



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13>

LIII.—Descriptions and Records of Bees.—V

T. D. A. Cockerell^a

^a University of Colorado, USA

Published online: 01 Dec 2009.

To cite this article: T. D. A. Cockerell (1905) LIII.—Descriptions and Records of Bees.—V, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7*, 16:95, 465-477, DOI: [10.1080/03745480509443073](https://doi.org/10.1080/03745480509443073)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03745480509443073>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan,

sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

THE ANNALS

AND

MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

[SEVENTH SERIES.]

No. 95. NOVEMBER 1905.

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

EXONEURA, Smith.

Abdomen black; face with a large cream-coloured mark	<i>botanica</i> , Ckll.
Abdomen red	1.
1. Face entirely dark; size small, length 4 mm. ..	<i>Froggattii</i> , Friese.
Face with at least a light streak; size larger ..	2.
2. Second abdominal segment with a black patch; face with an anchor-shaped cream-coloured mark	<i>hamulata</i> , Ckll.
Second abdominal segment without a black patch; face with only a yellow streak	<i>bicolor</i> , Smith.
Allied to <i>E. hamulata</i> , but smaller, and with yellow tubercles	<i>tau</i> , Ckll.

Exoneura bicolor, Smith.

Franklin and Hobart, Tasmania (*J. J. Walker*, 3181, 3246, 3248).

Exoneura Froggattii, Friese.

Moss Bay, 13. 12. 1893 (*Froggatt*). Two specimens.

Exoneura botanica, sp. n.

♀.—Length about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Black, including abdomen; hind margins of abdominal segments reddish, especially the third and following ones;

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 7. Vol. xvi. 31

tarsi dull red, as also are the anterior tibiae, and an apical patch on the middle and hind ones; face narrow, the orbits converging below; an elongated depression at each side of the antennae; clypeus with a very broad cream-coloured band, broadest above, with a sudden enlargement something like the head of a nail; mesothorax smooth and shining; tegulae margined with reddish. Wings dull hyaline, iridescent; stigma and nervures very dark brown. The tubercles are cream-coloured.

Hab. Botany, New South Wales, 12. 10. 1893 (*W. W. Froggatt*, 192).

Econeura hamulata, sp. n.

♀.—Length about $6\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Head and thorax shining black; abdomen chestnut-red (a rather darker shade than that of *bicolor*), the first two segments each with a large black discal patch; legs red, the coxae, trochanters, and greater part of the femora black; hind tibiae and tarsi with coarse abundant reddish bristles, rufous on the outer side. Head large, face broad, clypeal cream-coloured band suddenly broadened above, with a sharp hook on each side. Wings yellowish; stigma and nervures dark ferruginous, the stigma varying to lighter. The apical part of the abdomen is roughened, as usual in the genus.

Hab. Moss Bay, Australia, 13. 12. 1893 (*W. W. Froggatt*). Two specimens.

Econeura tau, sp. n.

Similar to *E. hamulata*, but smaller (length of anterior wing 4 mm.); second submarginal cell much smaller; clypeal stripe narrow, with a short cross-bar at the top, which is not at all hooked; tubercles yellow. By the light tubercles it resembles only *E. botanica*, but that has a black abdomen, dark stigma, and the clypeal stripe very much broader. *E. Froggattii* has the comparatively small second submarginal cell, but that is a much smaller insect.

Hab. Moss Bay, Australia, 13. 12. 1893 (*W. W. Froggatt*). It bears the collector's number 177.

Unfortunately the single example had the abdomen broken off in transit, and the two basal segments are missing.

Apis mellifera, L.

Perth, W. Australia (*H. W. J. Turner*); Hobart, Tasmania (*J. J. Walker*, 3216).

PROSOPIS.

