

shade faint, strongly arcuate over cell but not angled; three white dots on vein 1 in median space; a row of subterminal rounded purplish spots, absent where the outer line is broken; a white spot between veins 3-4; an oblique white apical dash. Hind wing pale fuscous, reddish along the inner margin, the fringe whitish. Abdomen with a basal tuft like the thorax, the rest nearly black dorsally, whitish beneath. Wings beneath entirely testaceous whitish, the costa black shaded towards the base. Expanse 45 mm.

Two males, Carabaya, Peru (collection of Wm. Schaus).

Type.—No. 11372, U. S. National Museum.

The specimens were labelled *Psilacron luteovirens* Feld., but differ from that in many details.

***Pseudodryas cosmipennis*, n. sp.**

Head, collar, and basal abdominal tuft olive-green; abdomen dark gray dorsally, the tip pale reddish, with two blackish marks. Fore wing with ground color soiled white shaded with olive-green along submedian fold centrally, on median vein, origin of veins 3-4, and on subcostal veins beyond cell, the whole ground sparsely irrorated with red-brown; inner line geminate, brown, crenulate, clouded with brown on costa to base; median line brown, bent at right angles on vein 3, crossing the brown lunate discal mark; outer line geminate, crenulate, brown; four brown specks subapically; a dark brown oblique shade from outer margin below apex inward to the outer line at vein 4; three submarginal brown spots below in the interspaces; fringe pale. Hind wing broadly red on the inner margin, shaded with fuscous, most strongly so beyond the faint pale outer mesial shade; fringe whitish. Expanse 42 mm. A second specimen has the ground shaded throughout with pale purple.

Two males, Carabaya, Peru (collection of Wm. Schaus).

Type.—No. 11373, U. S. National Museum.

The specimens were placed under *Psilacron luteovirens* Feld. in the collection, but they differ in venation, and fall by Mr. Schaus's table in Möschler's genus *Pseudodryas*, of which I have otherwise no specimens.

A NEW BARYTETTIX FROM ARIZONA.

By A. N. CAUDELL.

Some months ago, while transferring some ancient and discolored Orthoptera, I found, mixed with other unnamed material, a single female specimen that I at once recognized as a species unknown to our fauna. The specimen was without

antennæ and bore no label of any kind. It appeared valueless, being in poor condition and wholly without data, and I was tempted to consign it to the waste basket. Better judgment prevailed, however, and it was stuck in one corner of a drawer.

Recently Mr. J. L. Webb gave me for determination a few Orthoptera taken by him the past summer in Arizona. Among them were two male specimens which I recognized as the species represented by the female specimen above mentioned. They belong to Scudder's genus *Barytettix*, described from Lower California, and constitute a new species related to *B. crassus* of San Jose del Cabo. I call the species *borealis* and describe it as follows:

***Barytettix borealis*, n. sp.**

Male.—Yellowish-brown, marked with black. Head very slightly darkened above and with a distinct piceous postocular band, fading below; frontal costa very shallowly sulcate, more distinctly so at the ocellus, the sides parallel; pronotum brown above, becoming yellowish-brown on the lateral lobes, the latter marked by a broad piceous band which terminates at the posterior sulcus and is obliquely interrupted anteriorly by a conspicuous light-yellow streak that almost or quite completely severs it; position of lateral carinæ indicated by yellowish slightly incurved lines which, like the piceous side bands, terminate at the posterior sulcus. Anteriorly the pronotum is truncate and posteriorly it is broadly concave; epimera of the metapleura black. Tegmina dark brown, apically rounded, widest beyond the middle, twice as long as broad, about three-fourths as long as the pronotum. Anterior and intermediate femora uniformly yellowish brown, distinctly swollen; posterior femora moderately heavy, lined with black above, the outer face longitudinally marked with black, a broad stripe on the upper part of the face and a narrower one below, the genicular arcs black; spines of the posterior tibia short and black, 9–10 in outer series; claws black in the apical half and the arolia are margined with black and about half as long as the last tarsal joint. Abdomen with a light dorsal stripe margined with black and each segment, especially the anterior ones, marked with an elongate, triangular black spot. Subgenital plate apically prolonged into a large tubercle, not so blunt as in *B. crassus* as figured by Scudder; supraanal plate triangular, longitudinally concave on each side of the middle, which is marked by a deep sulcus, somewhat narrowed centrally and extending nearly to the tip of the plate; furcula represented by a pair of short rounded lobes; cerci incurved, extending barely beyond the apex of the supraanal plate, mesially narrowed to about two-thirds the basal width and then expanded to a width somewhat greater than the basal width, the tip truncate, the lower apical angle acute, moderately produced, the upper apical angle rounded, not produced.

Female.—Entirely similar to the male except that the arolia between the claws are shorter and the color is generally lighter, the latter evidently due to discoloration.

Measurements: Length, pronotum, male, 5–5.25 mm., female, 7 mm.; elytra, male, 4 mm., female, 4.25; posterior femora, male 13.5–14 mm., female, 18 mm.; antennæ, male, 11 mm., female (?).

Two males, base of Santa Catalina Mountains in Arizona, August 16, 1907 (J. L. Webb), and one female with no data.

Type.—No. 1041, U. S. National Museum.

This species differs from *B. crassus* as described and figured by Scudder^a in the less strongly sulcate frontal costa, the incised piceous stripe of the lateral lobes of the pronotum, and in the male genitalia, especially in the shape of the cerci. The size will serve for the ready differentiation of this species from Scudder's *B. peninsulæ*, which was described from Lower California without exact locality.

SOME BEES COLLECTED BY MR. F. C. PRATT IN TEXAS.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Some time ago I received from Mr. F. C. Pratt a small but interesting collection of Texan bees, concerning which the particulars are now given. Several are new to Texas, or otherwise noteworthy.

Xenoglossa strenua Cresson, and *X. patricia* Ckll.

Del Rio, May 1, 1907, both from flowers of *Cucurbita fetidissima*.

Centris cæsalpinia Ckll.

Devil's River, May 3 and 7, 1907, female at flowers of *Monarda citriodora*.

Anthophora fedorica Ckll.

Cotulla, April 17, 1906, male at flowers of *Opuntia*, female at *Lonicera*. *A. fedorica* has hitherto been known from a single male. The female has the hair of thorax above brightly colored, and looks exactly like *Emphoropsis birkmanni*; but outer side of hind tibiæ is clothed with white hair (black in *E. birkmanni*), and hair of lower part of pleura is white (black in *E. birkmanni*); the hair of face and cheeks also is light.

^a Rev. Melanopli in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. xx, p. 28, pl. 2, fig. 10 (1897).



Caudell, Andrew Nelson. 1908. "A new Barytettix from Arizona." *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 9, 69–71.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/54606>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/53886>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.