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## A GENUS OF BEES NEW TO THE ILLINOIS REGION<sup>1</sup>

CHARLES D. MICHENER  
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In a box of bees sent me by Dr. C. L. Remington of Yale University are three specimens of *Lithurge bruesi* Mitchell, 1927, from Jersey County, Illinois. This is a remarkable record, as the species was hitherto known only from Texas, and the only parts of the midwest from which any species of *Lithurge* has been recorded are the plains states (Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota). In North America the genus is widespread in the west and evidently occurs across the Gulf States to Florida and North Carolina.

Our species of *Lithurge* appear to be entirely dependent upon cactus (*Opuntia* and its relatives) for pollen. It is therefore not surprising to find them rare in the whole northeastern part of the country where cacti are rare or absent.

The following are new records for *Lithurge bruesi* Mitchell, based primarily upon specimens in the Snow Entomological Museum:

Illinois: Principia College, Elsah, Jersey County, June 5, 1942 (C. L. Remington).

Texas: Quemada, April 11, 1950, on *Opuntia* (Michener, Rozens, Beamers, Stephen); 18 miles north of Harlingen, April 2, 1946, on *Opuntia* (C. D. Michener); 45 miles south of Sonora, April 10, 1950 (Beamers, Stephen, Michener, Rozens); Big Bend, June 23, 1947 (R. E. Elbel); 22 miles south of Laredo, April 15, 1952 (Michener, Wille, La Berge, Beamers); Bishop, April 17, 1952 (Michener, Wille, La Berge, Beamers); Lopeno, April 16, 1952 (Michener, Beamers, Wille, La Berge, Beamers); Uvalde, April 14, 1952 (Michener, Beamers, Wille, La Berge); 10 miles north of Rockport, April 18, 1952 (Michener, Beamers, Wille, La Berge).

From the above it is evident that this is a common and widespread species in Texas.

It should be pointed out that the diagnostic character of the female mentioned by Mitchell in his review of the genus (*Psyche*, vol. 45, pp. 146-155, 1938) is incorrectly stated in that paper. The structure having a small median emargination and a deeper emargination on each side is the basal elevation of the labrum, not the apical margin of the clypeus.

<sup>1</sup> Contribution No. 844, Department of Entomology, University of Kansas.