The species discussed below may be separated as follows :—

- | | | |
|---|----|-------------------------------|
| Abdomen wholly or largely red | 1. | |
| Abdomen black (in one species reddish black) .. | 5. | |
| Abdomen blue; size very small | 8. | |
| 1. Legs, except coxæ, entirely bright yellow; scutellum and postscutellum yellow | | <i>sydneyana</i> , Ckll. |
| Legs not so; scutellum and postscutellum not yellow | 2. | |
| 2. Mesothorax and scutellum red | | <i>lateralis</i> , Smith. |
| Mesothorax and scutellum black | 3. | |
| 3. Apical half of abdomen dark fuscous | | <i>constricta</i> , Ckll. |
| Apical half of abdomen red like the basal half .. | 4. | |
| 4. Supraclypeal mark present | | <i>coronata</i> , Ckll. |
| Supraclypeal mark absent | | <i>subplebeia</i> , Ckll. |
| 5. Large and robust, about 12 mm. long; scutellum with a light patch | | <i>percrassa</i> , Ckll. |
| Much smaller; scutellum wholly black | 6. | |
| 6. Yellow of prothorax confined to tubercles, face yellow nearly up to level of antennæ | | <i>hubartiana</i> , Ckll. |
| Yellow of prothorax not confined to tubercles .. | 7. | |
| 7. Larger; clypeus black | | <i>amica</i> , Smith, ♀. |
| Smaller; face all yellow below antennæ; abdomen reddish black | | <i>primulipicta</i> , Ckll. |
| 8. Face blue or greenish blue, without light markings | | <i>baudinensis</i> , Ckll. |
| Face with cream-coloured lateral marks | | <i>albonitens</i> , Ckll., ♀. |

Prosopis albonitens, Ckll.

The female is like the male, except for the usual sexual differences. The clypeus is green, and the scape is slender and dark.

Queensland (Gilbert Turner, Ridg. 11. 93, 712).

Prosopis amica, Smith.

Queensland (Gilbert Turner, Ridg. 620). One ♀, about 6 mm. long.

The basal area of metathorax is irregularly ridged and bounded by a rim.

Prosopis lateralis, Smith.

Queensland (Gilbert Turner, Ridg. 11. 93, 858).

♀.—The hind tibia has a creamy-white subbasal annulus. Base of metathorax dull and granular.

Prosopis sydneyana, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 6 mm.

Head and thorax black, with yellow markings; abdomen

with the first two segments red, the others reddish black, the third red basally at the sides; legs bright yellow. Face produced, the clypeus prolonged and the malar space quite large; face below antennæ, labrum, and mandibles bright chrome-yellow; the yellow extends upwards in the middle line, gradually narrowing, to the middle ocellus; laterally, along the orbital margins, it extends about as far, but ends more bluntly; cheeks entirely black; scape yellow, swollen; flagellum light ferruginous beneath, darker above; mesothorax minutely but distinctly and rather closely punctured; scutellum, postscutellum, collar, tubercles, tegulæ, and a band on each lateral margin of mesothorax bright yellow; area of metathorax with regular longitudinal basal ridges, terminated by a transverse ridge, while at the sides a curved ridge bounds a larger area. Wings clear hyaline, iridescent; stigma honey-colour with a narrow fuscous margin; nervures fuscous; second s.m. very much broader than high; first r. n. joining apex of first s.m.; abdomen punctate.

Hab. Sydney, New South Wales, 1891 (*W. W. Froggatt*, 28).

Prosopis constricta, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 5 mm.

