

# Fossilized insect from 100 million years ago is oldest record of primitive bee with pollen

February 12 2020, by Steve Lundeberg

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100-million-year-old *Discoscapa apicula*. The bee is carrying four beetle triungulins. Credit: George Poinar Jr., OSU College of Science.

Beetle parasites clinging to a primitive bee 100 million years ago may have caused the flight error that, while deadly for the insect, is a boon for science today.

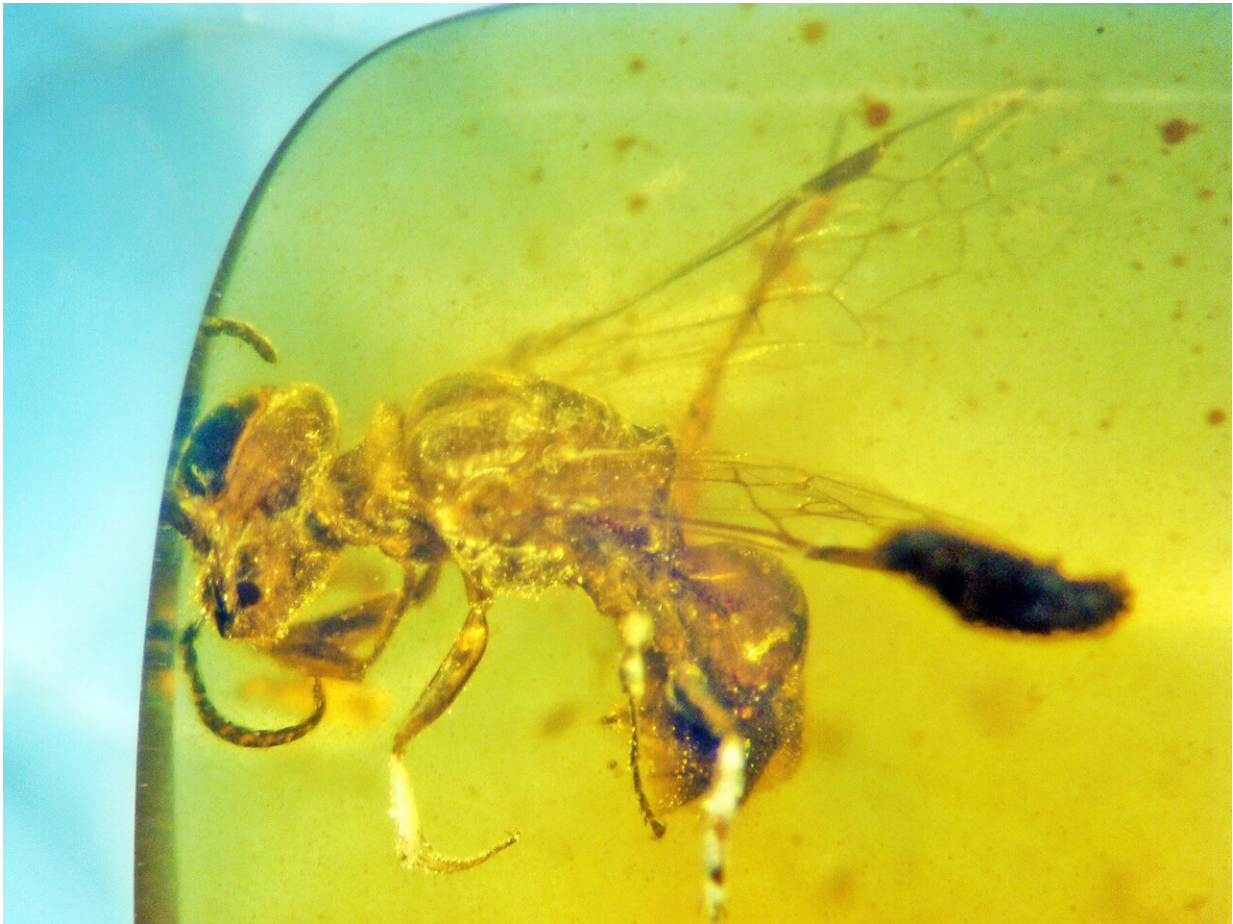
The [female bee](#), which became stuck in tree resin and thus preserved in amber, has been identified by Oregon State University researcher George Poinar Jr. as a new family, genus and species.

The mid-Cretaceous fossil from Myanmar provides the first record of a primitive bee with pollen and also the first record of the beetle parasites, which continue to show up on modern bees today.

The findings, published in *BioOne Complete*, shed new light on the early days of bees, a key component in evolutionary history and the diversification of flowering plants.

Insect pollinators aid the reproduction of flowering plants around the globe and are also ecologically critical as promoters of biodiversity. Bees are the standard bearer because they're usually present in the greatest numbers and because they're the only pollinator group that feeds exclusively on nectar and pollen throughout their [life cycle](#).

Bees evolved from apoid wasps, which are carnivores. Not much is known, however, about the changes wasps underwent as they made that dietary transition.



Credit: George Poinar Jr., OSU College of Science.

