

1-1-1879

## Moeurs et Parthénogénèse des Halictes

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Fabre - 1879

Summary

Catalogued  
January - 1962

the Hymenoptera Coleoptera devours the larvae of the bee when the latter has finished its development, is due to *Perithous* and *Perithous* becomes females and males.

During the summer the Hymenoptera have 3 generations a year, one "winter" (winter generation) and several, come from the mother's generation in autumn the other.

In July a second generation comes forth - without the presence of a single male. From about May, the females come out of the ground and begin work on the nests. Females pass the winter in their cells.

taken place on the ground. When these arrive, the males die and the newly founded are constantly flying over the nests and penetrating into some of them they are arrested with a certain having the same origin as that of *Colletes*.

The males are only allowed to a work on the exterior part. The work is so the nest are commonly property, built and founded by mutual efforts.

Each nest is a group of cells, the eggs and larvae therein and its safety responsible for work. The family is not commonly property. Each female is sole proprietress of one nest. Fabre's work and the second field.

*Perithous* and *H. winter* later, they were spotted for a whole year.

Two species furnishing the material for this work are: *Perithous*

*Perithous* for H. E. Blanchard, C. R. Vass, Col. de France, 88:1000-1001.  
Fabre, J. H. 1879. Mœurs et perithous des Hyménoptères. (Note de J. H. Fabre

Fabre, J.H. 1879. Moeurs et parthénogénèse des Halictes. (Note de J.H. Fabre présentée par M.E. Blanchard). C.R. Acad. Sci. de France, 89:1079-1081.

Two species furnishing the material for this work are: Halictus lineolatus Lep. and H. sexcinctus Latr. They were studied for a whole year; one near Fabre's door and the second afield.

The Halictines are not truly social in the entomological sense of the word. The family is not community property. Each female is sole proprietress of her own group of cells, the eggs and larvae therein and is solely responsible for gathering food for them. However, the passage to the nest-cells and the opening to the nest are community property, built and guarded by mutual efforts.

The cells are oval, narrowed to a neck on the superior part. The wall is varnished with a varnish having the same origin as that of Colletes.

September is for the Halictus the only month of loves. Then the males are constantly flying over the burrows and penetrating into some of them; they are far in excess of the females. The latter remain in their homes and copulation takes place on the ground. When frosts arrive, the males die and the newly fecundated females pass the winter in their cells.

About May, the females come out of the ground and begin work on the nests. In July a second generation comes forth - without the presence of a single male. From this generation, two months later, comes a third generation composed of males and females. Fecundation takes place, the males die and the females hibernate, etc.

Summing up, the Halictus have 2 generations a year, one "printanière" (spring-generation) and sexual, come from the mothers fecundated in autumn; the other, aestival, is due to parthenogenesis, becomes females and males.

Halictus sexcinctus has Myoditus subdipterus as a parasite. The larvae of the bizarre Coleopteran devours the larvae of the bee when the latter has finished its store of honey.

1881-2  
Fabre  
Halictus