Head and thorax black, dull, the vertex and mesothorax with close minute punctures; abdomen with the first two segments red, the rest dark fuscous, the fuscous extending on to the apical part of the second segment. Clypeus, labrum, and mandibles dull white, the white of the clypeus notched or constricted just above the middle by a black spot on each side; no supraclypeal mark; lateral marks grey, extending very narrowly some distance above the antennæ; scape rather broad, whitish in front; flagellum thick, light ferruginous beneath, greyish fuscous above, the last joint pointed; sides of collar and tubercles brownish white; tegulæ light brown with a white spot; area of metathorax semicircular, bounded by a rim, but not definitely ridged except in the middle, where there is a strong longitudinal ridge, with a weak one on each side of it. Wings hyaline and iridescent, nervures and stigma fuscous; second s.m. comparatively short (narrow), receiving the first r. n. a short distance from its base, and the second at its extreme apex. Femora dark brown, the anterior knees pallid; anterior tibiæ light amber-colour, with a fuscous spot behind; middle tibiæ light in front and dark behind, except at extreme apex and base; hind tibiæ

dark brown with the base broadly white; tarsi yellowish white, the hind tarsi fuscous beyond the first joint; abdomen narrow, the punctures so fine as to be hardly visible with a lens.

Hab. Queensland (Gilbert Turner, Ridg. 10. 91, 708).

Prosopis coronata, sp. n.

♂.—Similar to *P. constricta*, but differing thus: clypeus and lateral face-marks white, suffused with light red; clypeus hardly constricted by the black spots, which are minute; supraclypeal mark present, large, nearly all light red, tridentate above, having the appearance of a crown; antennæ entirely clear red, the flagellum scarcely darkened above, the last joint not so pointed; collar and tubercles entirely black; tegulæ fuscous, without a white spot; area of metathorax without a median keel, but with strong, oblique, lateral keels; middle tibiæ not light in front, except at apex; hind tibiæ without any distinct white base; abdomen broader, entirely clear bright red.

Hab. Queensland (Gilbert Turner, Ridg. 11. 91, 707).

Prosopis subplebeia, sp. n.

♂.—Similar to *P. coronata*, but differing thus: no supraclypeal mark; clypeus without red, except a little well-defined patch on each side; lateral marks grey; scape with a cream-coloured patch in front; collar with a yellowish streak on each side, and a small light mark on tubercles; tegulæ with a whitish spot; area of metathorax more regularly sculptured, the fine lateral keels numerous and regular, and the median area well ridged; apex of abdomen somewhat infuscated.

This species is curiously intermediate between *coronata* and *constricta*, but nearest to the former, and apparently distinct.

Hab. Queensland (Gilbert Turner, Ridg. 11. 91, 707).

The collector apparently regarded this and the last as one species, as he gave them the same number; but the absence of a supraclypeal mark and decidedly different sculpture of the metathorax seem to indicate a different species.

Prosopis percrassa, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 12 mm.

Robust, black, strongly punctured; clypeus striato-punctate, with a short groove on each side; no light face marks, except a dark red spot between the antennæ;

mesothorax shining between the punctures; disk of scutellum shining, with the punctures sparse though large; area of metathorax triangular, with a densely punctate median area, but otherwise smooth and shining, posteriorly produced and obtusely angulate; the area is not bounded by any rim, but sharply by the cessation of the dense punctures which cover the rest of the metathorax; a stripe on each side of collar, large spot on tubercles, triangular spot on the piceous or black tegulae, spot on axillae, large triangular mark on middle of scutellum, and wedge-shaped mark on middle of postscutellum, all cream-colour, some of them brighter than others; lateral margins of metathorax strongly tufted with greyish-white hair. Wings hyaline, the apex faintly dusky, nervures dark fuscous, stigma dark ferruginous; second submarginal cell very broad (long), about three-quarters length of first, receiving the first r. n. a long distance from its base, and the second r. n. much nearer its apex. Legs black, with white pubescence. Abdomen broad, the apical part thinly but conspicuously hairy; lateral hind margins of first segment with dense hair-bands; punctures of first segment small, and very close posteriorly, strongly contrasting with the very large, well-separated punctures on base of second.

Hab. Queensland (Gilbert Turner, Hy., 273). Presented to the Museum by Mr. E. Saunders.

Somewhat allied to *P. alcyonea*.

Prosopis hubartiana, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 6 mm.

