

Protandrena (Protandrena) of the tallgrass prairie region and the midwest
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Females:

1. Abdomen mostly orange/reddish-orange; usually two submarginal cells;
Monarda oligolege

.....**abd**
.....**ominalis** (Cresson, 1878)

Abdomen black; usually three submarginal cells; polylectic
species.....2

2. T2-T4 apical areas abruptly depressed below preapical areas, best seen in
lateral or oblique view; anterior face of T1 and propodeum with pubescence
reduced, largely bare; facial maculae yellow to ivory, usually restricted to basal
portion of clypeus, occasionally with small maculae adjacent to clypeus; galea dull,
tessellate.....**bancrofti**
Dunning, 1897

T2-T4 apical areas not depressed below preapical areas, but even with them;
anterior face of T1 and propodeum with abundant white hairs throughout; facial
maculae more extensive, basal half of clypeus, supraclypeal area, subantennal
areas and paraocular areas in part yellow or ivory; galea shiny

.....
.....**cockerelli** Dunning, 1897

[Note: a western species, *P. mexicanorum* (Ckll., 1896) is very similar to *cockerelli*, and may occur
sporadically in the TGP region or midwest, although this needs confirmation. The facial maculae are
slightly more extensive in *mexicanorum*, reaching the margins of the eyes (the facial maculae in
cockerelli do not quite reach the eyes, usually separated by about an ocellar diameter), the stigma is
pale yellow (dark brown in *cockerelli*), and the lateral margins bordering the propodeal triangle are
narrowly shiny and impunctate in *mexicanorum* (punctate in *cockerelli*).

Males:

1. Abdomen mostly orange/reddish-orange; *Monarda oligolege*; usually two
submarginal cells

.....
.....**abdominalis** (Cresson, 1878)

Abdomen black; usually three submarginal
cells.....2

2. Hind tibia largely yellow or ivory; pronotal lobes usually maculated all or in
part; labral process usually maculated all or in part; galea dull; gonostyli straight
and narrow, clearly exceeding penis valves.....

.....**bancrofti** Dunning, 1897

Hind tibia all dark; pronotal lobes sometimes dark or only partly maculated;
labral process usually dark; galea shiny; gonostyli shorter, broader, only as long as
penis valves, not at all exceeding them (excluding gonostyli hairs)

.....**cockerelli** Dunning, 1897

[Note: a western species, *P. mexicanorum* (Ckll., 1896) is very similar to *cockerelli*, and may occur
sporadically in the TGP region or midwest, although this needs confirmation. The stigma and most
wing veins are pale yellow in *mexicanorum* males, dark brown in *cockerelli*, other than that males of
the two species are very much alike. See comments on females, above.]