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TWO NEW SPECIES OF HESPEROCHARIS.

By W. SCHAUS.

Hesperocharis jaliscana sp. nov.—Wings white in the ♂, pale lemon color in the ♀; the primaries with the apex and outer margin above vein 3, suffused with black. Secondaries below bright yellow; a crimson spot at the base; a black spot below the cell; a costal and subterminal row of angular smoky spots. Ex. 50 mm.

Hab.—Guadalajara, Mexico.

This species is allied to *H. Crocea*, Bates, though very distinct.

Hesperocharis paranensis sp. nov.—Wings white, tinged faintly with green; the outer half of costal margin finely black. Minute triangular black spots at the apex and along the extreme outer margin between the veins on the primaries. Underneath primaries whitish; the apex and costal margin yellowish; some minute black marginal marks. Secondaries below yellowish; a black point at the base, an antemedial, medial and postmedial irregular and angular black line broken by the veins; minute black spots in the extreme margin, between the veins. Ex. 35 mm.

Hab.—Castro, Parana.

This species is readily distinguished by its small size and broken lines on the secondaries below.

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ANOTHER YELLOW PERDITA.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, N. M. Agr. Exp. Sta.

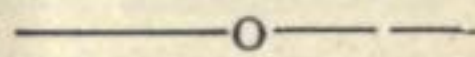
Perdita wootonæ n. sp. ♀.—Length about or nearly 6 mm. Resembles the ♀ of *P. luteola*, but a paler shade of yellow (to correspond with the *Mentzelia* flowers). A little black pigment behind the middle ocellus; and a short black stripe proceeding from each lateral ocellus, pointing in the direction of the centre of the eye. Hind margins of first two abdominal segments more or less (sometimes hardly) infuscated. Hind tarsi black, middle and hind tibiæ with a black stripe. Second submarginal cell broader at top than in *luteola*.

Hab.—Five or six miles beyond Tularosa, New Mexico, on the road to the mountains, at flowers of *Mentzelia multiflora* or *wrightii*, end of August, 1897 (E. O. Wooton). *

* Mr. S. N. Dunning has sent me four samples of *Perdita wootonæ*, which he took at flowers of *Mentzelia* at Denver, Colo., July 20, 1897. The ♂, which is among them, differs from the ♀ in the orange flagellum (without any black). The dot (instead of stripe) before the eyes, and the absence of the black stripes extending toward the eye from the lateral ocellus. The abdomen is more convex, and deeper yellow.—T. D. A. C.

This pretty tree is named after Mrs. Wooton, who accompanied her husband on his recent collecting trip, and greatly assisted in getting together a set of New Mexico plants which will do much to advance the knowledge of the botany of this region. When *P. luteola* was discovered it seemed a remarkable instance of departure from the normal types of bee-coloration for protective purposes. The finding of *P. beata* gave us a second instance of the same sort, and now in *P. wootonæ* we have a third. It remains, however, to discover a pure white species visiting white flowers!

I notice (ENT. NEWS, 1897, p. 172,) that Mr. Robertson would refer my *Panurgus lustrans* to *Halictus*. I may as well publish the generic or subgeneric name, *Hemihalictus*, which I have had in MS for a long time. *Hemihalictus* has about the same relationship to *Halictus* that Mr. Robertson's *Parandrena* has to *Andrena*. In some of its characters it is like *Chilicola*, Spinola, but it is evidently distinct.



A NEW PODURAN OF THE GENUS GNATHOCEPHALUS.

By F. L. HARVEY.

Generic characters as given by Mr. Macgillivray.

Gnathocephalus aureo-fasciatus sp. nov.—Body robust, broadest behind, pale purple, with the mesothorax and the last two abdominal segments pale orange, ornamented with beautiful tubercles, that are obtuse conical, becoming longer and more pointed on the posterior segments and armed with scattering long bowed, blunt pointed hairs, that curve backwards and are more abundant on the posterior segments; head small, nearly round, narrower than the first abdominal segment, depressed at the sides, center bearing a raised pentagonal plate, one of the angles of which points between the antennæ, the opposite side concave; eye spots dark, extending the whole length of the lateral sides of the pentagonal plate and located upon its sloping edge; back of the central plate on the head is an oblong transverse ridge or plate extending to the first segment; buccal cone stout, once and a half as long as the first antennal segment; antennæ short, stout, segments nearly equal, the first broadest, second slightly shorter with swollen sides, third and fourth about the same width, cylindrical, the terminal one slightly longer than the other segments and obtusely rounded at the end, all segments armed with tubercles and hairs and curved outwards, suture between third and fourth segments obscure; under side of abdomen and legs lighter, the under side of mesothorax, the second pair of legs and the ventral of the last two segments paler than the other portions, to agree with the corresponding lighter dorsal parts; legs stout, short, no tenent hairs, armed