Black, head and thorax dull, the punctures of the vertex and mesothorax so fine and dense as to produce a minutely granular effect; head large, broader than thorax; face comparatively broad, chrome-yellow nearly up to the antennae, including a supraclypeal mark, the top of which presents a little angular elevation; laterally the yellow gradually rises, to end in a fine point on the orbital margin about the level of the antennae; labrum and mandibles with much yellow; scape with a yellow stripe beneath; flagellum all dark; collar dark, but tubercles yellow with a black dot; area of metathorax formed much as in *percrasse*, but the basal part finely granular; scutellum sculptured like mesothorax; tegulae piceous. Wings strongly infuscated, stigma and nervures piceous; second s.m. much shorter than first; the two recurrent nervures meeting the transverso-cubitals. Femora black, the anterior knees pale reddish; anterior tibiae pale reddish with a dusky stripe

behind; middle tibiae black, with the extreme base yellowish, and a pale reddish subapical stripe in front; hind tibiae black, with about the basal two fifths light yellow; tarsi with the first joint yellowish or reddish, the others infuscated; abdomen black, rather narrow, moderately shiny.

Hab. Hobart, Tasmania (*J. J. Walker*, 3249).

Prosopis primulipicta, sp. n.

♂.—Length about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Slender, black, head and thorax dull, the abdomen slightly reddish and with a silky lustre; markings bright primrose-yellow, including labrum, mandibles, face up to level of antennae, and sending a pointed projection on each side a little way up orbital margin, collar, and tubercles; scape with a yellow stripe beneath; flagellum long, light yellowish fulvous beneath (contrasting with the shining dark funicle), above dark fuscous; tegulae dark. Wings hyaline and strongly iridescent, the apical field somewhat dusky, and the upper half of the marginal cell more strongly so; nervures and stigma piceous; second s.m. very short, much less than half length of first, receiving second r. n. at its extreme apex, but the first r. n. enters the apical part of the first s.m.; area of the metathorax finely granular, minutely somewhat plicate basally, defined only by an impressed line; femora black, the anterior ones yellow at apex; anterior tibiae yellow, with a large reddish-fuscous spot behind; middle tibiae black in the middle and yellow at each end, the yellow connected by a narrow band in front; hind tibiae black with nearly the basal half yellow; tarsi yellow, the hind tarsi fuscous with only the basal half of the first joint yellow.

Hab. Queensland (*Gilbert Turner*, Ridg. 11. 91, 714).

Prosopis baudinensis, sp. n.

♀.—Length about $4\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Head, thorax, and abdomen deep blue; sometimes some green tints on face, which is without light markings; antennae dark, the flagellum sometimes more or less ferruginous; mesothorax shining and strongly punctured; collar dark, but tubercles mainly white, with a black dot; base of metathorax shining, no well-defined enclosure; tegulae piceous. Wings hyaline and iridescent, nervures and stigma piceous; second s.m. not far from square, receiving the recurrent nervures at the extreme base and apex. Legs black; middle tibiae with a white spot at base; hind tibiae with the

base broadly white; small joints of anterior tarsi pale reddish.

Hab. Baudin I., N.W. Australia (*J. J. Walker*, 673, 674). Three specimens.

EURYGLOSSA.

The following species, referred to *Euryglossa*, are probably not all truly congeneric; but Smith's species of this genus also seem to represent more than one generic type, and it will be best to defer the proposal of segregated genera until more material is available.

Clypeus with a prominent longitudinal keel; mesothorax very shiny; abdomen dark red	<i>Froggattiana</i> , Ckll.
Clypeus without a keel; size smaller	1.
1. Second and third abdominal segments almost entirely orange	<i>cynnella</i> , Ckll.
Second and third abdominal segments dark	2.
2. Head and thorax very dark green	<i>Walkeriana</i> , Ckll.
Head and thorax black	3.
3. Extremely small, about 3½ mm. long.	<i>pernana</i> , Ckll.
Much larger; hind tarsi (at least) red	4.
4. Mesothorax with sparse feeble punctures	<i>neglectula</i> , Ckll.
Mesothorax densely punctured.	5.
5. Hind tibiae strongly infuscated; wings not yellowish.	<i>reginae</i> , Ckll.
Hind tibiae not infuscated; wings yellowish	<i>adelaidae</i> , Ckll.

