expedition, p. 353).

Q Body rather more slender than that of the male; the abdomen conic and polished; head before, a little pruinose, with short hairs; thoracic lines white and less obvious than in the male; feet black; tibiæ and tarsi more or less piceous; tergum, with the bands white and all of them single, those of the male are tinged with yellow.

The Anthophora bidentata, F., which is said to be

a Cælioxys, is described as having the abdomen brown and with only two spines.

The armature of the tail of the 8-dentàta, resembles that of C. cónica, L. but the middle spines are much more robust and obtuse; the bands are more distinct and the abdomen opake in the male.

2. C. alternàta. Bands of the tergum alternately interrupted; & tail 10-spined.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, punctured; the punctures not much crowded: head with short, white hair, almost naked on the vertex: front with long, white, dense hair: antennæ, tip of the basal joint obscurely piceous: thorax an interrupted, arcuated, white line before, curving over the wings; a line before the scutel, and another at its tip, white: wing-scale dull honey-yellow: wings yellow fuliginous, more dusky at tip: tergum polished, punctures more sparse than on the thorax; segments, particularly the basal ones, white on their posterior margins; and each segment excepting the ultimate and basal ones, with a white interrupted band before the middle; tail concave above, with about ten spines: feet black, more or less piceous: venter banded with white.

Length over two fifths of an inch.

Q Hair on the front, short; wings destitute of the yellow fuliginous color, excepting on the stigma.

Length over half an inch.

Nomada, Scop. Latr.

1. N. vincta. Tergum, with yellow bands which are obsoletely margined with ferruginous.

Inhabits Indiana.

Body black: head beneath the antennæ, ferruginous: orbits yellow: antennæ ferruginous, dusky about the middle; terminal joint paler: collar yellow: thorax each side over the wings, with a dull ferruginous margin; before the wings a yellow spot: wing-scale honey-yellow: wings slightly dusky, particularly the terminal margin: nervures honey-yellow: scutel sub-bi-lobate, yellow, line on the middle posterior margin ferruginous: metathorax near the scutel with a transverse line and an irregular, longitudinal, quadrate spot each side behind, yellow: tergum with a yellow band, gradually contracted towards the middle, and obsoletely margined with ferruginous, before the middle of each segment; anterior band a little undulated or denticulated: pectus with a triangular, yellowish spot over the fore-feet: coxæ black, with a yellow spot: thighs ferruginous, blackish behind: tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous and yellow: venter with two yellowish bands; towards the tip, honey-yellow.

Length 2 nine twentieths of an inch.

Ferruginous; orbits and head before, yellow; antennæ blackish towards the tip; first joint yellow beneath; collar, line over the wings, two obsolete ones in the middle, wing-scale excepting a dot in the middle, yellow; scutel undivided, yellow; metathorax in greater part, yellow; abdomen yellow, posterior margins of the segments black, sub-margins ferruginous. Rather more slender than the female.

2. N. bisignàta, Nob. (Appendix to Long's Second Expedition). The male has the head black, with the nasus and mouth yellow; antennæ beneath, rufous; the thorax has hardly any appearance of ferruginous; but the scutel in some specimens is of that color; the thighs, par-

ticularly the posterior pair have more black than those of the female.

Var. Abdomen rufous, immaculate.

EPEOLUS, Latr.

E. fumipénnis. Black; thorax bi-lineate, ferruginous all around.

Inhab. Mexico.

Body densely punctured, black: head carinate between the antennæ: antennæ honey-yellow at base, beneath: labrum with an obsolete, minute, ferruginous dot each side: mandibles honey-yellow at base: thorax with two slender whitish abbreviated lines and whitish lateral edge: collar with a ferruginous disk, contracted in the middle; a ferruginous dot before the wings: wing-scale and scutel ferruginous: wings fuliginous: tergum, first and second segments with a yellow band, the first broader and widely interrupted; remaining segments with a whitish band, the last segment with the addition of an obscure rufous terminal margin: tibiæ and tarsi honey-yellow.

Length three tenths of an inch.

The lunatus, Nob. also has a bi-lineated thorax, but it is a larger species, has a whitish spot around the base of the antennæ; lunated spot at base each side of the tergum, &c. Smaller than mercatus, F. and scutellaris, Nob.

