

him to produce that wonderfully concise book, "Record of my Life-work in Entomology," a volume which so fittingly rounds out the life-work of this remarkable man. This fascinating book tells, among other things, the many differences existing among the contemporaneous dipterologists—a personal bibliography, as it were, in which the one at fault is always severely criticised. On the other hand, meritorious works and deeds are extolled in terms of true and lasting friendship. His manner of criticism is perhaps best shown in the following paragraph: "In regard to Loew I state here once for all that, while condemning his injustice in the strongest terms, I do not mean to impugn his personal character as a man of truth and honor. Loew, without any question, was a very superior man, *far superior to me in natural ability, as well as learning.* His colossal labors stand for him; what I have done has been to place his work in a better light and to give it a more distinct definition, which was due to history."

Usually he wrote his name C. R. Osten Sacken. In some of the library catalogues in which they have endeavored to give full names, it is Karl Robert Romanovich baron von Osten Sacken. I have adopted the name as it appears in his last publication, printed below his portrait accompanying part 3 of his life-work in entomology.

A new *Halictus* from Nebraska.

BY J. C. CRAWFORD.

Halictus swenki n. sp.—♀.

Form rather slender, head and thorax black, segments 1-3 of abdomen red, segment 1 with a blotch of black at base, segments 4 and 5 black; apical margins of segments lighter, of 4 almost hyaline.

Facial quadrangle slightly longer than broad, hardly narrowed below, supraclypeal area and base of clypeus finely lineolate and finely sparsely punctured, clypeus apically shiny and with sparse larger punctures; face above antennæ shiny, somewhat roughened and with fine shallow indistinct punctures; the whole face almost concealed by white appressed pubescence; flagellum beneath, except 2 or 3 basal segments, red; mesothorax with rather abundant whitish pubescence, finely lineolate,

slightly shiny, with very fine rather close punctures; median groove well impressed, parapsidal grooves not very plain; truncation of metathorax not surrounded by a salient rim, its surface reticulately lineolate and with a few oblique punctures and from center of base a few short radiating striæ; base of metathorax finely reticulately lineolate, dull, with a few irregularly longitudinal striæ reaching about half way to apex except occasionally two or three medial ones which reach almost to apex; mesopleuræ roughened, vertically striate, with oblique punctures, more apparent anteriorly; metapleuræ finely lineolate, slightly vertically striate, with a few scattered punctures more numerous at the upper posterior angles; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma light honey-color, third submarginal about one-third longer than second, narrowed about one-third to marginal; tegulæ largely testaceous; legs black, anterior and middle knees, a stripe on front of anterior tibiæ and apical joints of tarsi reddish; hind inner spur with about four long teeth; abdomen transversely lineolate, closely and minutely punctured, segment 1 almost impunctate; bases of segments 2 and 3 with indistinct lateral hair patches; segments 4 and 5 covered with thin whitish pubescence; venter with segments 1-3 red, rest black.

Length about $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 mm.

Six specimens from West Point, Nebraska, June 15, 1905; on *Rosa arkensena* (Prof. L. Bruner and Harry Smith).

This species is named after Mr. Myron H. Swenk, from whom I first received the species, in recognition of his excellent work on the bees of Nebraska.

In general form this is like *H. galpinsiae* Ckll., but that species has the head strongly punctured, the mesothorax much more closely punctured, the first segment of abdomen not transversely lineolate, as well as having the entire abdomen black. *H. ovaliceps* Ckll., the only described species from the United States with a red abdomen, has the face much longer and the punctures of the mesothorax much closer and stronger, nervures dark, etc.

This species has a most remarkable resemblance in its general form and color to *Sphecodogastra texana* Cress., which, in addition to its generic differences, also differs in the strong punctures of the head, larger size, first segment of abdomen not transversely lineolate, etc.

The type has been deposited in the National Museum and paratypes in the collections of the American Entomological Society and the University of Nebraska.



1906. "A new Halictus from Nebraska." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 17, 275–276.

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