

versely striated band, limited by a transverse ridge, below which the (vertical) surface is shining except at sides, but in the middle, at the top of the vertical face, is a large deep triangular pit; tegulæ piceous. Wings slightly dusky, nervures and the lanceolate stigma rufo-fuscous; b. n. meeting t.-m.; second s.m. broad, receiving first r. n. at or before middle; third s.m. receiving second r. n. not very far from end. Legs with glistening white hair, pale reddish on inner side of tarsi. Abdomen shining, the weak punctures not dense; hind margins of second and following segments very narrowly reddish; no hair-bands; hair at apex fuscous; venter with pure white hair.

Hab. Yallingup, S.W. Australia, Sept. 14–Oct. 31, 1913, 2 ♂ (*R. E. Turner*). British Museum.

Related to *P. chalybeatus* and *P. obscurus*, but differing in various details. The metathorax is peculiar.

VII.—*Descriptions and Records of Bees.*—LXII.
By T. D. A. COCKERELL, University of Colorado.

Parasphecodes excultus, Cockerell.

Mt. Wellington, S. Tasmania, Jan. 15–Feb. 6, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*). Brit. Museum.

Parasphecodes wellingtoni, sp. n.

♀.—Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Robust; head and thorax black; abdomen bright chestnut-red, first segment black or blackish at base, the limits of the dark patch not sharply defined, apical segments variably suffused with dusky; clypeus shining, more or less flattened or depressed in middle, very sparsely punctured; face glistening, but not smooth; front dull, more or less glistening at sides; the very scanty pale hair of face and cheeks more or less brownish; antennæ black, flagellum obscurely brown beneath; vertex, mesothorax, and scutellum with thin dark reddish-fuscous hair; fringe of tubercles pale ochreous; mesothorax strongly grooved in middle, dull in front, shining on disc, with small punctures of two different sizes; scutellum shining, with scattered minute punctures; postscutellum entirely dull, strongly contrasting with scutellum; area of

metathorax dull, granular in middle, at sides with a weak reticulate sculpture; truncation of metathorax without projecting lateral points above; tegulæ dark rufous clouded with fuscous. Wings very red, nervures and stigma ferruginous; first r. n. entering second s. m. near apex, or meeting second t. c. Legs black, anterior tibiæ variably red in front, but the colour never very bright; hind tibiæ and tarsi more or less strongly red, especially on inner side; hair of hind tibiæ pale reddish, sometimes fuscous on posterior margin. Abdomen with short fuscous hair at apex; venter with shining white hair, long on second segment, more or less fuscous toward the apex.

Hab. Mt. Wellington, S. Tasmania, Jan. 15–Feb. 6, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*), 4 ♀. Brit. Museum.

The specimens come from an altitude of 1300–2300 feet. Among Smith's species this is nearest to *P. lithusca*, but differs by the dark legs. It is quite distinct from all the species described in recent years.

Parasphecodes turneri, sp. n.

♀.—Length about $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Robust; head and thorax black; abdomen deep chestnut-red, first segment all red; a blackish stain about caudal margin; hair of head and thorax thin, black on clypeus, vertex, mesothorax, and scutellum, also at sides of front, but otherwise rather dull white; mandibles dark red at apex; clypeus and supraclypeal area brilliantly shining, sparsely punctured; front dull, glistening at sides; antennæ entirely black; mesothorax entirely dull and granular, under the compound microscope seen to be extremely densely confluent punctured; scutellum bigibbous, rough, the elevations shining; area of metathorax strongly longitudinally grooved, sharply truncate behind, the lateral posterior corners forming obtuse angles; tegulæ black. Wings dusky, but scarcely at all reddened; nervures and stigma sepia; first r. n. entering apex of second s. m. Legs black, with glittering white hair, but black or fuscous on outer side of tibiæ. Abdomen with fuscous hair at apex; hair of venter entirely white.

♂.—Length about 8 mm.

Similar to the female, but less robust, though not slender; mandibles with no yellow spot; labrum dark; clypeus with a broad apical pale yellow band, with a small pointed projection on its upper side in middle; flagellum long, dull red

beneath; abdomen black beyond the third segment, and with a round black spot on each extreme side of third near base; legs without red or yellow markings.

Hab. Eaglehawk Neck, S.E. Tasmania, Feb. 12–March 3, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*). 1 ♀ (=type), 1 ♂. Brit. Museum.

The male may be compared with *P. altichus*, Sm., but it has no black cloud on third abdominal segment, and the disc of thorax is not strongly punctured. The female is not much like any described species.

Parasphecodes recessus, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 9 mm.

