

**Halictus** known from eastern North America (east of 100th meridian)

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**Males**

1. Thorax dull metallic green or blueish.....2  
Thorax blackish, non-metallic.....3
  
2. Face short, i.e., about half of the clypeus extends below the suborbital line; gonocoxite laterally with a very narrow vertical projection which is separate from the gonostylus; western MO, western AR .....*tripartitus*  
Face longer, about 2/3 to ¾ of the clypeus extends below the suborbital line; gonocoxite laterally simple, lacking any projection; throughout ENA.....*confusus*  
*Note: H. (S.) tectus Radosz. has been introduced on the east coast recently; it is similar to H. (S.) confusus. but with conspicuous white or yellowish appressed hairs all over the body, esp. on the anterior face of T1 where they mostly conceal the integument; in confusus males, the hairs on the anterior face of T1 are erect, not appressed, and the integument is clearly visible there.*
  
3. ST4 with apical margin weakly concave and bordered with a dense, pubescent fringe, unlike the sparse, simple pubescence of other sternites; propodeal triangle dorsally rugose-reticulate.....*rubicundus*  
ST4 margin and pubescence similar to that of ST 2 and ST3.....4
  
4. Propodeal triangle dorsally extremely finely and densely rugoso-punctate; ST2-ST4 with very fine, short, appressed pubescence, lacking any long, suberect hairs even laterally; inner margin of gonostylus with a comb of 6 or so distinct setae (note, *rubicundus* is similar but ST4 is modified in that species, see above).....*parallelus*  
Propodeal triangle dorsally finely rugose to rugoso-striate, lacking any punctures; ST2-ST4 with longer, suberect hairs more-or-less throughout; inner margin of gonostylus without anything resembling a comb.....*ligatus*  
*Note: the recently-recognized H. poeyi Lepel. is genetically distinct from H. ligatus, but morphologically similar (?identical). Thus far known from Tennessee, Mississippi, south Texas; acc. to Sam it may be a sand obligate (true ligatus is not a sand obligate).*

(Halictus of ENA, continued)

**Females**

1. Thorax dull metallic green or blueish.....2

*Note: H. (S.) tectus Radosz. has been introduced on the east coast recently; it is similar to the native Seladonia spp. but with conspicuous white or yellowish appressed hairs on the posterior face of the propodeum and elsewhere on the body.*

Thorax blackish, non-metallic.....3

2. Overall punctation of the bee exceptionally fine and close, this especially notable on the frons; eyes parallel, face not narrowed below; pronotum with dorso-lateral ridge angulate, not obtuse; propodeal triangle dorsally usually with weak, largely linear macrosculpture stretching from base to approximate posterior margin of propodeum; propodeum with posterior margin usually evenly crescentic in outline; **check vertex**, it may be more raised and broader in *tripartitus*; southwestern MO, northwestern AR  
.....*tripartitus*

Overall punctation of the bee coarser, especially notable on frons; eyes weakly converging below, thus face narrowed below; pronotum with dorso-lateral ridge obtuse, not angulate; propodeal triangle dorsally usually with weakly reticulate (not linear) macrosculpture, and weak, narrow transverse ridges that occur adjacent to the medial portion of the posterior margin of the propodeum; propodeum usually with posterior margin truncate medially, not evenly crescentic; widespread in ENA.....*confusus*

3. Gena with a distinct angulate process along ventral-posterior margin; hind tibial spur with one large basal tooth, serrated beyond this tooth.....*ligatus*

*Note: the recently-recognized H. poeyi Lepel. is genetically distinct from H. ligatus, but morphologically similar; "female poeyi have the ocelli set back quite a distance from the vertex (greater than the distance between the outside edges of the lateral ocelli), and have a much wider and narrower clypeus (Droege)". Thus far known from Tennessee, Mississippi, south Texas, possibly a sand obligate (Droege), true ligatus is not.*

Gena simple, rounded, not angulate.....4

4. Vertex short (distance from midocellus to interantennal line nearly twice the distance from midocellus to crest of vertex); hind tibial spur with 4-6 widely-spaced, separate teeth.....*rubicundus*

Vertex taller (distance from midocellus to interantennal line about equal to distance from midocellus to crest of vertex); hind tibial spur serrate, without distinctly separate teeth.....*parallelus*