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Notes on Some Species of the Genus Prosopis

J. C. Crawford

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stigma; its first abscissa not quite perpendicular and slightly shorter than the cubital crossvein, second abscissa curving very slightly into the radial cell toward the apex and attaining the wing margin far above the extreme wing apex; recurrent nervure interstitial with the cubital crossvein; submedial cell longer than the median; second discoidal cell open beneath.

Posterior legs longer than the whole body, their tibiae scarcely as long as the femora and two joints of the trochanter combined; coxae equal to the first abdominal segment, first tarsal joint twice the length of the second.

First abdominal segment convex, rugose, wider at apex than at base; bicarinate at base, the carinae originating at the lateral angles and converging posteriorly, but fading out before meeting; spiracles not prominent and placed slightly before the middle of the segment; sides of the segment parallel beyond the spiracles; the posterior lateral angles somewhat flattened; whole abdomen slightly longer than the thorax; the segments beyond the first smooth and but little wider than the first segment at apex, their sides parallel. Ovipositor sheath less than one-fourth the length of the abdomen.

Colour as in the preceding species, except that the legs are reddish testaceous and the abdomen, including the first segment, is brownish testaceous.

The male is like the female.

Type locality.—Lafayette, Indiana.

Host.—*Agromyza angulata*.

Type No. 15597, United States National Museum.

Four specimens received from Prof. F. M. Webster, reared by P. Luginbill, and bearing Webster's number, 9700.

This species would apparently fall in Foerster's genus *Mesora*, which genus is believed to be untenable.

NOTES ON SOME SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PROSOPIS*.

BY J. C. CRAWFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Prosopis mesilla Cockerell.

This is a valid species, and not a form of *P. cressoni* as it is given by Metz. Externally the two are easily separable. *P.*

May, 1913

cressoni has the propodeum coarsely sculptured, while *mesilla* has it very finely wrinkled. The eighth ventral plates of the males are quite different, and are therefore figured. In *cressoni* the apical lobes are much shorter than the pedicel attaching them to the plate; in *mesilla* they are longer than the pedicel.

Prosopis nelumbonis Robertson

Synonym *P. fossata* Metz.

The characters which Metz gives as distinguishing this species from all others—namely, the “coarse, dense, pit-like punctures over the entire head and thorax”—are almost the identical words used by Robertson in his original description of the species. The type of *fossata* is in the U. S. Nat. Museum, and I have carefully compared it with specimens of *nelumbonis* from Illinois.

Prosopis stevensi, new species.

Male.—Length, about 4.25 mm. Black, face below insertion of antennæ old ivory colour, with sparse punctures and silky from minute vertical striatulations, supra-clypeal mark extending upward between antennæ, truncate at tip; lateral face marks extending above insertion of antennæ, dilated above; slightly extending over antennæ and very slightly away from eye margin (fig. 5),



FIG. 3.
P. mesilla, male.—
Part of 8th ventral plate.



FIG. 4.
P. cressoni, male.—
Part of 8th ventral plate.

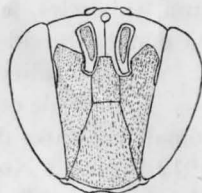


FIG. 5.
P. stevensi, male.—
Face.

face above insertion of antennæ, with rather close and coarse punctures; scape with an ivory stripe in front; flagellum reddish, dusky above; mesonotum with punctures similar to those on vertex; separated from each other by slightly less than a puncture width, surface between punctures lineolate; metanotum rugosopunctate; propodeum with the area not well defined, very coarsely rugose; laterad of it more finely rugose; propodeum sharply truncate behind, truncation surrounded by a salient rim; pronotum with two spots, tubercles, tegulæ with a spot, fore tibiæ with a stripe, mid

and hind tibiae at bases and apices, and basal joints of all tarsi, ivory colour; mesopleurae more coarsely punctured than dorsum; wings dusky; first abdominal segment finely sparsely punctured, punctures closer towards apex, second and following segments

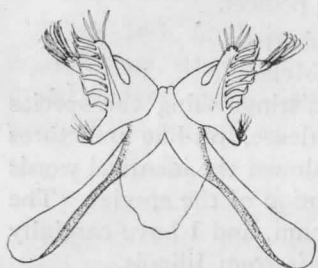


FIG. 6.
P. stevensi, male.—
Seventh ventral plate.



FIG. 7.
P. stevensi, male.—
Part of 8th ventral plate.

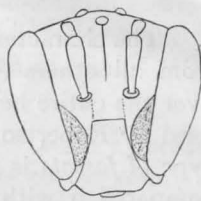


FIG. 8.
P. stevensi, female.—
Face.

more closely punctured. See figures 6 and 7 for structure of seventh and eighth ventral plates.

Female.—Length, about 5.25 mm. Similar to the male; face below antennae more distinctly striatulate and more silky; a large mark on each side of face (see fig. 8), a spot on each side of pronotum, tubercles, a spot on tegulae, a spot on fore and mid tibiae at base and a broad annulus on base of hind tibiae, ivory colour.

Type locality.—Fargo, N.D.

Type male collected Sept. 6, 1912 (Stevens No. 4154); allotype female the same date (Stevens No. 4152); paratype female, Sept. 8, 1912 (Stevens No. 4194); paratype female, Aug. 26, 1912 (Stevens No. 3947). All four specimens taken on *Melilotus alba* by Mr. O. A. Stevens, after whom the species is named.

Type Cat. No. 15530, U. S. N. M.

Two paratype females in collection Mr. Stevens.

In the classification of the genus by Metz, this species belongs to his *cressonii* division and to the *tridentulus-grossicornis* group and differs from these two species in the male having fewer teeth on the outer margin of each wing of the seventh ventral plate, in these teeth being stouter and more markedly turned up at end. Neither of the older species has the propodeum strongly rugulose nor so abruptly truncate, and the face markings are quite distinct, etc.