Robust; head, thorax, legs, and antennæ black; abdomen shining, dark chestnut-red, first segment dorsally black except the very broad apical margin, apical segments red; second segment with a small and third with a large black spot on each extreme side near base; mandibles black, with an obscure subapical red band; clypeus shining, sparsely punctured; hair of head and thorax scanty, white on sides of thorax, pale ochreous on vertex and dorsum of thorax, mixed with fuscous on scutellum; mesothorax deeply grooved in middle, dullish, with fine weak punctures which become well separated on disc (under the compound microscope the punctures are seen as minute elevations surrounded by depressions, and the space between them is minutely and weakly tessellate); scutellum somewhat bigibbous, sculptured like mesothorax; area of metathorax with irregular fine rugæ basally, running into an irregular reticulation and disappearing on the apical part, which has a microscopical tessellation; posterior truncation sharply defined, with projecting points at upper corners; tegulæ black. Wings somewhat dusky, not reddened, stigma and nervures red-brown; second s.m. broad; first r.n. meeting second t.-c. Hair of legs mostly yellowish white, fulvous on inner side of tarsi, dark fuscous on outer side of hind tibiæ and basitarsi. Punctures of abdomen excessively fine.

Hab. Mt. Wellington, S. Tasmania, Jan. 15–Feb. 6, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*). Brit. Museum.

Among Smith's species comes closest to *P. tilachus*, but fourth and fifth abdominal segments not black, &c. The sculpture of mesothorax is quite different from that of *P. speculiferus*.

Parasphecodes perustus, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 8 mm.

Rather slender; head and thorax black, with thin white hair, tinged with brown dorsally; legs black, with the tibiae partly red (anterior ones red, with a dusky patch on outer side) and the long tarsi clear red; abdomen very bright ferruginous, with the apex strongly suffusedly blackened, first segment entirely red; mandibles red at apex; clypeus with a broad, transverse, lemon-yellow, apical patch, sending a long pointed projection upwards; supraclypeal area minutely roughened; scape very short; flagellum extremely long, clear ferruginous beneath; mesothorax and scutellum entirely dull and granular, the microscope showing excessively close punctures on a tessellate surface; area of metathorax small, finely longitudinally ridged, with a raised margin; posterior truncation without projections at upper corners; tegulae rufous. Wings dusky hyaline, nervures and stigma rufo-fuscous; first r.n. meeting second t.-c.; third s.m. much broader above than second (in *P. recessus* they are about equally broad above). Legs with white hair. Dorsal suture between first and second abdominal segments depressed.

Hab. Mt. Wellington, S. Tasmania, Jan. 15–Feb. 6, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*). Brit. Museum.

Among Smith's species this may be compared with *P. altichus*, but it is quite distinct. It is much smaller than *P. froggatti*, with a brighter red and much less hairy abdomen.

The following table separates the above species of *Parasphecodes*:—

Disc of mesothorax brilliantly shining, polished, with punctures of two sizes; scutellum brilliantly shining	<i>wellingtoni</i> , Ckll.
Mesothorax and scutellum dull, or, if somewhat shining, punctures of disc of mesothorax not of two sizes	1.
1. Abdomen black beyond the third segment	2.
At least fourth segment red	3.
2. Disc of mesothorax moderately shining, the punctures well separated and distinct under a lens; wings strongly reddened	<i>excultus</i> , Ckll.
Disc of mesothorax dull, the punctures not separately visible under a lens; wings greyish, not reddened	<i>turneri</i> , Ckll., ♂.
3. Red of abdomen very bright; tegulae red	<i>perustus</i> , Ckll.
Red of abdomen dark; tegulae black	4.
4. Area of metathorax strongly plicate all over	<i>turneri</i> , Ckll., ♀.
Area of metathorax plicate only basally	<i>recessus</i> , Ckll.

Prosopis accipitris, sp. n.

♂.—Length 5 mm.

Black, not very robust, having the form and appearance of the common European species; mandibles cream-colour, the broad bidentate end slightly reddish; labrum, clypeus, broadly triangular supraclypeal mark, and lateral face-marks (narrow, leaving clypeal margin about middle, extending upwards, gradually narrowing to a point a considerable distance above level of antennæ) pale primrose-yellow; face narrowed below; clypeus very high, microscopically tessellate, with sparse very weak punctures; scape yellow in front, flagellum light ferruginous beneath; third and fourth antennal joints very short, about twice as broad as long; middle of front very densely microscopically punctured, with a honeycomb-like effect, the basins of the cells ridged or wrinkled; cheeks beneath tufted with white hair; mesothorax microscopically tessellate and with very minute weak punctures, not visible under a lens, which shows only a dull surface; tegulæ piceous, microscopically tessellate; tubercles and linear marks on upper edge of prothorax light yellow. Wings hyaline, nervures and stigma sepia; first r.n. entering second s.m. or meeting first t.-c. Anterior tibiæ and tarsi light rufo-fulvous, the tibiæ with a slight black mark behind; middle tibiæ with a pale yellowish stripe, their tarsi cream-colour, brownish apically; hind tibiæ with the basal third yellow, the rest black; their basitarsi yellowish white, pale reddish apically, but the other tarsal joints dark. Abdomen dullish, very finely sculptured, with very little hair.

