



Research article

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Bees of the family Halictidae Thomson, 1869 from Dominica, Lesser Antilles (Hymenoptera: Apoidea)

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Abstract. The bees of the family Halictidae Thomson, 1869 from Dominica are reviewed. Seven new species are described and illustrated: *Lasioglossum (Dialictus) kalinago* sp. nov., *L. (D.) dominicense* sp. nov., *L. (D.) kilpatrickae* sp. nov., *L. (Habralictellus) roseauense* sp. nov., *Sphecodes diabolotinus* sp. nov., *S. albifacies* sp. nov. and *Habralictus antillarum* sp. nov. A description and images of the previously unknown female of *Microsphecodes dominicanus* (Stage, 1972) are provided. In total, eleven species are recognized: eight nest-building species and three kleptoparasites. All halictid species from Dominica are currently known only from the island. A key to halictid bees from Dominica is provided.

Keywords. Caenohalictini, Halictini, Sphecodini, taxonomy, West Indies.

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Introduction

The Commonwealth of Dominica is a small island in the Caribbean Sea, with a total area of approximately 750 km² and reaching a maximum elevation of 1447 m. Dominica is at approximately the midpoint of the Lesser Antilles chain of islands, belonging to the so-called Windward Islands. The bee diversity of the Lesser Antilles remains poorly studied, particularly for the family Halictidae Thomson, 1869. Halictid bees occurring in the Lesser Antilles have been recorded and described from several Windward Islands, including Dominica (Crawford 1914; Eickwort & Stage 1972; Gibbs 2012), and islands to the south such as Grenada (Smith-Pardo 2009), Trinidad and Tobago (Hook *et al.* 2014), and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Ashmead 1900). A small number of halictid bees have been reported from the Leeward Islands Saint Kitts, Saint John and Sombrero, Anguilla and the Virgin Islands to the north of Dominica (Engel 2001b, 2006a, 2011; Genaro & Franz 2008). Islands adjacent to Dominica, such as Guadeloupe and Martinique, do not have any halictid bees currently listed in their faunae (Ascher & Pickering 2015; Meurgey 2014), but they do occur on these islands (A. Pauly, pers. comm.).

The bee fauna of Dominica was first reviewed by Crawford (1914), who recognized 15 species at the time and described two halictid bees. Eighteen bee species are currently recognized from Dominica; most are relatively large-bodied apid and megachilid bees which are not endemic to the island (Ascher

& Pickering 2015; Gibbs 2012; Moure 2007). The halictid fauna of Dominica currently comprises four species, all endemic to the island (Gibbs 2012). These are *Augochlora ignifera* Crawford, 1914, *Lasioglossum punctifrons* (Crawford, 1914), *Microsphecodes dominicanus* (Stage in Eickwort & Stage, 1972) and *Habralictus gonzalezi* Gibbs, 2012. Gibbs (2012) also documented the occurrence of two unknown species of *Lasioglossum* Curtis, 1833 (*Dialictus* Robertson, 1902a) and one *Sphcodes* Latreille, 1804. These new species, as well as two additional species of *Lasioglossum*, one additional *Sphcodes*, and one new *Habralictus* Moure, 1941 are described herein, bringing the total bee fauna of Dominica to twenty-five species. These new species descriptions are provided to better document the bee fauna of this region and to allow future comparisons to other islands in the Lesser Antilles.

Material and methods

This work is part of a continuing effort to revise the *Lasioglossum* species of North America (Gibbs 2009a, 2009b, 2010, 2011; Gibbs *et al.* 2013). A large number of specimens have been examined from the West Indies, including relevant type material, with the goal of revising the *Lasioglossum* species in the region. West Indian specimens have been examined from the following collections (abbreviations indicate institutions with specimens from Dominica or type material examined):

AMNH = American Museum of Natural History, New York City, New York
BBSL = Bee Biology and Systematics Laboratory, Utah State University, Logan, Utah
FSCA = Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida
NMNH = National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.
NHMUK = Natural History Museum, London, England, U.K.
TAMUIC = Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas
Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Cornell University Insect Collection, Ithaca, New York
Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California
North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina
Packer Collection at York University, Toronto, Ontario
Snow Entomological Collection, Lawrence, Kansas

This study is based largely on specimens collected from the Archbold Tropical Research and Education Center (ATREC; abbreviated ATRC on some label information below), Dominica, including voucher material from a previously published study (Wells & Decker 2006). More specific information on collection sites and methods is available from that study. ATREC is located in St. Paul Parish, although some labels from this location incorrectly read “Parish of St. Joseph, Springfield Estate”. Additional material from the NMNH was collected largely during the Bredin-Archbold-Smithsonian Biological Survey of Dominica (Evans 1972).

Descriptions follow those of other halictid bees (Gibbs 2009a, 2009b, 2010, 2011, 2012; Gibbs *et al.* 2013). Puncture density is given as the length of interspaces between punctures (i) measured in terms of puncture diameter (pd). Metasomal terga are abbreviated ‘T’ followed by the appropriate segment number. Antennal flagellomeres are abbreviated ‘F’ followed by the appropriate flagellomere number. Terminology for structures follows earlier studies on bees (Engel 2001a; Gibbs 2011; Michener 2007). A published glossary of insect surface sculpturing was used as the basis for sculpture terms in the descriptions (Harris 1979). Tribal names for halictid bees are based on those proposed from a family-level phylogeny (Danforth *et al.* 2004). Photographs were taken using a Canon MPE-65 macro lens on a 70D or T3i body. Composite images were produced using Zerene Stacker and edited in Photoshop Elements 12.

Results

Family Halictidae Thomson, 1869
 Tribe Halictini Thomson, 1869
 Genus *Lasioglossum* Curtis, 1933
 Subgenus *Dialictus* Robertson, 1902a

Paralictus Robertson, 1901: 229 (type species: *Halictus cephalicus* Robertson, 1892, by original designation).

Dialictus Robertson, 1902a: 48 (type species: *Halictus anomalus* Robertson, 1892, by original designation and monotypy).

Chloralictus Robertson, 1902b: 248 (type species: *Halictus cressonii* Robertson, 1890, by original designation).

Halictus (Gastrolictus) Ducke, 1902: 102 (type species: *Halictus osmioides* Ducke, 1902, by monotypy).

Halictomorpha Schrottky, 1911: 81 (type species: *Halictomorpha phaedra* Schrottky, 1911, by original designation).

Rhynchalictus Moure, 1947: 5 (type species: *Rhynchalictus rostratus* Moure, 1947, by original designation).

Halictus (Smeathhalictus) Warncke, 1975: 88 (type species: *Melitta smeathmanella* Kirby, 1802, by original designation).

Lasioglossum (Afrodialictus) Pauly, 1984: 142 (type species: *Halictus bellulus* Vachal, 1909, by original designation).

Gnathalictus Moure, 2001: 493 (type species: *Gnathalictus capitatus* Moure, 2001, by original designation).

Evylaeus (Viridihalictus) Pesenko, 2007: 25 (type species: *Halictus viridis* Brullé, 1840, by original designation).

Evylaeus (Glauchalictus) Pesenko, 2007: 26 (type species: *Halictus problematicus* Blüthgen, 1823, by original designation).

Evylaeus (Virensalictus) Pesenko, 2007: 26 (type species: *Hylaeus virens* Erichson, 1835, by original designation).

Evylaeus (Loethalictus) Pesenko, 2007: 26 (type species: *Halictus loetus* Brullé, 1840, by original designation).

Evylaeus (Aerathalictus) Pesenko, 2007: 27 (type species: *Melitta aerata* Kirby, 1802, by original designation).

Lasioglossum (Dialictus) kalinago sp. nov.

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Fig. 1A–C

Diagnosis

Lasioglossum kalinago sp. nov. females can be distinguished from congenics in Dominica by the presence of dark mesoscutal setae; other characters which are diagnostic in combination include the following: mesepisternum punctation indistinct dorsally, dull due to microsculpture; head wider than long (length/width ratio = 0.9; Fig. 1A); mesoscutal punctures distinct; and T1 appressed setal fan complete. *Lasioglossum dominicense* sp. nov. is smaller in size, with deep and distinct punctures throughout the mesepisternum including the hypostomal area. *Lasioglossum kilpatrickae* sp. nov. has a longer head (length/width ratio = 1.0; Fig. 5A) and distinct mesepisternal punctures. *Lasioglossum punctifrons* (Crawford, 1914) has a longer head (length/width ratio = 1.0; Fig. 7A), granular microsculpture with indistinct punctation and lacks a complete T1 appressed setal fan. *Lasioglossum roseauense* sp. nov. has only two submarginal cells and lacks a T1 fan. The male of *L. kalinago* sp. nov. is unknown.

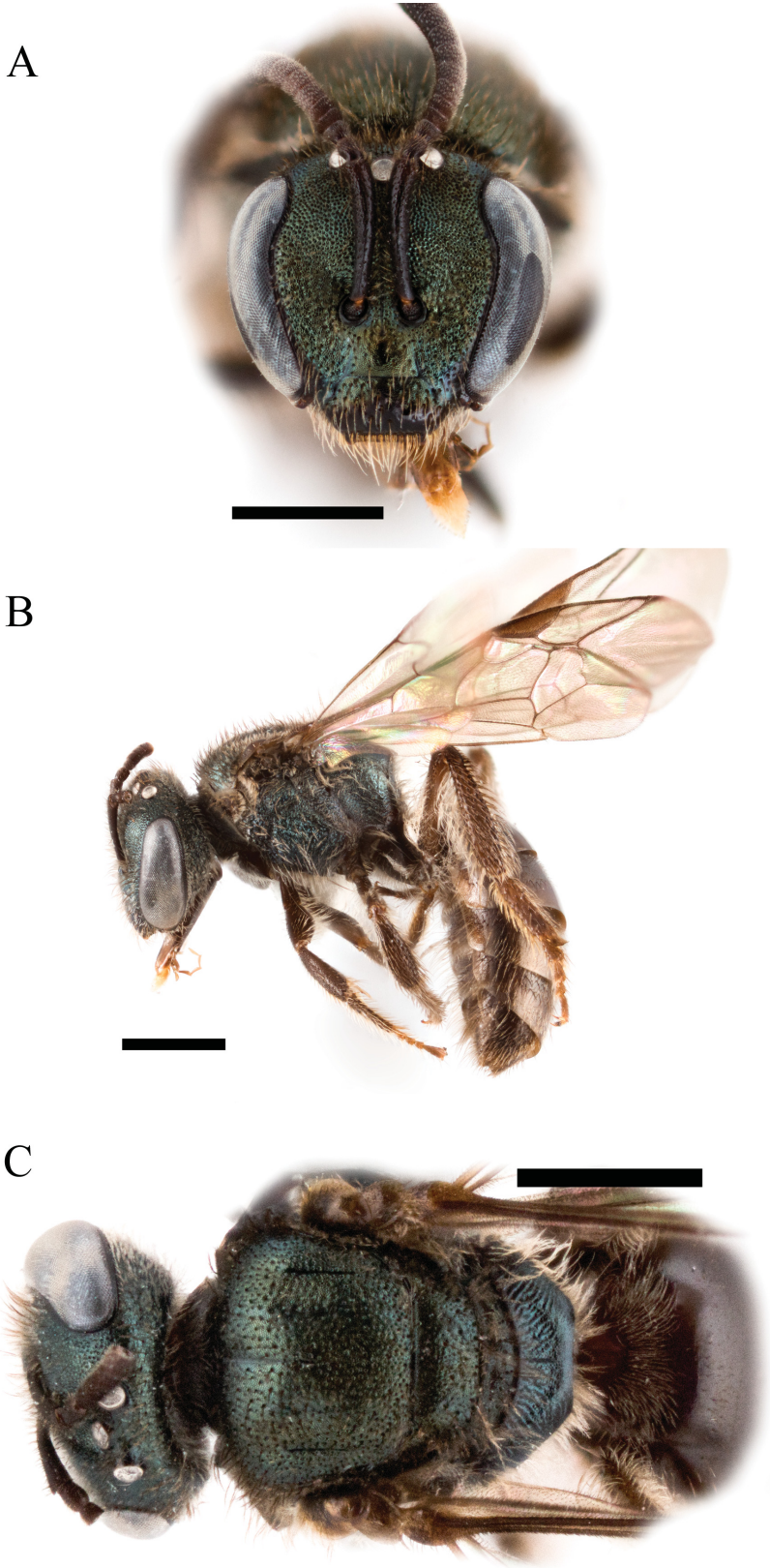


Fig. 1. *Lasioglossum (Dialictus) kalinago* sp. nov. Holotype (A) and paratype (B–C), ♀♀. A. Face. B. Lateral habitus. C. Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Etymology

The specific epithet is named for the indigenous people of the island. It is treated as a noun in apposition.