Euryglossa Froggattiana, sp. n.

♀.—Length nearly 9 mm.

Head and thorax shining black; abdomen broad and flattened, dark red, clouded with fuscous, especially at the sides; head large and broad; clypeus with the form of a very large equilateral triangle, with a strong and sharp reddish keel running down its middle, which is elevated; the keel continues weakly upwards about halfway to the middle ocellus, after which it is replaced by a groove; sides of clypeus and adjacent sides of face with very sparse weak punctures; front shining, with numerous exceedingly minute punctures; narrow black facial foveae are closely adjacent to the upper orbital margins, their upper part curving away from the eye; scape dark reddish, with scattered hairs; flagellum with the apical half thickened, the base reddish, the rest dark, with the underside dark red; malar space wanting; mandibles slender, reddish in the middle; maxillary palpi 6-jointed, ordinary; labial palpi 4-jointed, first joint darkened, curved, considerably longer than the second, and a little

longer than 3 and 4 united; mesothorax convex, smooth, with very few minute punctures; scutellum broad and flattened; area of metathorax cup-shaped, smooth and shining, scarcely defined; margin of tubercles tomentose; sides of metathorax with a hairy fringe; tegulae small, light apricot-colour. Wings dusky hyaline; stigma dark reddish brown, nervures lighter; second s.m. hardly half as long as first, receiving the recurrent nervures not far from its base and apex; basal nervure falling far short of transverse-medial. Legs light red, with thin white hair, the femora darkened, except at base and apex; hind tibiae tuberculate on the basal half of the outer edge; pygidial plate extremely narrow.

Hab. Shoalhaven, New South Wales, 4. 10. 1894 (*W. W. Froggatt*, 175).

Euryglossa cygnella, sp. n.

♂.—Length 5 mm.

Slender, black, with the second and third abdominal segments above orange, except the broad hind margins and the sides more or less; on the ventral side segments 2 to 4 are pale orange; head and thorax with scanty, but rather long, dull white hair; head transversely oval, eyes converging below; antennae long, the flagellum stout, and pale yellowish ferruginous beneath; mesothorax dull and very densely punctured; area of metathorax large, triangular, with a very narrow basal band enclosed by a raised line, and marked by numerous little transverse (antero-posterior) ridges; behind the basal band the area is covered for a space with very fine raised lines, and its lateral margins are more or less marked by little raised lines; tegulae very pale testaceous. Wings hyaline, stigma large and piceous, nervures very dark brown; second submarginal cell about or almost as long as first, receiving the first r. n. a considerable distance from its base, and the second very close to its apex. Femora black, with a little reddish on the knees; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi clear ferruginous; hind tibiae ferruginous, with a dark cloud anteriorly, and conspicuous bristles in little groups of two or more on the hind edge; hind tarsi fuscous; abdomen narrow and flattish, the first segment narrow and long, the black parts with a dull satiny lustre.

Hab. Swan River, Australia, "69. 50."

Euryglossa Walkeriana, sp. n.

♀.—Length about $5\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Head and thorax very dark bluish green; abdomen broad,

convex, smooth, and shining black; head wider than thorax, facial quadrangle nearly square, but perhaps a little broader than long; mandibles ferruginous in the middle; clypeus sparsely punctured; antennæ dark, the flagellum red beneath at apex only; facial foveæ distinct, narrowing above, reaching top of eye; occiput and cheeks with white hair; tubercles fringed with white hair; mesothorax convex (almost gibbous), little hairy, rather shining, finely granular; area of metathorax not marked by peculiar sculpture; tegulæ dark basally, with broadly hyaline margins. Wings clear hyaline; stigma large, very dark brown; nervures pale brown; second s.m. less than half length of first, receiving the recurrent nervures very near its base and apex. Femora black, with the knees more or less red; anterior tibiæ and tarsi clear ferruginous; middle and hind tibiæ greatly infuscated; hind tarsi dark red.