♀.—Mandibles dark, the apex rufous; labrum dark; clypeus black, with a very broad, longitudinal, pale yellow band; lateral face-marks consisting of narrow bands along orbital margins; no supraclypeal mark; scape dark.

Hab. Eaglehawk Neck, Tasmania, Feb. 12–March 3, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*), 3 ♂ (one being the type), 3 ♀. Brit. Museum.

Prosopis perhumilis, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 4 mm.

Like *P. accipitris*, but considerably smaller; face broader above; lateral face-marks broad below, filling space between clypeus and eye; supraclypeal mark low and broad, its upper side flattened; scape with only a narrow light stripe. Wings dusky. Hind basitarsi black, with a little more than the basal third yellow. The sculpture of the front is as in *P. accipitris*.

♀.—Like that of *P. accipitrus*, but smaller; hind tarsi entirely black.

Hab. Yallingup, S.W. Australia, Sept. 14–Oct. 31, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*), 6 ♂ (one of which is type), 3 ♀. Brit. Museum.

There are also two males labelled as collected by Turner on Mt. Wellington, Tasmania: is this, perhaps, an error?

These species run to 35 in my table of Australian *Prosopis*, but are distinct from the species there indicated and from allied ones subsequently described. *P. ancorata*, Ckll., shows many points of resemblance, but is easily separated by the cuneiform black marks on each side of clypeus and much more strongly sculptured mesothorax. *P. eburniella*, Ckll., has a much broader face than that of *P. perhumilis*, which it resembles somewhat in the markings.

Prosopis scintilla, Cockerell.

♂.—Length about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Clypeus and long narrow lateral face-marks, ending acutely above level of antennæ, pale yellow (the precise tint doubtful, the specimen being altered by cyanide, but certainly not bright yellow); no supraclypeal mark; labrum and mandibles pale yellow; middle and hind tibiæ pale apically as well as basally; tubercles pale reddish.

Hab. Mackay, Queensland, March 1900 (*Turner*, 1082).

I had determined this as probably the male of *P. scintilla* before noticing that the collector had himself indicated it as such. In my table of Australian *Prosopis* (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb. 1910) this runs to 34, and runs out because of the absence of a supraclypeal mark.

Prosopis sanguinipicta, sp. n.

♂.—Length about $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Rather robust; black, marked with ferruginous (on abdomen) and deep chrome-yellow; head round, orbits converging below, but face quite broad; cheeks and anterior coxæ tufted with long pure white plumose hairs; mandibles, labrum, entire face below level of antennæ, swollen extension of supraclypeal mark between antennæ, and very broad upward extension of lateral marks (reaching nearly to level of anterior ocellus) all shining (as if newly painted) rich yellow; depressed lower part of supraclypeal area appearing as a shining crescent, the concavity upward; clypeus finely

punctured, sides of face more coarsely ; a pale yellow band along posterior orbits ; scape thick, black above, ferruginous below ; flagellum light ferruginous, strongly dusky above ; mesothorax dullish, microscopically tessellate and shallowly punctate ; scutellum and postscutellum black ; tubercles and two short lines on upper border of prothorax yellow ; coxæ and trochanters marked with pale yellow ; femora black, the anterior and middle ones yellow in front, and apically above ; anterior tarsi yellow, the others blackish, with light base ; tegulæ small, rufo-testaceous. Wings dusky hyaline, nervures and stigma reddish-sepia ; first r. n. meeting first t.-c., second joining second s.m. near apex. Abdomen broad, shallowly emarginate at apex ; first segment red dorsally and along hind margin laterally ; second segment with a reddish median patch.

Hab. Yallingup, S.W. Australia, Sept. 14–Oct. 31, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*). Brit. Museum.

A very distinct species, running in my table of Australian *Prosopis* to the vicinity of *P. rufipes*, Sm., but easily known from this and allied species by the deep yellow face-marks.

Gnathoprosopis rowlandi, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 5 mm.

Black, with yellow markings, largely reddened by cyanide in the type ; face much narrower than in *G. hackeri*, wholly pale (light tan, but probably originally pale yellow) below antennæ, the lateral marks extending above with much the form of a hand with index-finger pointed (as in *G. euxantha*) ; scape very broad, dark above, wholly lemon-yellow below ; cheeks wholly black ; flagellum ferruginous beneath ; prothorax with the thickened upper margin and the tubercles red, but evidently originally bright yellow ; no other yellow on thorax ; mesothorax extremely finely punctured. Legs yellow, with the coxæ and trochanters, the hind femora, and the other femora basally above, black ; hind tarsi blackened apically ; tegulæ piceous, with a rufous spot. Wings dusky hyaline, stigma and nervures fuscous ; first r. n. meeting first t.-c. Abdomen broad, shining, finely punctured ; third ventral segment with a pair of well-developed tubercles, but no ridge between.