Type material**Holotype**

DOMINICA: ♀, St. Paul Parish, “Parish of St. Joseph” [sic], Springfield Estate, 15.34667° N, 61.3683° W, 430 m, 15–20 Mar. 2003, coll. M.E. Irwin & M. Shepard, Malaise trap (BBSL).

Paratypes

DOMINICA: 3 ♀♀, St. Paul Parish, topotypical (BBSL); 1 ♀, St. Paul Parish, ATR[E]C Springfield, Fifi trail, ‘site 2’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 442 m, 24 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, Malaise trap, voucher #645 (TAMUIC); 1 ♀, St. Paul Parish, ATREC, Springfield, 345 m, 15.34656° N, 61.36901° W, 7–8 Jun. 2014, coll. S.K. Kilpatrick, pan traps (TAMUIC).

Description**Female**

MEASUREMENTS (n = 4). Length 4.3–5.0 mm (mean = 4.6); head length 1.2–1.4 mm (mean = 1.3); head width 1.4–1.6 mm (mean = 1.5); intertegular distance 1.0–1.3 mm (mean = 1.2).

COLOURATION. Head and mesosoma dull metallic green with some blue reflections, except as follows. Labrum brown. Mandible brown with red apex. Clypeus distal half dark brown. Supraclypeal area bronze. Antenna dark brown, flagellum with ventral surface dark reddish brown. Tegula dark reddish brown. Wing membrane faintly dusky with dark setae, venation and pterostigma brown. Legs dark brown, except medio- and distitarsi reddish brown. Metasomal terga blackish brown.

PUBESCENCE. Dull white, intermixed with darker setae on mesoscutum, dorsal surface of metatibia, and metasomal terga. Relatively sparse erect setae throughout, without tomentum, except narrow basolateral patches of T2–T3. T1 with complete fan of appressed setae on anterior surface. T2 without apical fimbriae, T3–T4 with only sparse fine setae on apical impressed areas. Scopa well developed on hind leg and metasomal sterna.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Face imbricate, punctation moderately coarse, finer on frons. Clypeus punctation sparse (i = 1–2.5 pd), surface smooth distally (i = 2–3 pd), supraclypeal area with punctures sparse, absent medially (i = 1–2.5 pd) and lower paraocular area punctation dense (i ≤ pd). Upper paraocular area and frons reticulate-punctate (1 < pd). Ocellocular area punctate (i ≤ pd). Gena and postgena finely carinulate. Mesoscutum with tessellate-imbricate punctation moderately coarse, dense on lateral and posterior portions (1 < pd), sparser on anterior portions and medially (i = 1–1.5 pd); mesoscutellum similar, with small submedial impunctate area (i = 1–2 pd). Metanotum imbricate. Preëpisternum rugulose. Hypoepimeral area finely rugulose. Mesepisternum below scrobe reticulate-rugulose (1 < pd), imbricate ventrally with coarse punctures. Metepisternum dorsal ⅓ rugoso-carinulate, ventral portion imbricate. Metapostnotum medially with irregular rugae reaching ⅔ distance to posterior margin, oblique carinulae on lateral portions extending to dorsolateral slope. Propodeum posterior and lateral surfaces polished tessellate, with some fine carinulae. Metasomal terga polished, finely coriarius on T1 anterior surface and apical impressed areas; punctation fine, obscure on basal portions (i = 1–2 pd), virtually absent on apical impressed area of T2, very obscure on apices of remaining segments. Metasomal sterna coriarius and finely, sparsely punctate (i = 2–4 pd).

STRUCTURE. Head round (length/width ratio = 0.9). Eyes weakly convergent below. Clypeus ½ below suborbital tangent. Gena narrower than eye. Hypostomal carinae subparallel. Pronotal dorsolateral angle

obtuse. Pronotal ridge rounded, interrupted by sulcus. Tegula ovoid. Submarginal cells three (1rs-m present). Distal hamuli arranged 2-1-2. Inner metatibial spur pectinate, with 3–4 branches, proximal branch much longer than width of rachis. Metapostnotum slight depressed, narrowly rounded onto posterior propodeal surface. Propodeum with lateral carina nearly reaching dorsal margin; oblique carina distinct. T2–T4 impressed areas medially nearly equal to longitudinal length of basal area.

Male

Unknown.

Remarks

Lasioglossum kalinago sp. nov. bears some similarity to other West Indian species, such as *L. magdalena* (Baker, 1906), *L. sanctivincenti* (Ashmead, 1900) and *L. plumbeum* (Ashmead, 1900). *Lasioglossum magdalena* is from Cuba and has finer punctation and a more polished mesepisternum. Specimens from the type series of *L. sanctivincenti*, *L. plumbeum* and *L. cyaneum* (Ashmead, 1900), collected in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and deposited in the NHMUK and NMNH, were examined in 2012 and 2015. Images of specimens from the type series of the latter two species are available from the NMNH. Non-types of *L. sanctivincenti* and *L. plumbeum* from St. Vincent and the Grenadines (deposited at FSCA) were also examined, and these species were found to be distinct from the Dominica fauna. *Lasioglossum kalinago* sp. nov. can be distinguished from these species based on multiple characters, including the distinct mesepisternal punctures of *L. sanctivincenti*, the long head of *L. plumbeum* and the bright blue metasoma of *L. cyaneum*.

Lasioglossum (Dialictus) dominicense sp. nov.

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Figs 2A–C, 3A–C, 4A–B

Diagnosis

Lasioglossum dominicense sp. nov. females have the following characteristics: head wider than long (length/width ratio = 0.9; Fig. 2A); mesoscutal and mesepisternal punctures distinct (Fig. 2B–C); mesoscutal setae entirely pale; submarginal cells three; and T1 appressed setal fan complete. The male is similar but lacks a T1 fan. *Lasioglossum kilpatrickae* sp. nov. is larger, with a distinctly longer head in both sexes (length/width ratio = 1.0; Figs 5A, 6A). *Lasioglossum kalinago* sp. nov. is larger in size, with less distinct punctures on the mesepisternum and dark setae intermingled with pale setae on the mesoscutum. *Lasioglossum punctifrons* has a longer head, granular microsculpture with indistinct punctation, and lacks a complete T1 appressed setal fan. *Lasioglossum roseauense* sp. nov. has only two submarginal cells.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the collection locality in the Commonwealth of Dominica.

Type material

Holotype

DOMINICA: ♀, ATR[E]C Springfield, Mt. Joy trail, ‘site 3’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 424 m, 25 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, Malaise trap, voucher # 645 (TAMUIC).

Paratypes

DOMINICA: 3 ♀♀, St. Paul Parish, “Parish of St. Joseph” [sic], Springfield Estate, 15.34667° N, 61.3683° W, 430 m, 15–20 Mar. 2003, coll. M.E. Irwin & M. Shepard, Malaise trap (BBSL); 1 ♀, ATR[E]C Springfield, Checkhall River, ‘site 4’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 294 m, 24 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll.

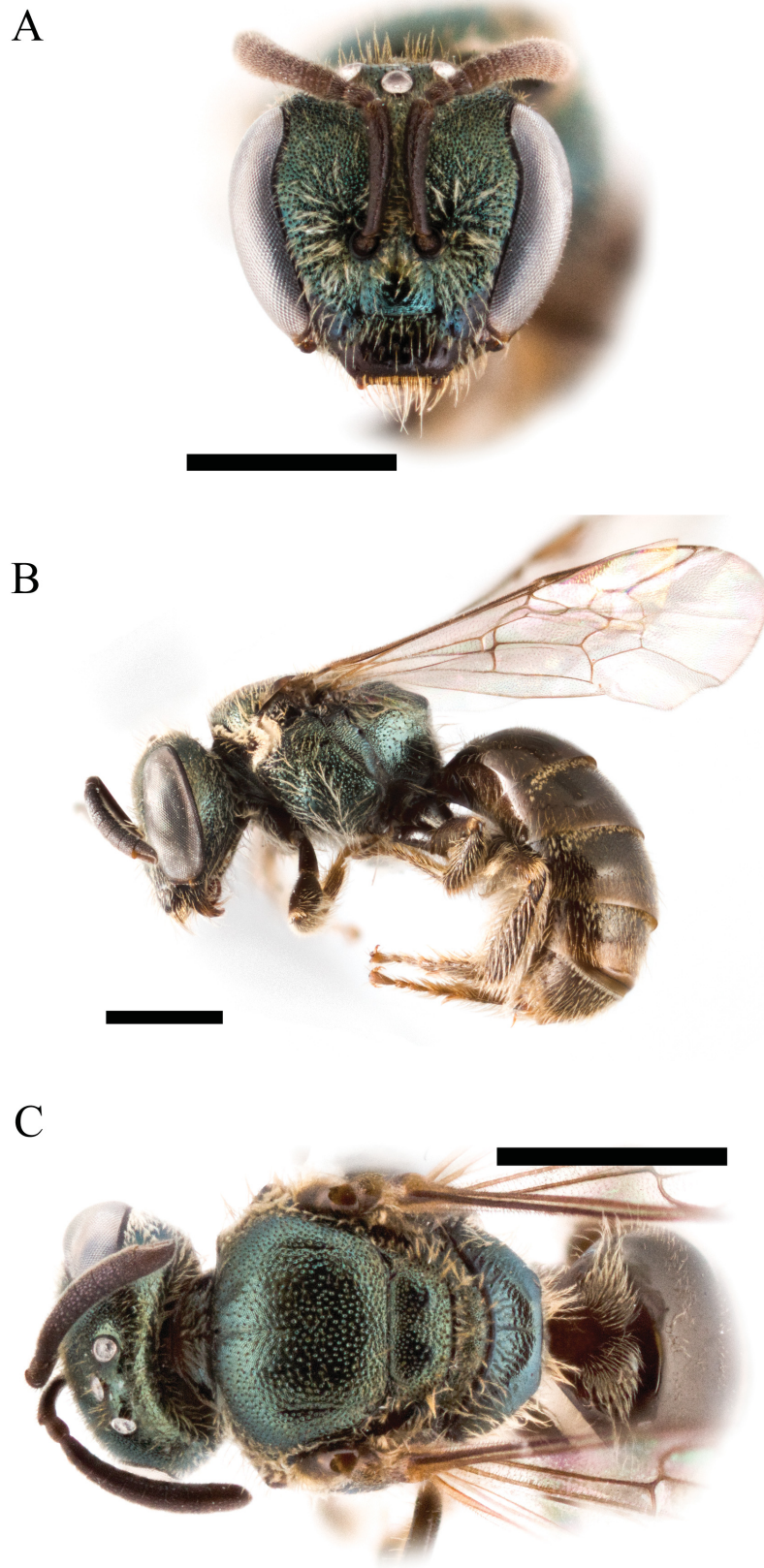


Fig. 2. *Lasioglossum (Dialictus) dominicense* sp. nov. Holotype (A, C) and paratype (B), ♀♀. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

