

***Hoplitis orthognathus* (Griswold, 1983)
(Megachilidae: Megachilinae: Osmiini)**

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SUMMARY

Hoplitis orthognathus has been recorded in only three locations but in a range of habitat types. It is endemic to a restricted geographic area and is potentially rare. Nothing is known of the biology of this species except that its flight period is June and July.

CONSERVATION STATUS

Xerces Red List Status: Vulnerable

Other Rankings:

Canada – Species at Risk Act:	N/A
Canada – provincial status:	N/A
Mexico:	N/A
USA – Endangered Species Act:	N/A
USA – state status:	N/A
NatureServe:	N/A
IUCN Red List:	N/A

SPECIES PROFILE

DESCRIPTION

TAXONOMIC STATUS

Hoplitis (Proteriades) orthognathus (Griswold, 1983).

LIFE HISTORY

Nothing is known of the biology of this species. Records indicate that its flight period is June and July (Tepedino and Griswold, 1995). Tepedino and Griswold (1995) assumed that it nests in abandoned beetle burrows in dead wood. Marcot (2002) mentions it as being “associated with down wood.” Michener (2000) notes that nests of *Proteriades* have been found in the ground, in old beetle cells in a bank, and in holes in galls and stems. Cell partitions and nest closures were made of sand grains or pebbles and

masticated plant parts. A few species used plant resins to hold sand. Michener also notes that *Proteriades* visit flowers of *Cryptantha* (family Boraginaceae).

It has been recorded in a number of habitat types within the Columbia Basin, including Interior Ponderosa Pine, Idaho fescue/slender wheatgrass, and Ponderosa Pine-grassland.

DISTRIBUTION

Hoplitis orthognathus is endemic to the Columbia Basin, and has been recorded from three locations in Baker County, OR, Idaho County, ID, and Asotin County, WA.

THREATS

Too little is known of this species to assess threats.

CONSERVATION STATUS

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CONSERVATION NEEDS

Ensure that suitable flowering plants persist and that appropriate nesting substrate remains.

RESEARCH NEEDS

Since nothing is known of the biology of this species, studies of both the nesting and foraging habits would be valuable. Further surveys should be completed to confirm the distribution.

RESOURCES

CONTACTS

REFERENCES

Marcot, B. G. 2002. An ecological functional basis for managing wood decay elements for wildlife. *USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PSW-GTR-181*. Available as a PDF at http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/gtr-181/068_Marcot.pdf. (Accessed 2/15/05)

Michener, C.D. 2000. *The Bees of the World*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Tepedino, V.J., and T.L. Griswold. 1995. The bees of the Columbia Basin. Final report, USDA Forest Service, Portland, OR. 212 pp (Technical Report)

WEBSITES

Nomina Insecta Neartica

<http://www.nearctica.com/nomina/wasps/waspl-m.htm>
(Accessed 2/15/05)