MACROCERA, Latr.

1. M. obliqua. 3 Thorax with yellowish hair; tergum fasciate, second segment with an oblique band.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black: head and stethidium with long, dull yel-

lowish hair: hypostoma and labrum yellow: antenna, excepting the basal joint, beneath piceous: mandibles yellow at base, with a piceous spot, honey-yellow in the middle and blackish at tip: wings slightly fuliginous; nervures dusky: tergum, first segment at base, with hair as on the thorax; second segment with a broad basal margin of whitish prostrate hair, and a narrow oblique one on the middle; third and fourth segments with oblique bands of the same color on their middles; fifth with the band obvious and a little oblique, intermixed with longer hairs.

Length nearly three fifths of an inch.

I have numerous specimens, all of which are males. The hair of the head and thorax is slightly tinted with ferruginous.

2. M. binotata. Black; wings blackish. Inhab. Indiana.

Q Body black: head and thorax, particularly the latter, with short hair, that of the occiput and behind the scutel a little longer: labrum with prostrate hair: wings blackish violaceous: tergum on some parts, with a slight purplish reflection; fourth segment with a transverse-quadrate, white spot of prostrate hair on each side, upon its posterior margin: posterior tibiæ and tarsi, with the long hairs whitish.

Length about nine twentieths of an inch.

A little smaller than the female; nasus and labrum pale yellow; antennæ beneath, dirty yellowish; wings not so dark as in the female; tergum immaculate.

Although it has some points of specific similarity with the preceding, yet it differs so widely from it in other respects, that with much hesitation, I have concluded to give it a distinct place. 3. M. pruinosa. Tergum with much dilated white bands; double on the second segment; hair on the thorax yellowish.

Inhab. United States.

Body black: stethidium clothed with yellow-ferruginous hair: head, hair on the superior part like that of the thorax: nasus with a large, yellow, transverse spot before: labrum with prostrate whitish hairs, and generally an obscure yellowish, longitudinal line: antennæ, rather short, beneath excepting the basal joints, dull piceous: wings hyaline: tergum, first segment, except at its tip, hairy like the thorax; second segment with a white band at base and another on the posterior sub-margin, united at the sides; posterior margin and transverse middle black; third and fourth segments white with black posterior margins; remainder white; tarsi ferruginous.

Length two fifths of an inch.

Antennæ, color as in male: nasus immaculate: posterior feet with long ferruginous hair.

Length nearly half an inch.

A common species; at first sight somewhat like obliqua, Nob. which however is much larger, the bands of the tergum much narrower and more oblique than in the present species. In magnitude this species does not seem to differ widely from that which Drury names annularis, ii, pl. 37, f. 7. That figure is, however, a very uncertain one, even as respects its genus, and in my copy of the work, does not at all agree with the description which accompanies it.

The bands of the tergum have a pruinose appearance in consequence of the shortness of the hair of which they are composed. The antennæ of the male do not reach the posterior extremity of the thorax.

4. M. rústica. Tergum with white bands, double on the second segment; hair of the thorax whitish.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, with whitish hair: antennæ longer than the stethidium; beneath, excepting the three basal joints, dull piceous: nasus white: thorax with whitish hair: wing-scale black: wings hyaline; nervures fuscous: tergum, first segment, excepting at its tip, hairy like the thorax; bands white, not much dilated; second segment with one at base and another behind the middle, confluent each side; remaining segments with a band on the middle of each: tarsi towards their tips ferruginous.

Length under seven twentieths of an inch.

Q Body much more robust; less hairy; but the bands of the tergum are rather wider, sometimes almost interrupted in the middle; hair of the posterior feet yellowish; antennæ rather short; nasus black.

Length nearly two fifths of an inch.

A smaller species than *pruinòsa* and much like it; but it may be distinguished by the much longer antennæ of the male, by the nasus being all white, and by the whitish or almost uncolored hair of the head and thorax.

When recent, the color of the eyes is light blue, with three or four transverse, movable series of longitudinal dark spots.

MEGATCHILE, Latr.

M. pollicaris. 3 Anterior tarsi dilated, deeply ciliated, appendage rather long; spines of the anterior coxæyellow.

Inhab. Louisiana.