T. Decker & W. Wells, Malaise trap, voucher # 645 (TAMUIC); 2 ♀♀, ATREC, Springfield, 345 m, 15.34656° N, 61.36901° W, 31 May 2014, coll. S.K. Kilpatrick, pan traps (TAMUIC); 1 ♀, ATREC, Springfield, 345 m, 15.34656° N, 61.36901° W, 3 Jun. 2014, coll. S.K. Kilpatrick, pan traps (TAMUIC); 8 ♀♀, ATREC, Springfield, 345 m, 15.34656° N, 61.36901° W, 5 Jun. 2014, coll. S.K. Kilpatrick, pan traps (TAMUIC); 2 ♀♀, ATREC, Springfield, 345 m, 15.34656° N, 61.36901° W, 6 Jun. 2014, coll. S.K. Kilpatrick, pan traps (TAMUIC); 5 ♀♀, 1 ♂, ATREC, Springfield, 345 m, 15.34656° N, 61.36901° W, 7–8 Jun. 2014, coll. S.K. Kilpatrick, pan traps (TAMUIC); 3 ♀♀, Springfield, Nov. 1967, coll. N.L.H. Krauss (NMNH); 1 ♀, St. George Parish, Long Ditton, 20 Jun. 1911 (AMNH); 2 ♂♂, Roseau, 0–100 m, Jul. 1976, coll. N.L.H. Krauss (NMNH).

Description

Female

MEASUREMENTS (n = 8). Length 3.5–3.8 mm (mean = 3.6); head length 1.1–1.2 mm (mean = 1.1); head width 1.2–1.3 mm (mean = 1.2); intertegular distance 0.8–1.0 mm (mean = 0.9).

COLOURATION. Head and mesosoma dull metallic golden-green, except as follows. Labrum brown. Mandible brown with red apex. Clypeus distal half dark brown. Supraclypeal area bronze. Antenna dark brown, flagellum with ventral surface dark reddish brown. Tegula dark reddish brown. Wing membrane hyaline with dark setae, venation and pterostigma brown. Legs dark brown, except medio- and distitarsi and portions of metabasitarsus reddish brown. Metasomal terga blackish brown, reddish brown apically.

PUBESCENCE. Dull white. Relatively sparse erect setae throughout, without tomentum, except on gena near eye, pronotum dorsolateral angles and lobe, narrow basolateral patches of T2–T3 and sparsely on T4. Metasomal T1 with complete fan of appressed setae on anterior surface. T2 without apical fimbriae, T3–T4 with only sparse, fine setae on apical impressed areas. Scopa well developed on hind leg and metasomal sterna.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Face imbricate, punctation moderately fine. Clypeus punctation sparse ($i = 1\text{--}2.5$ pd), denser proximally, surface smooth distally ($i = 2\text{--}3$ pd). Supraclypeal area with punctures sparse, present medially ($i = 1\text{--}2$ pd), and lower paraocular area punctation dense ($i \leq$ pd). Upper paraocular area and frons reticulate-punctate ($1 <$ pd). Ocellocular area punctate ($i \leq$ pd). Gena and postgena polished, finely punctate-lineolate. Mesoscutum imbricate, punctation moderately fine, dense on laterad of parapsidal lines, posterior portion ($1 <$ pd), sparser medially ($i = 1\text{--}2$ pd); mesoscutellum similar, with small submedial impunctate area ($i = 1\text{--}2$ pd). Metanotum imbricate. Preepisternum finely reticulate rugulose. Hypoepimeral area finely punctate. Mesepisternum below scrobe punctate ($1 <$ pd), finely imbricate. Metepisternum dorsal $\frac{1}{3}$ rugulose, ventral portion imbricate. Metapostnotum medially with irregular rugae reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ distance to posterior margin, oblique carinulae on lateral portions extending to dorsolateral slope. Propodeum posterior and lateral surfaces polished tessellate. Metasomal terga polished, finely coriarius on apical impressed areas, T1 anterior face polished; punctation fine, obscure on basal portions ($i = 1\text{--}2$ pd), indistinct, sparser on apical impressed areas. Metasomal sterna coriarius and finely, sparsely punctate ($i = 2\text{--}4$ pd).

STRUCTURE. Head round (length/width ratio = 0.9). Eyes weakly convergent below. Clypeus $\frac{1}{2}$ below suborbital tangent. Gena narrower than eye. Hypostomal carinae subparallel. Pronotal dorsolateral angle obtuse. Pronotal ridge rounded, interrupted by sulcus. Tegula ovoid. Submarginal cells three (1rs-m present). Distal hamuli arranged 2-1-2. Inner metatibial spur pectinate, with 3–4 branches, proximal branch much longer than width of rachis. Metapostnotum narrowly rounded onto posterior propodeal surface. Propodeum with lateral carina reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ distance to dorsal margin; oblique carina fine. T2–T4 impressed areas medially about $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinal length of basal area.

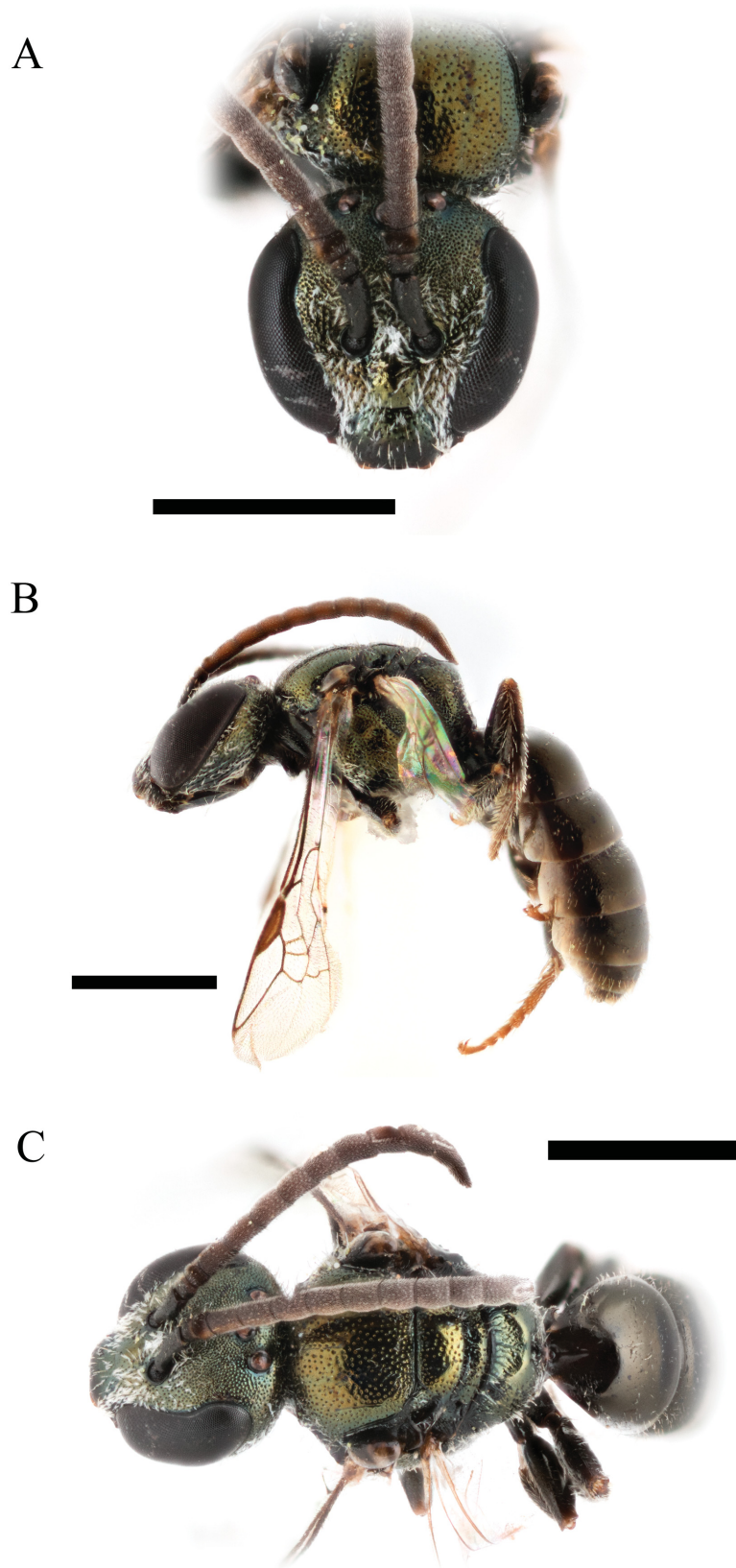


Fig. 3. *Lasioglossum (Dialictus) dominicense* sp. nov. Paratype, ♂. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

