

A NEW BEE FROM OREGON.

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***Halictoides crassipes* sp. nov.**

- ♂. Length about 10.5 mm; black, with much long brownish-black hair, becoming paler on tubercles and sides of metathorax, and some white hair along hind margin of posterior tibiae; tegulae dark brown; wings dilute fuliginous. Closely related to *H. maurus* (Cresson), to which it exactly runs in my table in Ent. News, Feb. 1916, but easily separated thus: larger; lower margin of clypeus concave; flagellum considerably longer, and bright ferruginous beneath; second cubital cell much longer, more produced apically, and receiving first recurrent nervure near base; wings browner; hind femora much more massive. The fifth abdominal segment presents a broad emarginate shining ferruginous plate.

Albany, Oregon (*Holleman*; Peabody Academy). Type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

Halictoides is a Holarctic genus which is much better represented in North America than in the Old World. Even in the Old World, most of the species are Asiatic, coming from Turkestan, Mongolia and China. The closely allied *Dufourea*¹ is confined to the Old World, extending from China to Egypt and Spain, with one species (*D. calidula* Ckll) in tropical Africa. Friese has described a species from Mongolia. We may surmise that *Halictoides* had its origin in America, *Dufourea* in the Palæarctic region. In addition to the characters of venation and antennæ cited by authors to distinguish *Dufourea* from *Halictoides*, the following peculiarities of the mouth-parts may be used to separate the type species of *Halictoides* from *Dufourea*.

¹*Dufourea* Lapeletier, 1841; not *Dufouria* Desvoidy, 1830.

1. *Halictoides dentiventris* Nyl. Labial palpi with first joint longer than the other three together, second shortest; maxillary palpi with first two joints stout, galea reaching to about middle of fourth joint.
2. *Dufourea vulgaris* Schenck. Labial palpi with first joint about as long as 2+3; maxillary palpi with first three joints stout, galea reaching a little beyond middle of third.

However *Halictoides paradoxus* Morawitz (Switzerland) has the first joint of labial palpi thickened beyond the middle (as in the Californian *H. virgatus* Ckll), and not nearly so long in proportion to second as in *H. dentiventris*. It has the first four joints of maxillary palpi stout, the galea reaching about middle of third.

H. virgatus has the second joint of labial palpi very long, nearly as long as first, thus differing conspicuously from *H. paradoxus*. In *H. virgatus* the mandibles are simple; in *H. campanulæ* Ckll., *H. tinsleyi* Ckll., *Dufourea vulgaris*, etc., and they have a conspicuous inner tooth. The labrum of *H. campanulæ* is much shorter in proportion to its width than in *H. virgatus*, and also differs in having prominent lateral corners. The general outcome of these and other studies is that *Halictoides* can be taken in a broad sense as including very diverse forms; or it can be divided into numerous genera, for which quite a series of names is already available. Probably the best method is to treat the divisions as subgenera; accordingly *H. paradoxus* may be taken as the type of a new subgenus *Cephalictoides*, nov., most obviously differing from *Parahalictoides* in the shape of the head. For other details see Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec. 1899, p. 420.



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