Hab. Launceston, Tasmania (*J. J. Walker*, 3855).

Euryglossa pernana, sp. n.

♀.—Length about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Black, the oval abdomen becoming a sort of dull pale sepia basally, or rather more reddish on middle of first segment; head ordinary, face flattened or even depressed, the areas on each side of the clypeus shining silvery with minute appressed hair; apical half of mandibles bright ferruginous; long hairs spring from beneath anterior margin of clypeus; facial quadrangle longer than broad; antennæ dark, the flagellum beneath a sort of dull yellowish brown; head and thorax dull, the punctures too minute to distinguish with a lens; mesothorax with a complete median groove and short parapsidal ones; metathorax truncate, the area merely granular; tegulæ brown. Wings dusky hyaline, nervures and stigma picuous, the stigma rather small; second submarginal cell higher than broad, the first r. n. meeting first t.-c. Legs dark, the hind legs with slight reddish and brownish tints.

Hab. Fremantle, W. Australia (*J. J. Walker*, 1953).

Euryglossa neglectula, sp. n.

♀.—Length about $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Shining black, with sparse whitish hair; abdomen convex and very broad; mandibles with a dark red subapical spot; flagellum faintly reddish beneath; facial quadrangle a little broader than long; front shining; clypeus with large scattered punctures; facial foveæ present but shallow; mesothorax moderately shining, with fine scattered punctures,

the parapsidal grooves distinct; area of metathorax triangular, hardly distinguished, except by its duller surface; tubercles fringed with white tomentum; tegulae extremely dark brown. Wings clear hyaline, iridescent; nervures and stigma reddish brown, stigma large; second s.m. broader than high, a little more than half length of first, receiving the first r. n. a short distance from its base, and the second almost at its apex; basal nervure strongly bent, only falling a short distance short of transverse-medial. Legs picuous, the tarsi ferruginous; abdomen with a very obscure purplish lustre, sides of its apical part with long hairs.

Hab. Australia (no other particulars known); from the F. Smith collection, accession number 79. 22.

Euryglossa reginae, sp. n.

♂.—Length about $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Black, head and thorax very densely and minutely punctured; abdomen granular, with a subsericeous gloss, the hind margins of the segments narrowly brownish; mandibles reddish in middle; flagellum dull ferruginous beneath; tarsi ferruginous, as also are the knees, the anterior tibiae except a dark cloud behind, and both ends of the other tibiae; head broad, but facial quadrangle longer than broad; face with a good deal of whitish hair; facial foveae linear; area of metathorax triangular, without any marked peculiarity of sculpture; tegulae very dark brown. Wings dusky hyaline, nervures and stigma sepia; second s.m. much broader than high, receiving the first r. n. some distance from its base; second r. n. meeting second t.-c.; dorsal abdominal segments overlapping ventral, the overlapping margins broadly whitish hyaline.

Hab. Queensland (Gilbert Turner, Ridg. 11. 91, 703).

Euryglossa adelaidae, sp. n.

♀.—Length slightly over 6 mm.

Very close to *E. reginae*, but differing thus:—Wings yellowish; scape, funicle, and flagellum light yellowish ferruginous beneath, and not more than dark brown above; tibiae, tarsi, and apices of femora yellowish ferruginous, the anterior and hind tibiae with small and faint dusky clouds; tegulae yellowish hyaline.

Hab. Adelaide, S. Australia; accession number 59. 52.

It is possible that this is the female of *E. reginae*, but in view of the differences noted, and the widely different localities, this seems improbable.