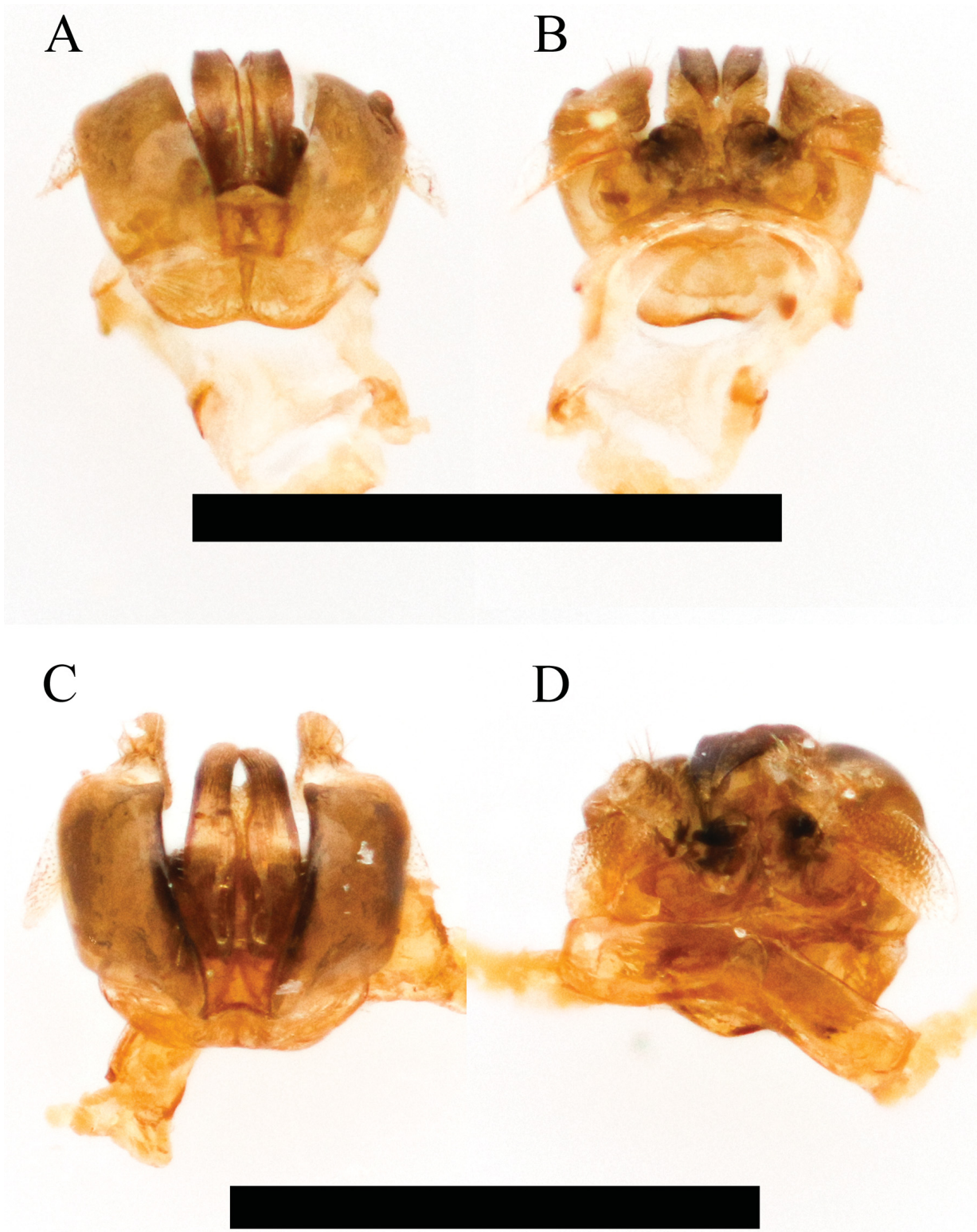


Fig. 4. — Genital capsule of *Lasioglossum (Dialictus) dominicense* sp. nov. Paratype, ♂. **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Ventral view. — Genital capsule of *Lasioglossum (Dialictus) kilpatrickae* sp. nov. Paratype, ♂. **C.** Dorsal view. **D.** Ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Male

MEASUREMENTS (n = 1). Length 4.4 mm; head length 1.2 mm; head width 1.2 mm; intertegular distance 0.8 mm.

COLOURATION. Similar to female, except tarsi reddish.

PUBESCENCE. Similar to female, except scopa absent. Lower paraocular area with sparse tomentum. T1 fan absent. T2–T4 without evident tomentum.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Similar to female, but more polished, with less evident imbricate microsculpture. Metanotum sparsely punctate ($i = 1-1.5$ pd) Metepisternum punctate. Lateral surface of propodeum distinctly punctate. T1–T4 apical impressed areas impunctate.

STRUCTURE. Similar to female, with typical sexual differences. Head round (length/width ratio = 0.97). F2 length nearly $2 \times$ F1. Scape, pedicel and F1 reaching lower margin of median ocellus. Antenna reaching posterior margin of mesosoma. T2–T4 apical impressed areas less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of median length.

TERMINALIA. As shown in Fig. 4A–B.

Remarks

Lasioglossum dominicense sp. nov. bears some superficial resemblance to members of the *L. parvum* species group in its size and overall appearance, but it lacks the enlarged tegula diagnostic for that complex. It is perhaps most similar to *L. sanctivincenti*, and could easily be considered a subspecies based on the close similarity to that species. *Lasioglossum sanctivincenti* appears to have more distinct microsculpture throughout, which is most apparent in the interspaces of the mesoscutum and the anterior face of T1. The puncture density mesad of the parapsidal line is slightly denser ($1 < pd$) and more numerous to a distance of about 3–4 puncture diameters from the parapsidal line. If the species were sympatric it would be challenging to differentiate them and any variation in the above characters would make distinguishing them next to impossible. A more comprehensive survey of the intervening islands would be useful for clarifying the biogeographic history of these and other species in the Lesser Antilles.

Lasioglossum (Dialictus) kilpatrickae sp. nov.

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Figs 4C–D, 5A–C, 6A–C

Diagnosis

Lasioglossum kilpatrickae sp. nov. females have the following characteristics: head at least as long as wide (length/width ratio = 1.0; Fig. 5A); mesoscutal and mesepisternal punctures distinct (Fig. 5B–C); mesoscutal setae entirely pale; and T1 appressed setal fan complete. The male is similar but lacks a T1 fan. *Lasioglossum dominicense* sp. nov. is smaller, with a distinctly shorter head in both sexes (length/width = 0.9) (Figs 2A, 3A). *Lasioglossum kalinago* sp. nov. has less distinct punctures on the mesepisternum and dark setae intermingled with pale setae on the mesoscutum. *Lasioglossum punctifrons* has granular microsculpture with indistinct punctation (Fig. 7B) and lacks a complete T1 appressed setal fan.

Etymology

This species is named for Shelby Kilpatrick (TAMUIC), who collected most of the type series and arranged additional Dominican bee specimens for study.

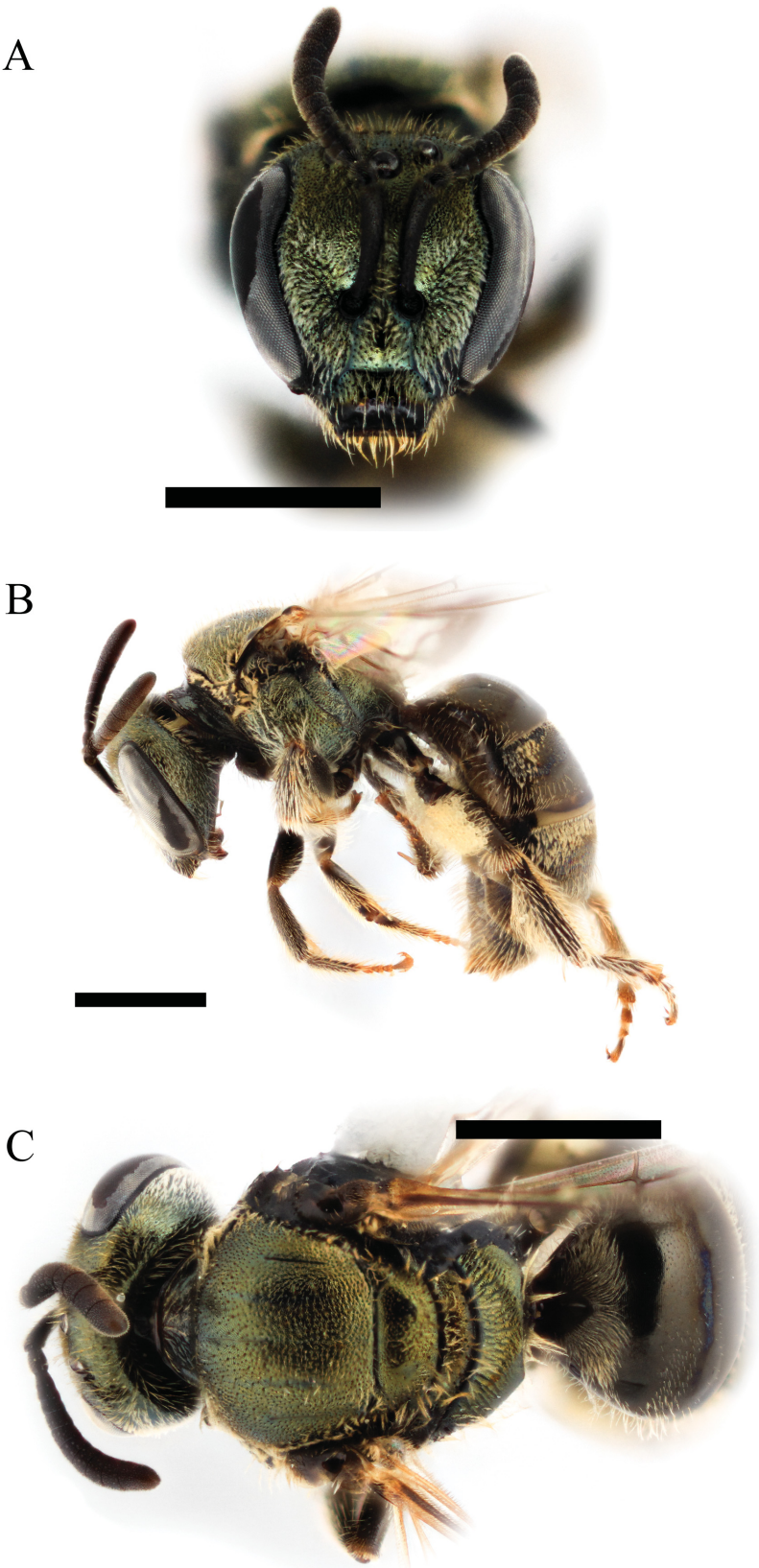


Fig. 5. *Lasioglossum (Dialictus) kilpatrickae* sp. nov. Holotype, ♀. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Type material**Holotype**

DOMINICA: ♀, St. David Parish, Castle Bruce Beach & Estuary, 15.432225° N, 61.25539° W, 10 m, 8 Jun. 2015, coll. S.K. Kilpatrick & R. Selking, sweeping (TAMUIC).

Paratypes

DOMINICA: 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂, St. David Parish, topotypical (TAMUIC); 1 ♂, St. Andrew Parish, Wo[o]dford Hill, 5–7 Jun. 1987, coll. R.E. Woodruff (FSCA).

Description**Female**

MEASUREMENTS (n = 1). Length 4.7 mm; head length 1.2 mm; head width 1.2 mm; intertegular distance 1.0 mm.

COLOURATION. Head and mesosoma dull metallic golden-green, except as follows. Labrum brown. Mandible brown with red apex. Clypeus distal half dark brown. Antenna dark brown, flagellum with ventral surface dark reddish brown. Tegula dark reddish brown. Wing membrane hyaline with dark setae, venation and pterostigma brown. Legs dark brown, except medio- and distitarsi and portions of metabasitarsus reddish brown. Metasomal terga blackish brown, reddish brown apically.

PUBESCENCE. Dull white. Relatively sparse erect setae throughout, without tomentum, except on gena near eye, pronotum dorsolateral angles and lobe, narrow basolateral patches of T2–T3 and sparsely on T4. Metasomal T1 with complete fan of appressed setae on anterior surface. T2 without apical fimbriae, T3–T4 with only sparse fine setae on apical impressed areas. Scopa well developed on hind leg and metasomal sterna.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Face imbricate, punctation moderately fine. Clypeus punctation sparse ($i = 1-2.5$ pd), denser proximally, surface smooth distally ($i = 2-3$ pd). Supraclypeal area with punctures sparse, present medially ($i = 1-2$ pd), and lower paraocular area punctation dense ($i \leq$ pd). Upper paraocular area and frons reticulate-punctate ($1 <$ pd). Ocellocular area punctate ($i \leq$ pd). Gena and postgena polished, finely punctate-lineolate. Mesoscutum imbricate, punctation fine, dense on laterad of parapsidal lines, posterior portion ($1 <$ pd), slightly sparser medially ($i = 1-1.5$ pd), submedial areas sparser still; mesoscutellum similar with small submedial impunctate area ($i = 1-2$ pd). Metanotum finely punctate. Preepisternum finely reticulate rugulose. Hypoepimeral area finely punctate. Mesepisternum below scrobe punctate ($i \leq$ d), finely imbricate. Metepisternum dorsal $\frac{1}{3}$ rugulose, ventral portion imbricate. Metapostnotum medially with longitudinal rugae reaching posterior margin, oblique carinulae on lateral portions extending to dorsolateral slope. Propodeum posterior and lateral surfaces polished tessellate. Metasomal terga polished, finely coriarius on apical impressed areas and T1 anterior face; punctation fine, obscure on basal portions ($i = 1-2$ pd), indistinct, sparser on apical impressed areas, T1–T2 apical impressed areas impunctate, except near lateral margins. Metasomal sterna coriarius and finely, sparsely punctate ($i = 2-4$ pd).