Body not very hairy, black: wings with a slight fuli-

ginous tint, particularly at tip: tergum oblong sub-quadrate: anal segment with a sinus in the tip, each side of which are small inequalities of the edge: anterior feet, coxæ with prominent yellow spines, rufous on the exterior tip; thighs yellow, black at tip and base; tibiæ black, yellow within and at tip, on the posterior tip a very short, acute spine; tarsi much dilated and deeply ciliated behind, yellow-white, covered in their greatest part by a yellow broad scale, which is honey-yellow at tip; nails honey-yellow: intermediate tarsi cordate, the lobes of one side more prominent.

Length eleven twentieths of an inch.

Mr. Barabino sent me this species. It differs in many respects from the M. latimànus, Nob. (Western Quarterly Reporter) which has in that species the anterior coxæ black; the appendage of the anterior tarsi shorter, &c. but it is perfectly congeneric with it, as well as with Anthophora lagópoda, Fabr., if I may judge by the similarity of the anterior feet, though it certainly approaches Steles in the paucity of ventral hair. The maxillary palpi of latimànus, have the second joint rather longer than the first.

M. brevis. Black; not remarkably hairy; anterior tarsi simple; abdomen short.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, somewhat polished: head densely covered with long, yellowish hairs in front: thorax with whitish hair, sometimes tinged with yellowish, and not concealing the surface: wings a little fuliginous, tinged with violaceous: venter not, or hardly longer than broad: tergum with small, dense punctures, and a narrow, white band on each segment; anal segment transversely concave, at its tip emarginate, in the middle and on each side,

the edge has several small denticulations: anterior tarsi simple: tarsi piceous at their tips.

Length less than two fifths of an inch.

Q A little larger than the male; with very little hair on the front; abdomen short conic-oval; venter hairy.

Length two fifths of an inch.

The male of this species closely resembles that of pugnàtus, so much so, that it might readily be considered as the same; but the anterior tarsi are not dilated, and the abdomen, although similarly terminated, is remarkably shorter.

M. pugnàtus. Black; anterior tarsi dilated in the male, with the first joint prolonged at its anterior angle beyond the tip of the second joint.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body black, not densely hairy: head densely covered with long whitish hairs in front: thorax with whitish hair, not concealing the surface: wings fuliginous, tinged with violaceous; venter longer than broad: tergum with small, dense punctures; and a narrow white band on each segment; anal segment transversely concave, at its tip emarginate in the middle, and on each side the edge has several small denticulations: anterior tarsi whitish, dilated, and ciliated; anterior tip of the basal joint prolonged a little beyond the tip of the second joint, and its whole length excavated before; anterior tip of the third joint; fourth joint not dilated: anterior tibiæ with dilated crowded punctures: anterior coxæ, each with a prominent, black spine: intermediate and posterior tarsi piceous at tip.

Length over two fifths to nearly half an inch.

9 Frontal hair shorter and less conspicuous; anterior feet simple; venter with dense yellow hair.

Lengh over half an inch.

It is smaller, much more slender and much less hairy than either *latimanus*, or *pollicaris*, Nob. and has a somewhat different habit.

ANTHOPHORA, Latr.

1. A. abrúpta. & Black; thorax with cinereous hair; nasus and labrum whitish.

Inhab. Indiana.

Body robust: antennæ on the anterior side of the basal joint, whitish: nasus, and each side of it to the eye yellowish, a little tinged with fulvous in the middle: labrum pale yellowish, hairy: mandibles having a whitish spot near their outer base: thorax, pleura and pectus, clothed with whitish cinereous hair: wings hyaline; nervures fuscous; stigma not at all dilated: pleura with an oblique line of black hairs passing downward and backward from the posterior wings: tergum with much shorter and less dense hair than that of the thorax, and black; that of the basal segment a little longer, and near the metathorax partaking of the color of the hair of that part: feet black; the longer hairs of the anterior pair are whitish.

Length over half an inch.

It is less robust than A. pilipes, F. and is equally well clothed with hair on the anterior part of the body, but the transition of color between the hair of the thorax and that of the tergum is much more abrupt. It has much the appearance of a small humble-bee and also resembles Andrena thoracica, F.

2. A. frontàta. Thorax with yellowish hair; hypostoma and basal joint of the antennæ beneath, and spot at base and near the tip of the mandibles, yellow.

