

2-1-1916

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Recommended Citation

Cockerell, T. D. A., "The Bee-genus Halictoides in North America (Hym.)" (1916). Co. Paper 557.
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The Bee-genus *Halictoides* in North America (Hym.).

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.

The genus *Halictoides*, as the name indicates, consists of more or less *Halictus*-like bees, which however belong to the Panurgine series. The species are not very numerous, but are often remarkable for their secondary sexual characters. One of the most extraordinary, with the male legs elaborately produced into spines and angles, has been separated by Viereck as a distinct genus, *Cryptohalictoides*. This species, *C. spiniferus* Vier. comes from Nevada. Several subgenera have also been recognized. Cockerell and Porter (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec. 1899, p. 420), after investigating the mouth-parts of a number of species, concluded that typical *Halictoides* (type *H. dentiventris* Ny1.) was not represented in America, and placed the American species then available in a new subgenus *Parahalictoides*; with the exception of *H. marginatus*, which fell in another subgenus, *Epihalictoides*. A third American subgenus is *Conohalictoides* Viereck, based on *H. novaeangliae*

(*loveli* Vjer.). *Neohalictoides* Vier. cannot be separated from *Parahalictoides*, the type of the former (*maurus*) being closely related to that of the latter (*campanulae*).

The following table separates the known species. *Halictoides oryx* Viereck is confirmed as a valid species by the discovery of the female. I find I have a female taken by Mr. S. A. Rohwer in the Canadian Zone on North Boulder Creek, Colorado, at flowers of *Grindelia erecta*, Aug. 21, 1907. It is larger than *H. tinsleyi*, and is readily separated by the distinctly green mesothorax, and greenish tints on middle of abdomen. The head is very broad, and the mesothorax very hairy.

Stigma clear amber color; wings perfectly hyaline	1
Stigma dusky or dark; wings usually brownish, or at least not quite clear	2
1. Area of metathorax dull, minutely sculptured (late summer and autumn species)	<i>marginatus</i> Cress.
Area of metathorax shining (spring species) ..	<i>pulchricornis</i> n. sp.
2. Face narrow, facial quadrangle conspicuously longer than broad, (species of N. E. States)	<i>novaeangliae</i> Rob.
Face not thus narrow, usually quite broad, (species of W. States) ..	3
3. Face covered with stiff black hairs, especially dense and abundant between antennae	<i>maurus</i> Cress.
Face not thus covered with black hair	4
4. Mandibles with an extremely long curled tuft of tawny hair beneath; hind tibiae fringed with extremely long white hair, (S. Calif.)	<i>davidsoni</i> Ckll., ♂
Mandibles with no such tuft	5
5. Middle basitarsi expanded into a large flat lamina (S. Calif.)	<i>virgatus</i> Ckll., ♂
Middle basitarsi not thus modified	6
6. Hind tibiae enormous, claviform; hind tarsi very short, the basitarsi expanded into a flat lamina (S. Calif.) ..	<i>mulleri</i> Ckll., ♂
Hind legs not thus modified	7
7. Male abdomen with a large tuft of dark fuscous hair subapically beneath, (species from Washington State, allied to <i>maurus</i>)	<i>campanulae</i> Ckll.
Male abdomen without such a dark tuft	8
8. Males; clypeus densely covered with long hair	9
Females	11

9. Mesothorax distinctly green, rather closely punctured all over; antennae very long (New Mexico)*oryx* Vier.
Mesothorax shining black10
10. Disc of mesothorax sparsely and weakly punctured..*harveyi* Ckll.
Mesothorax with strong well separated punctures..*saundersi* Ckll.
11. Clypeus polished, hardly punctured, with a projecting lobe at each lower corner (New Mexico).....*fallugiae* Ckll.
Clypeus roughened or conspicuously punctured12
12. Mesothorax entirely dull; small *Halictus*-like species (New Mexico)*tinsleyi* Ckll.
Mesothorax shining13
13. Front and vertex bluish; abdomen with white hair-band on third and fourth segments*mulleri* Ckll.
No blue tints14
14. Abdomen with conspicuous white hair-bands.....*virgatus* Ckll.
Abdomen without hair-bands15
15. First four segments of abdomen with very broad and conspicuous testaceous hind margins, (S. Calif.)*saundersi* Ckll.
Abdominal segments not thus margined (N. M.) ..*harveyi* Ckll.

***Halictoides pulchricornis* n. sp.**

♂. Length about 7 mm., slender, black, shining; head and thorax with long white hair, dense and pure white on face; head broad, facial quadrangle broader than long; mandibles black, dark red at apex; labial palpi with first joint about 270 microns long, the other three together about 400, the second joint about 170; joints of maxillary palpi subequal, the shortest much more than half length of longest; antennae long, the flagellum, except at base, bright orange-fulvous, dusky above.

Mesothorax polished, hardly punctured; area of metathorax depressed, shining, the basal half with fine plicae; tegulae rufotestaceous; wings hyaline, stigma amber color, nervures darker; b. n. falling short of t. m.; legs black with white hair; middle femora short and deep; hind tibiae large.

Abdomen with hind margins of segments broadly ferruginous, bases of segments with thin white hair-bands; apical plate small, spatulate.

♀. More robust; clypeus shining, with rather large shallow punctures; flagellum very short, bright orange-fulvous, except at base; face very broad; vertex depressed on each side of ocelli; abdomen broad.

Hab.—Mesilla Park, New Mexico, at flowers of plum, April 14 (*Cockerell*). Allied to *H. saundersi* Ckll., but easily separated by the clear wings with amber stigma, and the very feeble, evanescent punctures.

Type in my collection.