STRUCTURE. Head round (length/width ratio = 1.00). Eyes weakly convergent below. Clypeus $\frac{2}{3}$ below suborbital tangent. Gena narrower than eye. Hypostomal carinae subparallel. Pronotal dorsolateral angle obtuse. Pronotal ridge rounded, interrupted by sulcus. Tegula ovoid. Submarginal cells three (1rs-m present). Distal hamuli arranged 2-1-2. Inner metatibial spur pectinate, with 3 branches, proximal branch much longer than width of rachis. Metapostnotum narrowly rounded onto posterior propodeal surface. Propodeum with lateral carina reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ distance to dorsal margin; oblique carina fine. T2–T4 impressed areas medially about $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinal length of basal area.

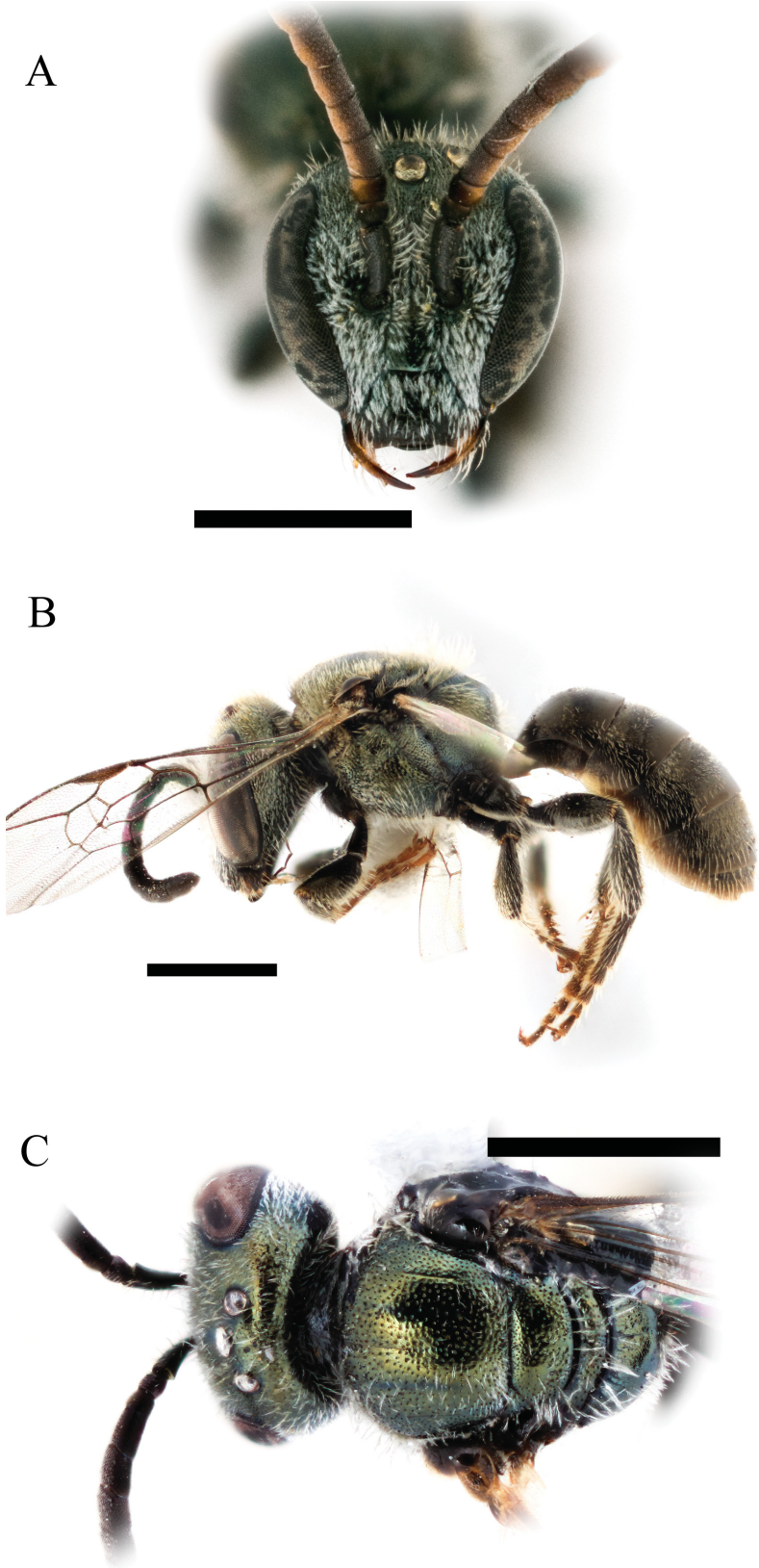


Fig. 6. *Lasioglossum (Dialictus) kilpatrickae* sp. nov. Paratypes, ♂♂. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Male

MEASUREMENTS (n = 3). Length 3.9–4.7 mm (mean = 4.4); head length 1.3–1.4 mm (mean = 1.4); head width 1.3–1.4 mm (mean = 1.4); intertegular distance 0.8–1.0 mm (mean = 0.9).

COLOURATION. Similar to female, except F1–F11 yellowish brown ventrally.

PUBESCENCE. Similar to female, except scopa absent. Face below eye emargination with sparse tomentum, obscuring lower paraocular area. T1 fan absent. T2–T4 with at most very sparse tomentum basolaterally.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Similar to female, but more polished, with less evident imbricate microsculpture. Metanotum sparsely punctate ($i = 1-1.5$ pd). Metepisternum densely punctate ($i \leq$ pd). Metapostnotal rugae not reaching posterior margin. Lateral surface of propodeum distinctly punctate. T1–T4 apical impressed areas impunctate.

STRUCTURE. Similar to female, with typical sexual differences. Head round (length/width ratio = 1.00–1.04). F2 length nearly $2 \times$ F1. Scape, pedicel and F1 reaching lower margin of median ocellus. T2–T4 apical impressed areas less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of median length.

TERMINALIA. As shown in Fig. 4C–D.

Remarks

Lasioglossum kilpatrickae sp. nov. is similar to *L. plumbeum* in many respects, most notably the shape of the head. Despite a close similarity, the two species can be readily differentiated. *Lasioglossum plumbeum* females have distinct medial punctures on the apical impressed area of T2, finer and denser punctures on the mesepisternum, as well as a dark blue colour of the head and mesosoma. Male *L. plumbeum* lack the tomentum on the lower face present in *L. kilpatrickae* sp. nov.

Subgenus *Habralictellus* Moure & Hurd, 1982

Habralictellus Moure & Hurd, 1982: 46 (type species: *Halictus auratus* Ashmead, 1900, by original designation).

Lasioglossum (Habralictellus) punctifrons (Crawford, 1914)

Fig. 7A–B

Halictus punctifrons Crawford, 1914: 133.

Material examined**Holotype**

DOMINICA: ♀, examined 2015, metasoma not attached, held in capsule on pin, USNM 16733 (NMNH).

Diagnosis

Lasioglossum punctifrons is distinguished from congenics on Dominica by any combination of the following characteristics: head as long as wide (length/width ratio = 1.02; Fig. 7A); mesosoma with granular microsculpture, punctation indistinct (Fig. 7B); metapostnotum long, with weak carinulae limited to lateral margins; and T1 without complete setal fan. *Lasioglossum roseauense* sp. nov. has a shorter head (length/width ratio = 0.87; Fig. 8A) and only two submarginal cells. The male is unknown.

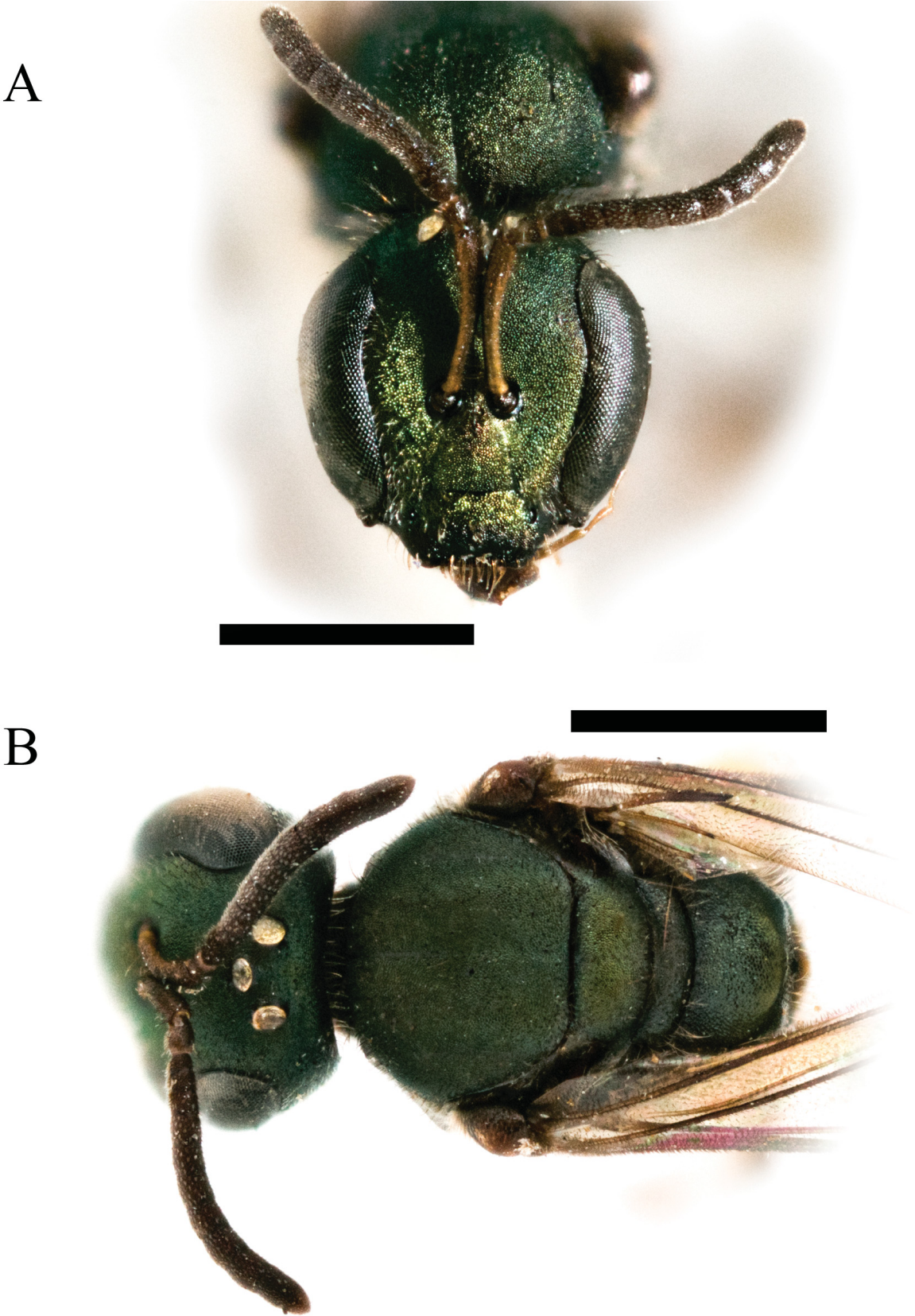


Fig. 7. *Lasioglossum (Habralictellus) punctifrons* (Crawford, 1914). Holotype, ♀. **A.** Face. **B.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Remarks

This is clearly a member of the *Lasioglossum auratum* (Ashmead, 1900) species complex, which has sometimes been recognized as a separate genus, *Habralictellus* Moure & Hurd. Many members of this species group, which is endemic to the West Indies, have brilliant iridescent colours on at least the head and mesosoma. The colours are duller in *L. punctifrons*. The metasoma is entirely dark, without evident metallic reflections. The metapostnotum is elongate, approximately equal in length to the mesoscutellum and metanotum combined, and has only weak carinulae at the lateral margins. The overall structure and sculpturing is very similar to *L. auratum*, from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, but *L. auratum* has bright iridescent reflections on the head and mesosoma and more distinct carinulae on the metapostnotum, although still largely limited to the lateral parts. The Puerto Rican species *L. eickwortellum* (Engel, 2001) also belongs to this group and has similar structural features. The female of *L. eickwortellum* is bright iridescent, with dense but fine punctation on the mesoscutum, and a bright orange-red colour of T1–T2.