Inhab. Louisiana.

& Body black: hypostoma yellow and with yellow hair: antennæ with the inferior longitudinal half of the basal joint yellow, and with dense yellow hair: nasus yellow, with yellow hair: labrum black, covered by the hair of the nasus: mandibles with a yellow oval spot at base and a slender obsolete one near the tip: maxilla with an obsolete yellowish spot before the palpi: palpi with a few rigid hairs; terminal joint one third the length of the preceding joint: tongue ferruginous: vertex in the middle, having a few yellow hairs: thorax with dense, long, yellow hair: wing-scale blackish: wings with a slight dusky tint; nervures black, exterior recurrent nervure entering the outer cubital cellule directly opposite to the outer nervure of the cellule: tergum hairy; hairs black, rather long; a few yellow hairs towards the middle of the first segment: anterior feet with yellow hair on the posterior edge: hind feet, hairs not much elongated.

Length half an inch.

Sent to me by Mr. Barabino. Differs from the abrupta, Nob. in being less robust, the hair of the thorax being pale yellow, and the mandibles having a white spot near their tips.

3. A. taurea. Thorax pale, with a dusky central spot, from which proceed two lines to the anterior angles. Inhab. Indiana.

Body black with whitish cinereous hair: head, hair on the vertex dusky: thorax with whitish hair; a large, obvious, central, dusky spot, with a line curving from it to each anterior angle of the thorax: scutel, hair dusky: metathorax and first segment of the tergum, with cinereous hair; remaining segments of the tergum with the hair very short and black, excepting on the posterior margins which are pure white; Q ultimate segment with

a glabrous, subcarinate, triangular, oblong space above: wings hyaline; nervures fuscous; stigma not suddenly dilated; terminal third of the radial cellule slightly separated from the edge of the wing; terminal nervure of the third cubital cellule inserted at the middle of the nervure of the radial cellule.

Length 3 about two fifths; 9 half of an inch.

The thoracic spot will readily distinguish this species. The manners and habits of the species may be likened to those of the A. parietina, Latr. It digs a cylindrical hole in compact clay or adhesive earth on the side of a bank, or in earth retained amongst the roots of an overturned tree. The hole is two or three inches in depth. The sides and bottom are of a dark brown color, quite smooth and somewhat polished, containing a quantity of white pollen, considerably larger than the artificer itself. The entrance consists of a cylinder extending downwards from the mouth of the hole, more than an inch in length, and consisting of small pellets of earth compacted together, very rough on the exterior and smooth within. A species of ODYNERUS was numerous in the same locality in which I observed the above, and sometimes entered the holes; but the exterior cylinder does not agree with that which is attributed to O. murària, Latr. which Kirby and Spence, inform us is composed of "little masses so attached to each other, as to leave numerous vacuities between them, which give it the appearance of filagree-work." Many of the tubes of the taurea, have a fissure above, throughout the whole length; resembling in this respect the shell Sili-QUARIA. It does not agree with Fabricius' description of MELECTA remigàta.

XYLOCOPA, Latr.

X. Carolina, Fabr. This species was referred by Fabricius to the genus CENTRIS, and is even now generally considered as belonging to that genus. But doubting the accuracy of that arrangement, I found on examination, that the labial palpi are rectilinear, the terminal joints being in a right line with the others, and the maxillary palpi are six jointed. The mandibles have only one large tooth, which is on the inner side. The circumstance of Fabricius referring to Drury's fig. 1, pl. 43, of vol. i, for Bombus virgineus, Linn. leads me to suppose that he had this species also in view in that description. But as that description in the Syst. Piez. p. 346, agrees very well with one of our largest and finest species of Bombus, rather than introduce a new name, I would transfer the quotation of Drury's figure to the description of X. Carolina, (Centris), F. I add the following description of it, which I formerly drew out, with the name of valida, under the belief that the Carolina, is really a CENTRIS, and therefore altogether different.

Blackish; a prominent, compressed, obtuse tubercle between the antennæ; thorax hairy.

Inhab. United States.

Set, discoidal punctures; an obvious, compressed tubercle between the antennæ, rounded at its tip: labrum conic: thorax tinged with greenish; with pale yellow hair, except on the middle: wings fuliginous, sub-opake at tip: tergum tinted with very obscure green; basal joint covered with pale yellow hairs: pleura beneath the wing, with yellow hairs.

