SOME INSECTS OF THE HUDSONIAN ZONE IN NEW MEXICO.—III.

HYMENOPTERA APOIDEA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Bombus proximus Cresson.

Abundant.

B. proximus var. *howardi* (Cress.)

A few flying with the typical form.

B. ternarius Say.

1 ♀.

B. juxtus Cress.

2 ♂, 1 ♀.

B. frigidus Smith.

1 ♀. New to New Mexico. Originally described from "Arctic America; Hudson's Bay." It is also known from Great Slave Lake, Yukon River, Vancouver I., and the high mountains of Colorado. It has the closest possible resemblance to *B. derhamellus* Kirby, which I have from Innsbruck in the Tirol, collected by Mr. Friese. I believe that the *B. derhamellus* reported by Kirby from Arctic America (Lat. 65°) must have been *frigidus*. When in Philadelphia last year I saw Cresson's types of *B. putnami* and *couperi*, and it seems to be an open question whether they are really separate from one another and from *frigidus*; but it will be necessary to make a careful study of more abundant material than has yet been available, to precisely fix the status of these forms.

Megachile wootoni Ckll.

1 ♂. Belongs to a circumpolar group, *Megachile*, s. str.

Halictoides (Parahalictoides) **maurus** (Cresson).

1 ♂. New to New Mexico.

Panurginus bakeri (Ckll.).

1 ♂ at flowers of *Potentilla* (*Dasi-phora*) *fruticosa*. New to New Mexico.

P. cressoniellus Ckll.

2 ♀, one at flowers of *Potentilla fruticosa*.

P. verus, n. sp.

1 ♀. Length 8 mm., entirely shining black, even to the tarsi and flagellum; head, thorax, legs and apex of abdomen with rather long white hair, that on the hind legs carrying some orange pollen; antennae reaching the tegulae; face and clypeus with large sparse punctures; front minutely striated, with small close punctures; mesothorax closely punctured at the sides, sparsely in the middle; first segment of abdomen shining, with minute sparse punctures; following segments minutely sculptured, with closer small punctures; tegulae shining piceous; wings slightly dusky, stigma and nervures black; *marginal cell broadly obliquely truncate at the end*, appendiculate; first submarginal cell more than twice as large as second; *first recurrent nervure joining first submarginal cell well before its end*; second recurrent joining second submarginal cell just before its end.

This is a very interesting species, being a true *Panurginus* of the type predominant in Europe and Asia. It apparently comes nearest to *P. punctiventris* and *P. alticola* from the Caucasus, and *P. montanus* from the Alps. I have before me a specimen of *P. montanus* collected by Mr. Friese at Innsbruck,

at flowers of *Ranunculus*, and it resembles *verus* so closely that upon superficial examination it could easily be mistaken for it; however, the first recurrent nervure in *montanus* is interstitial with the second transverso-cubital, and the marginal cell is bent where it leaves the costa, whereas in *verus* it is only curved.

***Andrena apacheorum* Ckll.**

1 ♀.

***Halictus peraltus*, n. sp.**

1 ♂. Length hardly 7 mm.; black; the broad anterior margin of the clypeus, and the labrum (but not the mandibles) lemon yellow; flagellum beneath, except at the extreme apex, pale chrome yellow; knees, anterior tibiae in front, and hind and middle tibiae narrowly at apex, pale yellow; tarsi very pale yellow, the last joint of the middle and hind tarsi dark brown; tubercles wholly black; tegulae shining piceous; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma very dark brown. Face elongate, clypeus produced, clypeus and sides of face covered with appressed shining white hair; vertex rough; scape short, flagellum stout and very long; mesothorax dull, minutely roughened and with close punctures; enclosure of metathorax large, with numerous longitudinal ridges connected by small transverse ones; first segment of abdomen shining, with minute sparse punctures; following segments minutely sculptured so as to have a satiny lustre.

Differs from *H. arcuatus* ♂ by the color of the antennae and other characters; from *H. similis* ♂ by the color of the nervures, entirely black tubercles, etc. The second recurrent nervure enters the third submarginal cell at least two-fifths from its end, the lower apical angles of the cell being produced, very differently

from *arcuatus* and various related species, such as *olympiae* and *kincaidii*.

LEPIDOPTERA HETEROCERA (part)

BY H. G. DYAR.

***Clisiocampa fragilis* Str.**

***Nemeophila petrosa* Wk. var *geometrica* Grt.**

***Crocota aurantiaca* Hbn. var *brevicornis* Walk.**

***Crambus dumetellus* Hbn.**

***Loxostege sticticalis* L.**

***Tortrix fumiferana* Cl.**

***Stenoptilia exclamationis* Wals. (?)**

Really too poor for certain determination, but agreeing with others (equally poor) from Colorado (Bruce) which Prof. Fernald thought might be *exclamationis*, originally described from the mountains of California.

RHYNCHOTA HETEROPTERA.

BY HERBERT OSBORN.

***Nysius thymi* Wolff.** Slightly more opaque in elytra than usual.

***Lygaeus reclinatus* Say.**

***Harmostes reflexulus* Say.**

***Thyanta custator* Fab.**

***Leptopterna amoena* Uhler.**

***Camptobrochis*? sp.**

This species seems to come properly in this genus, and near *grandis* but differs from my specimens in being much darker and the head is not nearly so vertical.