Hab. Yallingup, S.W. Australia, Sept. 14–Oct. 31, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*). Brit. Museum.

Allied to *G. bituberculata* (Sm.), but differing in various details of coloration. Also allied to *G. euxantha* (Ckll.),

from which it is known by the swollen scape and other characters. The mesothorax is much more finely punctured than in *G. hackeri*, Ckll.

Prosopis distractus, sp. n.

♂.—Length 6 mm. or slightly over.

Rather robust; black, with yellow markings (all turned red by cyanide in type); head broad for a *Prosopis*, the eyes little converging below; mandibles yellow, rather long, conspicuously bidentate at end; labrum yellow; a short indistinct yellow line on posterior orbital margin; face all yellow to level of antennæ, and lateral face-marks extending broadly upwards, then narrowing to a point on orbital margin above middle of front; clypeus broad, not especially high as in species of *Gnathoprosopis*, finely punctured; supraclypeal area large and long, depressed and shining, at its upper margin slightly elevated and bigibbous; upper extension of lateral face-marks shining and swollen; scape light in front, not swollen; flagellum light ferruginous beneath; mesothorax and scutellum dullish, microscopically tessellate and excessively minutely punctured; greater part of tubercles and slender interrupted line on upper border of prothorax yellow; no other yellow on thorax; thorax with an obtuse tubercle on each side beneath, in front of middle legs. Legs black, with the following parts yellow:—anterior coxæ and their trochanters beneath, small marks on hind coxæ, anterior femora beneath and at apex, middle and hind femora at apex, anterior tibiæ except a stripe behind, longitudinal band and ends of middle tibiæ, basal third of hind tibiæ, anterior tarsi, and basal part of middle and hind basitarsi; tegulæ ferruginous, with a yellow spot. Wings dusky hyaline, nervures and stigma dark sepia; first r.n. entering base of second s.m. Abdomen thick, moderately shining; third ventral segment with a strong transverse curved ridge, convex caudad, the ends not elevated into distinct tubercles.

Hab. Yallingup, Sept. 14–Oct. 31, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*). Brit. Museum.

Runs in my table nearest to *P. bituberculata*, which is a *Gnathoprosopis*. It is a singular species, with some of the characters of *Gnathoprosopis*, yet certainly to be excluded from that genus.

Euryglossa nubilipennis, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 9 mm.

Robust; head, thorax, and legs black; first three abdo-

minal segments red, clouded with blackish, the first segment broadly dark basally, and dark apically except at sides, leaving on each side a transverse bright ferruginous subapical stripe, second segment with the posterior middle (broadest at centre) dark, third with a dark green band just before the dark fuscous marginal depressed portion; fourth and following segments dark green, with piceous apical margins, the fourth suffusedly reddish at lateral base; flagellum dull red beneath; tegulæ piceous. Wings somewhat dilute reddish fuliginous, nervures and the rather small stigma dark fuscous. Head broad; clypeus shining, with distinct but sparse punctures, the middle almost impunctate; mesothorax shining, irregularly punctured, very densely at sides, very sparsely on disc; scutellum with strong irregular punctures, and very minute ones between; area of metathorax shining, with an obtuse transverse ridge; the thin hair of thorax is mostly white, but greyish brown on vertex, and also brown, but very scanty, on mesothorax and scutellum; lower side of first s.m. strongly arched; second s.m. much broader (longer) than high, receiving the recurrent nervures not far from base and apex. Hind legs without any distinct pollen-collecting hairs; hind spur strongly pectinate. Abdomen broad, shining, very sparsely punctured; fifth segment with conspicuous black hair.

Hab. Mt. Wellington, S. Tasmania, Jan. 15–Feb. 6, 1913 (*R. E. Turner*). Brit. Museum.

Easily known from the species which it more or less resembles in the colours of the abdomen by the very dark wings.

VIII.—*New Nasua, Lutra, and Proechimys from South America.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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Nasua judex, sp. n.

N. dorsalis group. Sides tipped with fulvous, back obscurely dark-lined.

Size and skull-characters about as in *N. dorsalis* and *candace*, to the latter of which the new form is most nearly allied. General colour dark greyish, the tips of the longer hairs bright fulvous. Middle line of back darker, the hairs tipped with black, the darker area less marked



Cockerell, Theodore D. A. 1914. "Descriptions and records of bees. LXII." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 14, 49–57.

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