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TWO NEW MUTILLIDAE FROM COLORADO.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL AND S. A. ROHWER.

Ephuta sparsiformis n. sp.

♀. Length $10\frac{1}{4}$ – $12\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; head round, not quite as wide as thorax; scape with large deep punctures; first joint of flagellum not so long as 2+3; mandibles strongly tridentate; thorax moderately elongate, narrowed behind; coxæ, trochanters and femora with strong punctures; four posterior tibiae with robust black spines; head and thorax with large, deep, dense punctures, those on the face not so deep, those on the posterior face of metathorax somewhat elongate; first abdominal segment sessile on second; its ventral carina evident, terminating abruptly, but neither bifid nor with a terminal tooth; pygidium longitudinally striated on upper two-thirds, the lower third minutely roughened; abdomen punctured in the same general manner as the thorax, but the punctures on second segment elongate.

Color bright ferruginous; with the antennae, legs, base and apex of second abdominal segment (the apex narrowly, wider in the middle), and the segments after the second, all black; face below antennae, and first abdominal segment dark rufous; mandibles black apically, rufous basally; vertex, face, thorax above and second abdominal segment with appressed golden-red pubescence; legs, apices of abdominal segments, except first, and venter to some extent with glittering pale yellowish hair; the light abdominal bands are strongly developed, except the first, which is broadly interrupted subdorsally, being thus divided into three parts; scattered over the insect (including the second abdominal segment) are long erect black hairs; first abdominal segment with many such hairs.

Hab.—Boulder, Colorado, 1907 (*T. D. A. Cockerell*). One without further data, the other from the Campus of the University of Colorado, Sept. 9. This belongs to Fox's group *simillima*, in which it runs to *aectis* Fox. It differs from *aectis* (which is from Florida) by the color of the femora and various other characters.

Superficially, it looks like several members of the *occidentalis* group of Fox, and if sought for in Fox's table of that group, would run to *E. sparsa*. From *sparsa* it may be known by the tridentate mandibles and the form of the ventral carina. The same characters separate it from *E. ferrugata*, which it also greatly resembles. It is also distinct from *ferrugata* by the closer and more elongate punctures of the second abdominal segment, the divided light band on margin of that segment, the strongly

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EphutaPhotopsis

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yellowish (instead of white) hair on under surface and sides of head and thorax, and the somewhat more slender maxillary palpi. There is also a superficial resemblance to *E. bollii*, but that species has white hair on first abdominal segment, no long black hairs on second, glittering golden hairs at apex of abdomen, a much larger and more quadrate head, etc.

Photopsis anaspasia n. sp.

♀. Length about $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; head round, not quite as wide as thorax; eyes convex, strongly polished, slightly oval, not visibly faceted; a small round tubercle above each antennal socket; scape about as long as next four joints together; third joint longer than fourth, and much longer than second; head rather densely punctured; mandibles simple; thorax short, moderately narrowed behind, with large deep dense punctures; femora robust, slightly swollen in the middle; tibiae large, somewhat flattened, with stout ferruginous spines; femora with scattered small punctures, but they are quite numerous and stronger on posterior face of hind femora; abdomen broad, first segment sessile on second; second with deep punctures, which are neither confluent nor elongated; carina on first ventral segment distinct, prominent but obtuse anteriorly; pygidium large, strongly margined, delicately longitudinally striate, except the apical fourth.

Ferruginous; narrow apex of second abdominal segment, and the segments following, and the femora and tibiae, black or nearly so; antennae ferruginous; head and scape with appressed white pubescence; thorax and second abdominal segment above with appressed golden-red pubescence, that on the second abdominal segment not so dense as that on thorax; apex of second and following segments fringed with dense white hair, except that in the middle of 3 to 5 the hair is dark brown, forming a large patch, which however does not reach the second segment; scape, occiput, prothorax, sides of thorax, legs and underside of abdomen with long white hairs; an elongate tuft of white hair on each extreme side of second segment; maxillary palpi light ferruginous; apical half of mandibles black.

Hab.—Boulder, Colorado, May 22, 1907 (*T. A. D. Cockerell*).

P. anaspasia belongs in Fox's group *anthophoræ*, and runs in his table, except as to structure of antennae, to *aspasia* or *phaedra*, but does not agree with the description of either of these. The color is too red for *aspasia*, the antennae are not fuscous, and *aspasia* has no patch of dark hair before the apex of abdomen. From *phaedra* it is distinguished by the color of the antennae and abdominal pubescence. In Melander's table for the same group (*Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.*, 1903, p. 319) it runs near to *P. impar*, but differs entirely in the color of the hair on second abdominal segment.