No recent collections of *L. punctifrons* have been examined. To my knowledge it has not been collected since the original survey in 1913.

Lasioglossum (Habralictellus) roseauense sp. nov.

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Fig. 8A–C

Diagnosis

The female of *L. roseauense* sp. nov. can easily be recognized by the absence of vein 1rs-m, resulting in two submarginal cells (Fig. 8B), rather than the three submarginal cells typical of other halictid bees on the island. In addition, the wide face (length/width ratio = 0.87; Fig. 8A), granular microsculpture and metapostnotum lacking rugae (Fig. 8C) further differentiate this species from congeners on the island. *Lasioglossum punctifrons* is easily differentiated by its longer head (length/width ratio = 1.02; Fig. 7A). *Lasioglossum roseauense* sp. nov. is superficially similar to *Habralictus gonzalezi* Gibbs, 2012 and *H. antillarum* sp. nov., but *L. roseauense* sp. nov. has a weakened vein 2rs-m, typical of *Lasioglossum*, and more distinct punctation on the mesoscutum.

Etymology

This species is named for the type locality: Roseau, capital city of Dominica.

Type material

Holotype

DOMINICA: ♀, St. George Parish, Roseau, 8 Mar. 1965, coll. H.E. Evans (NMNH).

Description

Female

MEASUREMENTS (n = 1). Length 5.1 mm; head length 1.3 mm; head width 1.5 mm; intertegular distance 1.1 mm.

COLOURATION. Head and mesosoma dull metallic bluish to golden green, except as follows. Labrum brown. Mandible brown with red apex. Clypeus distal half dark brown. Antenna dark brown, F7–F10 with ventral surface dark brownish yellow. Tegula brownish yellow. Wing membrane hyaline with dark setae, venation and pterostigma brown. Legs dark brown, except protibia and protarsi brownish yellow, medio- and distitarsi and portions of metabasitarsus reddish brown. Metasomal terga blackish brown, reddish brown apically.

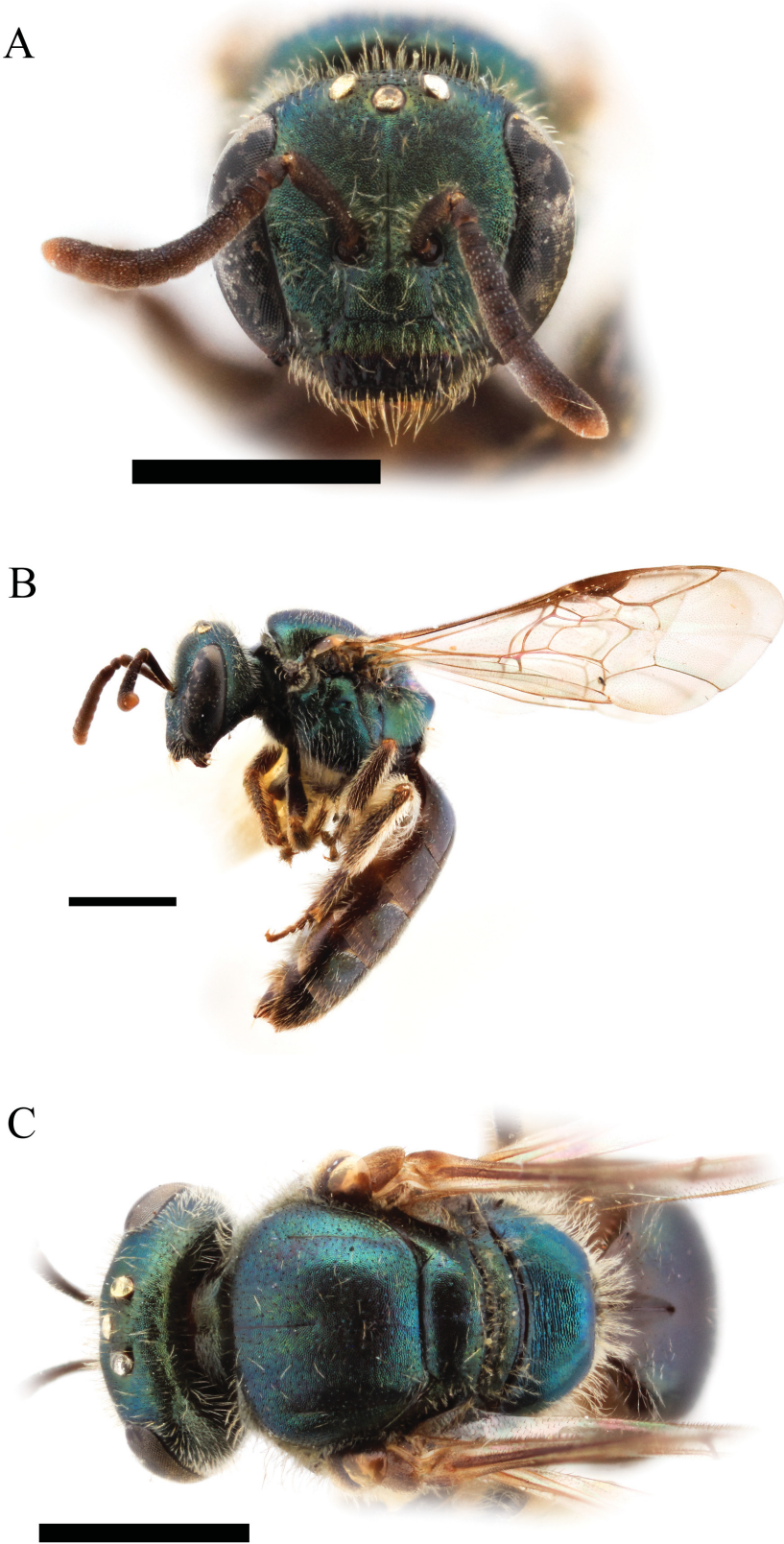


Fig. 8. *Lasioglossum (Habralictellus) roseauense* sp. nov. Holotype, ♀. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

PUBESCENCE. Dull white. Relatively sparse erect setae throughout, without tomentum, except sparsely on gena near eye and pronotum dorsolateral angles and lobe. Metasomal T1 with erect setae laterally on anterior surface. T2–T4 without apical fimbriae. Scopa well developed on hind leg and metasomal sterna.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Face granular, punctation fine, indistinct. Clypeus punctation sparse ($i = 1-2.5$ pd), surface smooth distally. Supraclypeal area with punctures sparse, present medially ($i = 1-2$ pd), and lower paraocular area punctation dense ($i \leq$ pd). Upper paraocular area and frons indistinctly punctate ($i = 1-2.5$ pd). Ocellocular area punctate ($i \leq$ pd). Gena and postgena imbricate-lineolate. Mesoscutum tessellate, punctation fine, relatively dense laterad of parapsidal lines ($i = 1.5$ pd), becoming sparser medially ($i = 1.5-4$ pd); mesoscutellum tessellate, sparsely punctate ($i = 2-5$ pd). Metanotum granular. Preepisternum tessellate. Hypoepimeral imbricate. Mesepisternum below scrobe, tessellate-granular, indistinctly punctate ventrally ($i = 2-5$ pd). Metepisternum dorsal $\frac{1}{3}$ carinulate, ventral portion imbricate. Metapostnotum tessellate-granular, transversely lineolate medially. Propodeum posterior and lateral surfaces polished tessellate. Metasomal terga polished, finely coriarius on apical impressed areas; punctation fine, obscure on basal portions ($i = 1-2$ pd), indistinct, sparser on apical impressed areas, T1–T2 apical impressed areas with irregular indistinct punctures. Metasomal sterna coriarius, sparsely punctate on posterior half ($i = 2-4$ pd).

STRUCTURE. Head wide (length/width ratio = 0.87). Eyes weakly convergent below. Clypeus $\frac{1}{2}$ below suborbital tangent. Gena narrower than eye. Hypostomal carinae subparallel. Pronotal dorsolateral angle obtuse. Pronotal ridge rounded, interrupted by sulcus. Tegula ovoid. Submarginal cells three (1rs-m present). Distal hamuli arranged 2-1-2. Inner metatibial spur pectinate, with 5 branches, proximal branch much longer than width of rachis. Metapostnotum narrowly rounded onto posterior propodeal surface. Propodeum with lateral carina reaching $\frac{1}{2}$ distance to dorsal margin; oblique carina absent. T2–T4 impressed areas medially about $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinal length of basal area.

Male

Unknown.

Remarks

Lasioglossum roseauense sp. nov. belongs to the *L. rufopantex* (Engel, 2001) species group of *L. (Habralictellus)*, which is recognizable by the short face and absence of vein 1rs-m (Fig. 8A–B). *Lasioglossum eleutherense* (Engel, 2001) is the only other described member of this complex. Both are known from the Greater Antilles, reaching in the case of *L. rufopantex* as far as the Virgin Islands. *Lasioglossum rufopantex* is easily distinguished from *L. roseauense* sp. nov. by the mesoscutum being polished, iridescent green.

Tribe Sphecodini Schenck, 1868 [1869]

Genus *Sphecodes* Latreille, 1804

Sphecodes Latreille, 1804: 182 (type species: *Nomada gibba* Fabricius, 1804 = *Sphex gibba* Linnaeus, 1758, by monotypy).

Dichroa Illiger, 1806: 46 (type species: *Sphex gibba* Linnaeus, 1758, by subsequent designation of Sandhouse, 1943: 545).

Sabulicola Verhoeff, 1890: 328 (type species: *Sabulicola cirsii* Verhoeff, 1890 = *Nomada albilabris* Fabricius, 1793, by monotypy).

Thrausmus Buysson, 1900: 177 (type species: *Thrausmus grandidieri* Buysson, 1900, by monotypy).

Drepanium Robertson, 1903: 103 (type species: *Sphecodes falcifer* Patton, 1880 = *Sphecodes confertus* Say, 1837, by original designation).

Proteraner Robertson, 1903: 103 (type species: *Sphecodes ranunculi* Robertson, 1897, by monotypy).

Dialonia Robertson, 1903: 104 (type species: *Sphecodes antennariae* Robertson, 1891, by original designation).

Machaeris Robertson, 1903: 104 (type species: *Sphecodes stygius* Robertson, 1893, by original designation).

Sphecodium Robertson, 1903: 104 (= *Stelidium* Robertson, 1903 *lapsus calami*, not *Stelidium* Robertson, 1902c) (type species: *Sphecodium cressonii* Robertson, 1903, by original designation).

Sphecodes (*Callosphecodes*) Friese, 1909: 182 (type species: *Callosphecodes ralunensis* Friese, 1909, by monotypy).

Sphogodes Mavromoustakis, 1948: 553, unjustified emendation.

