

**Article VIII.**—CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE  
BEE GENUS *PERDITA* SMITH.

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***Perdita* Smith.**

1853 Cat. Hym. Brit. Mus., Vol. I (128), pl. 5, figs. 10–14.

Genotype.—*P. halictoides* Smith. (Monobasic).

During the past year this genotype was taken in and near Washington, D. C., at flowers of *Chrysopsis mariana* as follows: Kalmia Road, D. C., September 9, and Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 24 (H. L. Viereck); Chesapeake Beach, Md., Sept. 24 (W. L. McAtee). A specimen from Millville, N. J., Oct. 6, 1916 (E. R. Kalmbach) without a flower record is also before me. Two years earlier (Sept. 17, 1914) Mr. R. C. Shannon rediscovered the species at Chesapeake Beach (without a flower record).

***P. (Alloperdita) novæangliæ* Viereck, new subgenus.**

Differs from *Perdita* s. s. in the elongate head, toothed claws and in having three submarginal cells.

Beltsville, Md., July 9, 1916, at flowers of *Xolisma ligustrina* (W. L. McAtee).

***P. (Cockerellia) bequaerti*, new species.**

*Type*.—American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

*Type locality*.—Ramsey, New Jersey, September 4, 1916, at flowers of *Helianthus giganteus* (J. Bequaert).

Judging from Prof. Cockerell's key to *Perdita*,<sup>1</sup> this species has characters in common with *P. sparsa* Fox, although in structure it is manifestly closely related to *P. (C.) albipennis* Cresson.

*Female*.—Length 7.5 mm. Color — Hairs whitish except as mentioned below; head, thorax and propodeum mostly greenish with yellow maculæ; clypeus medially with coppery tinge, its apical margin brownish, with a subapical greenish yellow band that is prolonged toward the base of the clypeus as an acute angle; lateral face marks greenish yellow, spatulate; scape yellowish except for the posterior aspect which is blackish, rest of antennæ blackish except the tip of the last joint which is pale; mandibles reddish brown to dull stramineous; pronotum with a yellow border along the

<sup>1</sup> 1896, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.

hind edge, sides of the pronotum with a yellow marginal mark, tubercles with a broad yellow border along the upper edge, anterior half of tegulæ mostly dark brown, rest of tegulæ pale brownish stramineous; legs blackish brown except fore and mid knees and a stripe on the anterior aspect of the fore tibiæ which are yellowish, with pale hairs that are tinged with brown like the hairs of the vertex and dorsulum; wings tinged with brown, subcosta blackish brown, rest of veins including the margin of the stigma pale brown, stigma pale yellowish brown; abdomen blackish brown with a yellowish spot on each side of the first tergite and a basal yellow band on each of the following tergites except the pygidium, the bands of the second and third tergites narrowly interrupted in the middle, the bands of the second and third tergites prolonged backward along the lateral margin, the yellow margin of the second tergite almost divided by the marginal longitudinal fovea. Head with its facial line: trans-facial line :: 39 : 44.5; axial line : temporal line :: 22 : 12; elevated portion of malar space virtually wanting; malar line : joint 3 of antennæ :: 2.5 : 4; ocelloccipital line : greatest diameter of lateral ocellus :: 7 : 3; front finely reticulated and with sparse shallow punctures; greatest width of fovea : ocellocular line :: 2 : 8; distance between fovea and eye : greatest width of fovea :: 1 : 2; distance between fovea and ocelli : ocellocular line :: 6 : 8; fovea attenuated below and ending at a point apparently opposite the center of the antennal foramen; lateral face marks polished, sparsely punctured; clypeus polished, more sparsely punctured than the lateral face marks; labrum blackish brown, nearly quadrate, impunctate on the basal half down the middle, coarsely and sparsely punctured on each side of the impunctate space; apical half finely and coarsely punctured; joint 3 of antennæ : joint 4 :: 5 : 3.5; joints 4 to 6 apparently nearly as thick as long, the following joints apparently more or less longer than thick, the end joint nearly twice as long as thick; mandibles atypical, the lower edge almost right angular, the tip of the mandible extending a little beyond the outer edge of the labrum; dorsulum finely reticulated, nearly polished, punctured, the punctures from one to four puncture widths apart; notauli represented by a brownish line; mesopleuræ sculptured somewhat like the dorsulum but more distinctly reticulate; scutel more coarsely punctured and less reticulate than the dorsulum; mentanotum indistinctly punctured and densely reticulate; first recurrent vein received by the second submarginal cell nearer to the first transverse cubitus than the nervulus is to the basal vein on the median vein, second recurrent vein interstitial with the second transverse cubitus; scopa atypical, with long crinkled rather dark brownish hairs; hind metatarsi narrower than mid metatarsi; propodeum shiny, its enclosure finely wrinkled at base, elsewhere finely reticulated, propodeal pleuræ sculptured much like the mesopleuræ but not so distinctly; abdomen satiny, sparsely, rather indistinctly punctured, except the fifth tergite which is rather distinctly, coarsely punctured, pygidium slightly convex, rounded at apex, the apical and lateral margins slightly turned up.

*Allotype*.— American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y. Sufficiently like the female to be readily associated therewith, maculation greatly reduced, the tergal bands of the abdomen represented by a yellow mark on each side of the second, third and fourth tergites, pronotum with a small yellow spot on each side of the hind margin; mandibles nearly straight, the tip of the left mandible extending to the base of its fellow, cheeks trapezoidal.