

Nomia s.s. of the tallgrass prairie region and midwest US

M. Arduser

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Females:

1. Very large bees, usually 16-20 mm or greater; T2-T3 with colored bands occupying only about half the apical area medially, remainder of apical area with extremely fine dense punctures (basal to the colored bands); T1 punctures much larger and more separated than punctures on T2; polylectic species, central and southern TGP and most of

midwest.....**nortoni** Cresson

Smaller bees, 12 mm or a bit less; T2-T3 apical areas largely occupied by colored bands, with very little space basal to bands, even medially, and the punctures occupying this narrow space basal to the colored bands not so fine and dense as in *nortoni*; T1 punctation similar to that on T2, T2 punctures may be slightly smaller and closer than those on T1 but not by much; Fabaceae oligolege, throughout most of the TGP, but not known east of the Mississippi River.....

universitatis Cockerell

Note: two additional species resemble *universitatis* and may be found in the southern and south-central portions of the TGP region, although there are no records thus far: *fedorensis* Cockerell and *maneei* Cockerell. Both of these species have the punctures on T2 much larger and more separated than the fine, dense punctures on T3; the punctures on T2 and T3 in *universitatis* are essentially of the same size and spacing. *N. fedorensis* is a southern Great Plains species occurring in western OK and TX, and probably occurs in the TGP portion of TX. *N. maneei* is a southeastern species not known west of the Mississippi River alluvial plain, but may occur on coastal TGP areas in LA. Both are likely oligoleges of Fabaceae. Females of the two species are very similar (males are easily separated, see below), but can be separated by the hypostomal angle being produced in *fedorensis*, but absent in *maneei*. In addition, the T2-T3 apical areas are punctate in their basal 1/2 in *maneei*, but only the basal 1/4-1/3 of the apical areas of T2-T3 are punctate in *fedorensis*.

Males:

1. Very large bees, 16-20 mm or greater; clypeus largely bare, impunctate; flagellum largely orangeish, attenuated apically, especially F10 and F11; pedicel largely hidden in scape; hind femur and tibia grossly enlarged, maximum width and length of each about equal; central and southern TGP, most of

midwest.....

.....**nortoni** Cresson

Smaller bees, 12 mm more-or-less; clypeus covered with hair; flagellum normal, not attenuated apically; pedicel entirely exposed; hind femur enlarged but not so enlarged as above, maximum width only about half its maximum length; Fabaceae oligolege, throughout most of the TGP, but not known east of the Mississippi River.....

.....**universitatis**

Cockerell

Note: two additional species resemble *universitatis* and may be found in the southern and south-central portions of the TGP region, although there are no records thus far: *fedorensis* Cockerell and *maneei* Cockerell. *N. fedorensis* is a

southern Great Plains species occurring in western OK and TX, probably occurring in the TGP portion of TX. *N. maneei* is a southeastern species not known west of the Mississippi River, but may occur on coastal TGP areas in LA. Both are likely oligoleges of Fabaceae. Males of the two species can be separated from those of *universitatis* by the punctures on T2 and T4: in *universitatis* the punctures of T4 are about the same size as those of T2, but in *fedorensis* and *maneei* the punctures of T4 are much smaller and closer together than those of T2. *N. fedorensis* and *maneei* can be separated by the dimensions of the hind femur: three times longer than wide in *maneei*, but only twice as long as wide in *fedorensis*.