Sphecodes (*Austrosphecodes*) Michener, 1978: 327 (type species: *Sphecodes chilensis* Spinola, 1851, by original designation).

***Sphecodes diabolotinus* sp. nov.**

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D309231C-B957-4B22-924D-CD6C4766A93D](https://doi.org/10.3896/eb.urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D309231C-B957-4B22-924D-CD6C4766A93D)

Figs 9A–C, 10A–C, 13A, 14A–B

Diagnosis

The male of *S. diabolotinus* sp. nov. can be recognized by the combination of face without tomentose setae (Fig. 9A) and body black. The female of *S. diabolotinus* has the head and mesosoma black, orange-red on T1–T4 (Fig. 10B); T2 is nearly impunctate, only sparse punctures are present basally. Both sexes of *S. diabolotinus* sp. nov. have a distinctly smooth triangular area on the posterior margin of the mesepisternum (Fig. 13A). The male of *S. albifacies* sp. nov. is similar but has dense tomentum on the face (Fig. 11A). The female of *S. albifacies* sp. nov. is red on T1–T3 (Fig. 12B); T2 has distinct, albeit fine punctation basally. Both sexes have a narrow, indistinct smooth area on the posterior margin of the mesepisternum. Both sexes of *Microsphecodes dominicanus* (Stage, 1972) have testaceous colour on the mesosoma and reticulate-rugae over the entire metapostnotum (Figs 15B–C, 16B–C).

Etymology

The specific epithet is based on the local word “diabolotin”, meaning “little devil”, used as a common name for the black-capped kestrel, *Pterodroma hasitata* (Kuhl, 1820) and the tallest peak on the island, Morne Diabolotin.

Type material

Holotype

DOMINICA: ♂, St. Paul Parish, Parish of St. Joseph [sic], Springfield Estate, 15.34667° N, 61.3683° W, 430 m, 15–20 Mar. 2003, coll. M.E. Irwin & M. Shepard, Malaise trap (BBSL).

Paratypes

DOMINICA: 3 ♂♂, St. Paul Parish, topotypical (BBSL); 1 ♂, ATR[E]C Springfield, Fifi trail, ‘site 2’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 398 m, 23 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, Malaise trap, voucher #645 (TAMUIC); 1 ♀, ATR[E]C Springfield, Fifi trail, ‘site 2’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 442 m, 24 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, Malaise trap, voucher #645 (TAMUIC); 1 ♀, St. Paul Parish, ATR[E]C Springfield, Checkhall River, ‘site 4’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 294 m, 24 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, flight intercept trap, voucher #645 (TAMUIC); 1 ♀, St. Joseph Parish, Clarke Hall, 21–31 Jan. 1965, coll. W.W. Wirth, Malaise trap (NMNH).

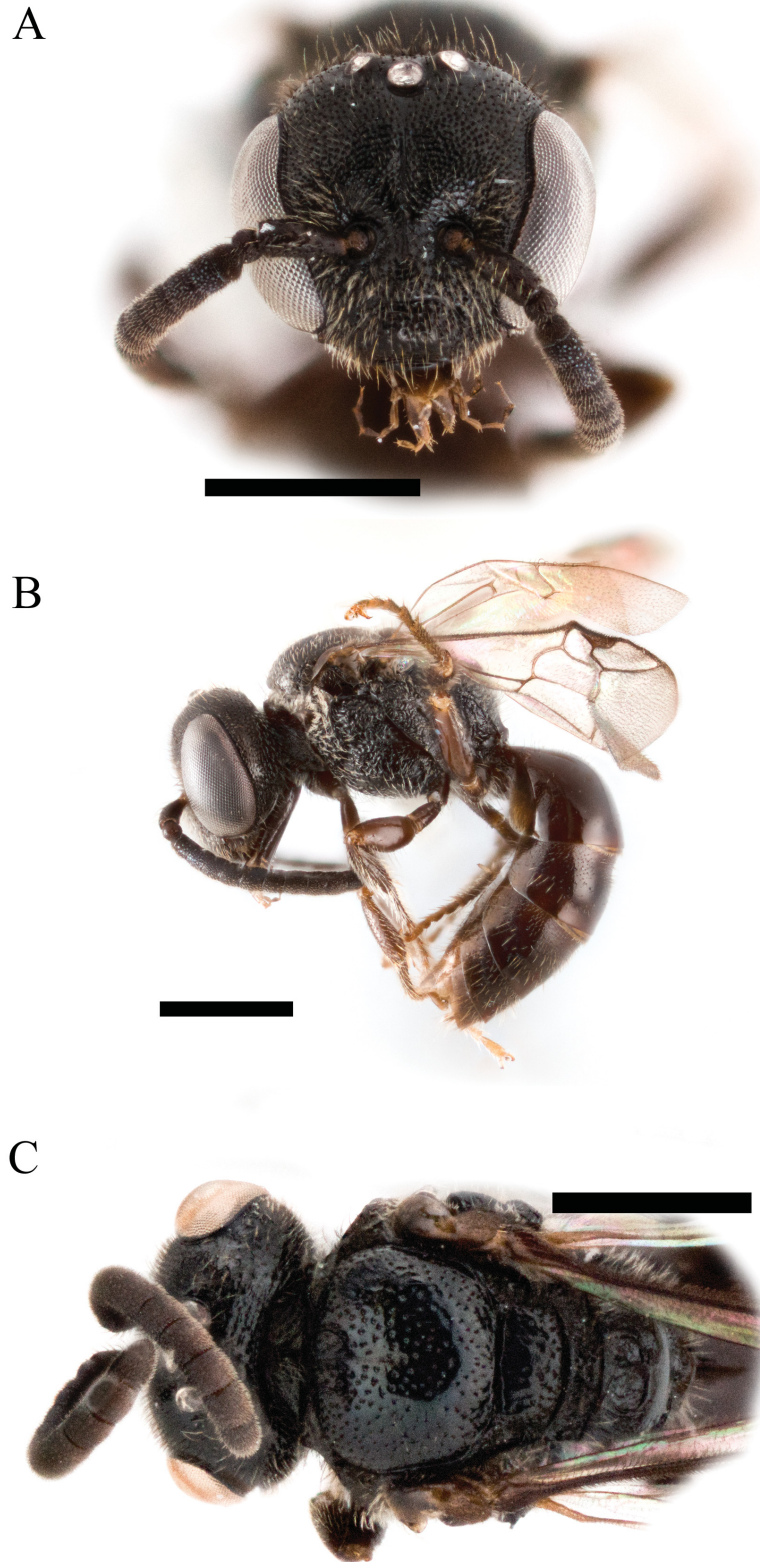


Fig. 9. *Sphecodes diabolitus* sp. nov. Holotype (A–B) and paratype (C), ♂♂. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Description

Male

MEASUREMENTS (n = 2). Length 3.8 mm; head length 1.0 mm; head width 1.2 mm; intertegular distance 0.8 mm.

COLOURATION. Body blackish-brown, except as follows. Mandible yellow with red apex. Clypeus distal half dark brown. Flagellum with ventral surface dark reddish brown. Tegula dark yellowish brown. Wing membrane faintly dusky with dark setae, venation and pterostigma brown. Legs dark brown, except medio- and distitarsi and portions of metabasitarsus reddish brown.

PUBESCENCE. Dull white. Sparse erect setae throughout, without tomentum on head.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Face polished, punctation fine. Clypeus punctation dense ($i = 1-1.5$ pd). Supraclypeal area, lower and upper paraocular areas and frons densely punctate ($i \leq$ pd). Ocellocular area sparsely punctate ($i = 1-2$ pd). Gena and postgena polished, finely punctate-lineolate. Mesoscutum polished; punctation moderately coarse, relatively dense laterad of parapsidal lines ($i = 1-1.5$ pd), sparser on posterior and medial area of disc ($i = 1-3$ pd); mesoscutellum similar. Metanotum rugulose. Preëpisternum reticulate rugulose. Hypoepimeral area finely rugulose. Mesepisternum below scrobe finely rugulose, with smooth posterior triangle, minute punctures present in anteroventral third of triangle. Metepisternum rugulose. Metapostnotum with longitudinal carinulae reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ distance to posterior margin, posterior margin smooth. Propodeum posterior and lateral surfaces smooth with irregular sparse rugae. Metasomal terga polished, finely coriarius on apical impressed areas; punctation fine, obscure on basal portions ($i = 1-2$ pd), virtually absent on T1; apical impressed areas impunctate. Metasomal sterna coriarius and finely, sparsely punctate ($i = 2-4$ pd).

STRUCTURE. Head wide (length/width ratio = 0.85–0.86). Eyes weakly convergent below. Clypeus $\frac{1}{2}$ below suborbital tangent. Frontal line deeply impressed below median ocellus. Gena narrower than eye. Hypostomal carinae subparallel. Occipital carina small but distinct. Pronotal dorsolateral angle orthogonal. Pronotal ridge carinate, interrupted by sulcus. Tegula ovoid. Submarginal cells two or three (1rs-m present or absent), if 1rs-m present then 2nd submarginal cell narrow, posterior length approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ anterior length of 3rd submarginal cell. Distal hamuli arranged 2-2. Second tarsal segment narrow at base, length as long as 3rd tarsus. Propodeum with lateral carina reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ distance to dorsal margin; oblique carina fine.

TERMINALIA. As shown in Fig. 14A–B.

Female

MEASUREMENTS (n = 2). Length 4.5–4.6 mm (mean = 4.5); head length 1.1 mm (mean = 1.1); head width 1.3–1.5 mm (mean = 1.4); intertegular distance 0.7–0.8 mm (mean = 0.8).

COLOURATION. Body blackish-brown, except as follows. Mandible yellow with red apex. Flagellum with ventral surface dark reddish brown. Tegula dark reddish brown. Wing membrane faintly dusky, with dark setae, venation and pterostigma brown. Legs dark brown, except medio- and distitarsi and portions of metabasitarsus reddish brown. Metasoma T1–T4 reddish orange, T5–T6 and apex of T4 dark brown.

PUBESCENCE. Dull white. Sparse erect setae throughout. Subappressed tomentum on the following: paraocular area below eye emargination, gena, pronotum dorsolateral angle, pronotal lobe, and preëpisternum. Mesofemur and mesotibia without pollen brush. Metafemur without scopa. Metatibia with thick setae on dorsal margin. Penicillis absent. Posterior propodeal surface with sparse short setae below longer erect setae. Metasomal sterna without scopa.



Fig. 10. *Sphecodes diabolinus* sp. nov. Paratypes, ♀♀. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Face polished, punctation fine. Clypeus punctation dense ($i = 1-1.5$ pd). Supraclypeal area, lower and upper paraocular areas and frons densely punctate ($i \leq$ pd). Ocellocular area sparsely punctate ($i = 1-2$ pd). Postgena polished, gena finely punctate-lineolate. Mesoscutum polished; punctation moderately coarse, relatively dense laterad of parapsidal lines ($i = 1-1.5$ pd), sparser on posterior and medial area of disc ($i = 1-2$ pd); mesoscutellum similar, submedial patch nearly impunctate. Metanotum rugulose. Preepisternum reticulate rugulose. Hypoepimeral area finely rugulose. Mesepisternum below scrobe finely rugulose, with smooth posterior triangle expanding ventrally, minute punctures present in anteroventral third of triangle. Metepisternum rugulose. Metapostnotum with longitudinal carinulae reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ distance to posterior margin, posterior margin smooth. Propodeum posterior and lateral surfaces reticulate rugulose. T1–T2 polished nearly impunctate, T3–T5 weakly coriarius, basal areas with very fine obscure punctation ($i = 1-3$ pd), virtually absent on T1; apical impressed areas impunctate. Metasomal sterna coriarius and finely, sparsely punctate ($i = 2-4$ pd).