Length about four fifths of an inch.

Nasus white. The tubercle of the head is very distinct.

Common in the Union. The males may be distinguished by their larger and more approximate eyes and white nasus. It varies in having the hair of the thorax and of the first abdominal segment, almost ferruginous.

2. X. lateràlis. Violaceous; abdomen with a posterior lateral cinereous spot.

Inhab. Mexico.

Body blackish-violaceous: head black: nasus and labrum white: antennæ with an anterior white line on the radical joint: genæ with a few gray hairs: wings, first recurrent nervure entering the third cellule within the distance of its own breadth from the nervure of intersection of the third cellule: abdomen, each side near the tip with a cinereous spot of hair, extending upwards on each side of the venter, but becoming obsolete towards the base.

Length over seven tenths of an inch.

Bombus, Latr.

1. B. sonòrus. Yellow; head, thoracic band and abdomen behind black.

Inhab. Mexico.

Body yellow: head black: thorax with a broad black band in the middle: wings violaceous-black: tergum with the first, second and third segments yellow, the others black: beneath black.

Length Q four fifths of an inch.

Resembles the fervidus, Fabr. so closely that it may readily be mistaken for it, but that species has only two segments of the tergum clothed with yellow hair; that of the second one, however, is so much elongated as to conceal a considerable portion of the next segment. The color is a much deeper yellow than that of férvida.

2. B. ephippiàtus. Black; pleura and base of the tergum yellowish.

Inhab. Mexico.

Body black: pleura pale yellow: wings dusky, tinged with violaceous: tergum pale yellow towards the base; this color is gradually narrowed behind and terminates on the third segment, forming somewhat of a semi-oval, with its base to the thorax and confluent with the color of the pleura.

Length less than half an inch.

3. B. ternarius. Yellowish; thorax fasciate; tergum fulvous in the middle.

Inhab. Indiana.

Head black: thorax with dull yellowish hair, and a blackish band on the middle: wings with a slight yellowish tinge; nervures fuscous: tergum fulvous on the second and third segments; first and fourth segments yellowish; remaining segments black.

Length & nearly three fifths of an inch.

TRIGONA, Jurine, Latr.

1. T. bilineàta. O Blackish; antennæ, beneath, labrum and two lines on the nasus pale.

Inhab. Mexico.

Body piceous black; flagellum of the antennæ beneath, obsolete narrow anterior orbits, two rather broad lines on the hypostoma, labrum and mandibles somewhat pale: wings hyaline, slightly tinged with fuliginous towards the base; cubital cellules obsoletely divided into three by two

hardly perceptible nervures; ultimate cellules hardly attaining to the tip of the wing; the second receiving the recurrent nervure: feet not different in color from the body; posterior tibiæ with the ciliæ of the edge sparse.

Length less than one fourth of an inch.

It is somewhat smaller, and less robust than the ruficrus, Latr. of which the posterior tibiæ are densely ciliated. I am indebted to Dr. Klug for a specimen of the ruficrus; and it is very different from the amalthèa and spinipes, Fabr. My specimens are workers, and I did not find the nest or ascertain the kind and importance of the honey they make. The generic name is almost too much like Trigonia of Conchology, but as the pronunciation differs it can remain.

2. T. ligàta. O Blackish; abdominal segments margined with ochreous.

Inhab. Mexico.

Body brownish-black, hairy: antennæ beneath, particularly the basal joint, anterior half of the anterior orbits, line distinguishing two lobes of the hypostoma and mouth, dull yellowish: wings slightly tinged with fuliginous, particularly towards the base; nervures of the cubital cellules like those of the bilineàta, Nob. but the first one is much more distinct: tergum shortly hairy; posterior margins of the segments ochreous: feet dull honey-yellow; tip of the posterior tibiæ and base of the first tarsal joint black.

Length about two fifths of an inch.

Of this I obtained but a single specimen, which is a worker. It is widely different from the preceding species, particularly in being hairy, and is much larger and of a somewhat different habit. I have carefully compared it with Latreille's descriptions and figures of Melipona



Say, Thomas. 1837. "Descriptions of new species of North American Hymenoptera and observations on some already described." *Boston journal of natural history* 1, 361–416.

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