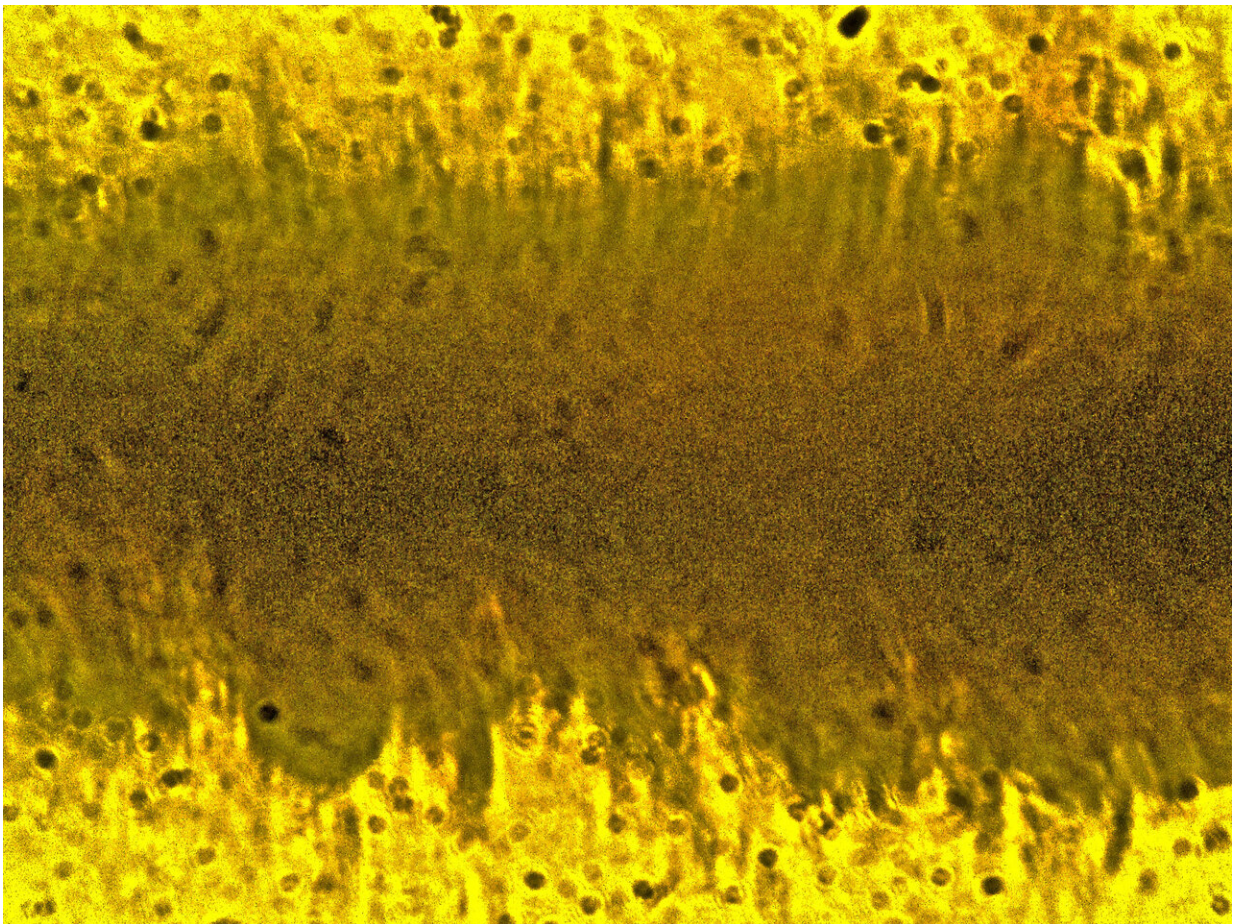
Poinar, professor emeritus in the OSU College of Science and an international expert in using plant and animal life forms preserved in amber to learn more about the biology and ecology of the distant past, classified the new find as *Discoscapa apicula*, in the family Discoscapidae.

The fossilized bee shares traits with modern bees—including plumose hairs, a rounded pronotal lobe, and a pair of spurs on the hind tibia—and also those of apoid wasps, such as very low-placed antennal sockets and



certain wing-vein features.

"Something unique about the new family that's not found on any extant or extinct lineage of apoid [wasps](#) or bees is a bifurcated scape," Poinar said, referring to a two-segment antennae base. "The fossil record of bees is pretty vast, but most are from the last 65 million years and look a lot like modern bees. Fossils like the one in this study can tell us about the changes certain wasp lineages underwent as they became palynivores—pollen eaters."



Pollen-catching hairs. Credit: George Poinar Jr., OSU College of Science.

Numerous pollen grains on *Discoscapa apicula* show the bee had recently been to one or more flowers.

"Additional evidence that the fossil bee had visited flowers are the 21 beetle triungulins—larvae—in the same piece of amber that were hitching a ride back to the bee's nest to dine on bee larvae and their provisions, food left by the female," Poinar said. "It is certainly possible that the large number of triungulins caused the bee to accidentally fly into the resin."

**More information:** George Poinar, *Discoscapidae* fam. nov. (Hymenoptera: Apoidea), a new family of stem lineage bees with associated beetle triungulins in mid-Cretaceous Burmese amber, *Palaeodiversity* (2020). [DOI: 10.18476/pale.v13.a1](https://doi.org/10.18476/pale.v13.a1)

Provided by Oregon State University

Citation: Fossilized insect from 100 million years ago is oldest record of primitive bee with pollen (2020, February 12) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-02-fossilized-insect-million-years-oldest.html>

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