Euryglossa rejecta, sp. n.

♂.—Length about $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Head and thorax black, with long loose pubescence, more or less fuscous on head and thorax above, otherwise dull white; head very broad; eyes converging below; clypeus with very close, large punctures, the surface between them shining; maxillary palpi long and slender; blade of maxilla more than twice as long as broad, rounded at end; mandibles bidentate, entirely black; antennæ black, scape with much long hair; flagellum rather stout, pruinose, the last joint with a shining area at the side of the apex; mesothorax shining, but well punctured; tegulæ very dark brown. Wings greyish hyaline, iridescent, stigma and nervures piceous; second s.m. nearly as long as first, and receiving the recurrent nervures a moderate distance from its base and apex. Legs shining black, with thin white hair, spurs creamy white. Abdomen black, with the hind margins of the segments broadly ferruginous; the segments are elevated or gibbous about the middle, the ferruginous margin thus appearing to be abruptly depressed; the apex terminates in a projection, which might be called spoon-shaped but for its being truncate; on each side of this is an elongate ferruginous lamina, and above it a pair of delicate lamellæ placed edgewise; venter with the basal segment black or almost, the second and third entirely light yellowish ferruginous, the others strongly clouded with brown.

Hab. Perth, W. Australia (*H. W. J. Turner*).

When working on *Euryglossa*, I put this aside as not belonging to the genus. I have concluded to leave it there for the present, however, to be separated when more is known about the group.

Stilpnosoma semisericea, sp. n.

♀.—Length 10 mm.

Head black, large and quadrate; clypeus very shiny, with a few scattered punctures; labrum with a very prominent shining tubercle; mandibles strongly bidentate, slightly reddish about the middle; mouth-parts practically as in *Euryglossa*; blade of maxilla subcircular, broadly truncate, fringed with rather long hairs; first joint of labial palpi stout and dark; supraclypeal area with very distinct, but small and rather sparse, punctures; antennæ entirely clear ferruginous, scape long; vertex with a dull silky surface and very minute punctures; cheeks strongly and closely punctured; thorax black, the anterior part of prothorax, tubercles,

scutellum, postscutellum, and basal area of metathorax ferruginous; mesothorax dullish, silky, with minute punctures, like the vertex; median and parapsidal incised lines distinct; legs red; hind spur of hind tibia strongly serrate (it is serrate also in *S. lævigatum*); tegulae shining yellowish ferruginous. Wings yellowish, stigma and nervures ferruginous; venation nearly as in *S. lævigatum*, except that the first r. n. meets the first t.-c., and the upper outer angle of the second s.m. is an acute angle (an obtuse one in *lævigatum*); the second r. n. bends inwards, and, as in *lævigatum*, joins the second s.m. some distance from its end. Abdomen dull, with a sort of silky surface; first segment light ferruginous; second to fourth very dark brown, nearly black, with the hind margin broadly ferruginous, the junction of the two colours on the second and third wavy, with a double curve; fifth segment ferruginous, black at extreme base; apical segment ferruginous, pointed, with a very narrow pygidial plate; venter ferruginous, varied with dark brown.

Hab. Queensland (Gilbert Turner, Ridg. 11. 93, 683), and another marked "Australia" (F. Smith's collection, 79. 22).

This insect is so unlike *S. lævigatum* in colour and sculpture, that I thought at first it must represent a distinct genus; but the other characters are all essentially those of *Stilpnosoma*.

ERRATUM (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., June 1905, p. 523).—For *Melissodes parosetæ* read *Melissodes paroselæ*.

University of Colorado,
Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.,
July 9, 1905.

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

Paracolletes moretonianus, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 11 mm.

Black, with red legs and pale yellow and golden pubescence. The general appearance of the insect closely simulates *Nomia semiaurea*, Ckll., but it is easily known from that species by the dull, very minutely and densely punctured first abdominal segment, the second and following segments