STRUCTURE. Head wide (length/width ratio = 0.81–0.82). Eyes weakly convergent below. Labrum broad, without apical projection or dorsal keel. Clypeus $\frac{1}{2}$ below suborbital tangent. Mandible simple, without preapical tooth. Gena narrower than eye. Hypostomal carinae subparallel. Occipital carina small but distinct. Flagellum 1 distinctly broader than long on dorsal surface, shorter than pedicel. Pronotal dorsolateral angle acute. Pronotal ridge carinate, interrupted by sulcus. Tegula ovoid. Submarginal cells three (1rs-m present), 2nd submarginal cell narrow, posterior length slightly less than anterior length of 3rd submarginal cell. Distal hamuli arranged 2-2. Inner metatibial spur minutely serrate. Basitibial plate indistinct, represented by minute glabrous spot. Metatarsus 2 narrow at base, length as long as metatarsus 3. Propodeum with lateral carina diverging dorsally, reaching $\frac{1}{2}$ distance to dorsal margin; oblique carina indistinct. T5 without evident pseudopygidial area, T6 with narrow pygidial plate.

Remarks

Hosts of *S. diabolitus* sp. nov. and *S. albifacies* sp. nov. are unknown, but are presumably among the *Lasioglossum* (*Dialictus*) species included herein. Both *Sphecodes* species have been collected at the same locality as *L. kalinago* sp. nov., *L. dominicense* sp. nov. and *Habralictus gonzalezi*.

Sphecodes albifacies sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:50B6BF6B-1A37-4D18-89F3-1EF2E996173B](https://doi.org/10.3897/zoobank.org/act:50B6BF6B-1A37-4D18-89F3-1EF2E996173B)

Figs 11A–C, 12A–C, 13B, 14C–D

Diagnosis

The male of *S. albifacies* sp. nov. can be recognized by the combination of face with dense tomentose setae (Fig. 11A), black body, and metapostnotum with longitudinal carinulae reaching two-thirds of the distance to the smooth posterior margin. The female is similar, but has red on T1–T3 (Fig. 12B). Both sexes have a narrow, indistinct smooth area on the posterior margin of the mesepisternum (Fig. 13B). The male of *S. diabolitus* sp. nov. is similar but has no tomentum on the face (Fig. 10A). The female of *S. diabolitus* sp. nov. has red on T1–T4 (Fig. 10B). Both sexes of *S. diabolitus* sp. nov. have a distinct smooth triangular area on the posterior margin of the mesepisternum (Fig. 13A). *Microsphecodes dominicanus* has testaceous colour on the mesosoma and reticulate rugae over the entire metapostnotum (Figs 15B–C, 16B–C).

Etymology

The specific epithet is derived from the Latin for “white face”, and is a reference to the dense white pilosity of the male.

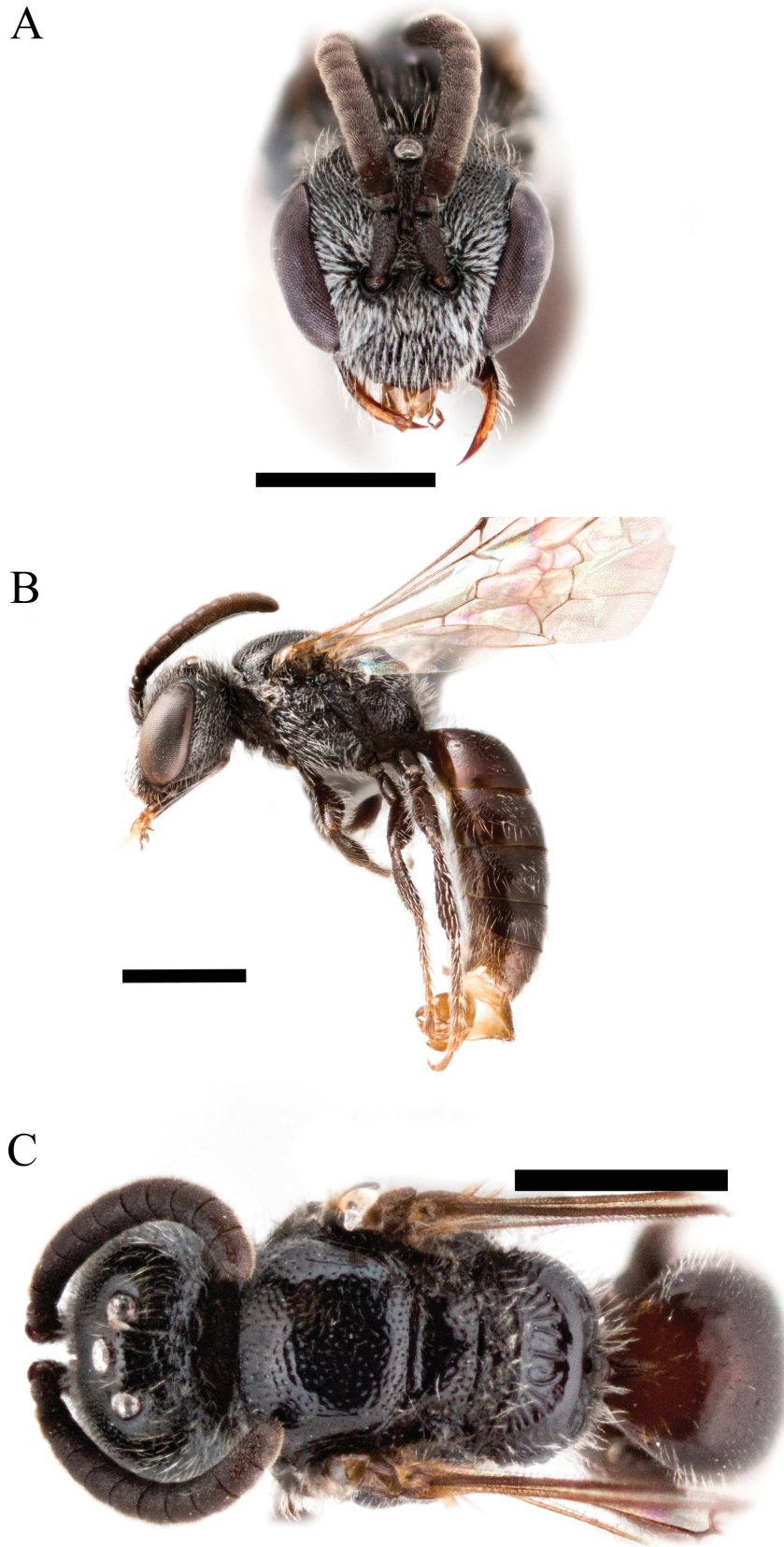


Fig. 11. *Sphecodes albifacies* sp. nov. Holotype (A) and paratype (B–C), ♂♂. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Type material

Holotype

DOMINICA: ♂, St. Paul Parish, Parish of St. Joseph [sic], Springfield Estate, 15.34667° N, 61.3683° W, 430 m, 15–20 Mar. 2003, coll. M.E. Irwin & M. Shepard, Malaise trap (BBSL).

Paratypes

DOMINICA: 2 ♂♂, St. Paul Parish, topotypical (BBSL); 1 ♀, ATREC, Springfield, 345 m, 15.34656° N, 61.36901° W, 3 Jun. 2014, coll. S.K. Kilpatrick, pan traps (TAMUIC); 1 ♀, ATREC, Springfield, 345 m, 15.34656° N, 61.36901° W, 6 Jun. 2014, coll. S.K. Kilpatrick, pan traps (TAMUIC); 2 ♀♀, ATREC, Springfield, 345 m, 15.34656° N, 61.36901° W, 7–8 Jun. 2014, coll. S.K. Kilpatrick, pan traps (TAMUIC); 2 ♂♂, St. Joseph Parish, Clarke Hall, Layou Valley, 10–17 Feb. 1965, coll. H.E. Evans (NMNH); 1 ♀, Clarke Hall, 19–22 Oct. 1964, coll. P.J. Spangler (NMNH); 2 ♀♀, Clarke Hall, 11–20 Jan. 1965, coll. W.W. Wirth, Malaise trap (NMNH); 1 ♀, Clarke Hall, 21–31 Jan. 1965, coll. W.W. Wirth, Malaise trap (NMNH); 1 ♂, Clarke Hall, 11–20 Feb. 1965, coll. W.W. Wirth, Malaise trap (NMNH); 4 ♂♂, St. George Parish, Roseau, 8 Mar. 1965, coll. H.E. Evans (NMNH); 2 ♂♂, Roseau Valley, 9 Sep. 1937, coll. W. Richards (NHMUK); 1 ♂, St. Luke Parish, S Chiltern, 2 Nov. 1966, coll. A.B. Gurney (NMNH); 1 ♀, St. Patrick Parish, Grany Bay, 4 Sep. 1965, coll. D.L. Jackson (NMNH).

Description

Male

MEASUREMENTS (n = 4). Length 3.5–3.8 mm (mean = 3.7); head length 1.0–1.1 mm (mean = 1.1); head width 1.2 mm (mean = 1.2); intertegular distance 0.7–0.8 mm (mean = 0.7).

COLOURATION. Body blackish-brown, except as follows. Mandible yellow with red apex. Clypeus distal half dark brown. Flagellum with ventral surface dark reddish brown. Tegula dark yellowish brown. Wing membrane faintly dusky with dark setae, venation and pterostigma brown. Legs dark brown, except medio- and distitarsi and portions of metabasitarsus reddish brown.

PUBESCENCE. Dull white. Sparse erect setae throughout, face below frons with tomentum partially obscuring clypeus, denser on lower paraocular area. Gena adjacent to eye with sparse tomentum.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Face polished, punctuation fine. Clypeus punctuation dense (i = 1–1.5 pd). Supraclypeal area, lower and upper paraocular areas and frons densely punctate (i ≤ pd). Ocellocular area sparsely punctate (i = 1–2 pd). Gena and postgena polished, finely punctate-lineolate. Mesoscutum polished; punctuation moderately coarse, finer laterally, relatively dense laterad of parapsidal lines (i = 1–1.5 pd), sparser on posterior and medial area of disc (i = 1–3 pd); mesoscutellum similar. Metanotum rugulose. Preëpisternum reticulate rugulose. Hypoepimeral area finely rugulose. Mesepisternum below scrobe finely rugulose, with narrow smooth posterior margin. Metepisternum rugulose. Metapostnotum with longitudinal carinulae reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ distance to posterior margin, posterior margin smooth. Propodeum posterior and lateral surfaces smooth, with irregular sparse rugae. Metasomal terga polished, finely coriarius on apical impressed areas; punctuation fine, present on basal portions (i = 1–2 pd), sparser (i = 1–4 pd) but distinct on T1; apical impressed areas impunctate. Metasomal sterna coriarius and finely, sparsely punctate (i = 2–4 pd).

STRUCTURE. Head round (length/width ratio = 0.85–0.86). Eyes weakly convergent below. Clypeus $\frac{1}{2}$ below suborbital tangent. Frontal line deeply impressed below median ocellus. Gena narrower than eye. Hypostomal carinae subparallel. Occipital carina small but distinct. Pronotal dorsolateral angle orthogonal. Pronotal ridge carinate, interrupted by sulcus. Tegula ovoid. Submarginal cells three (1rs-m present), 2nd submarginal cell posterior length approximately equal to anterior length of 3rd submarginal

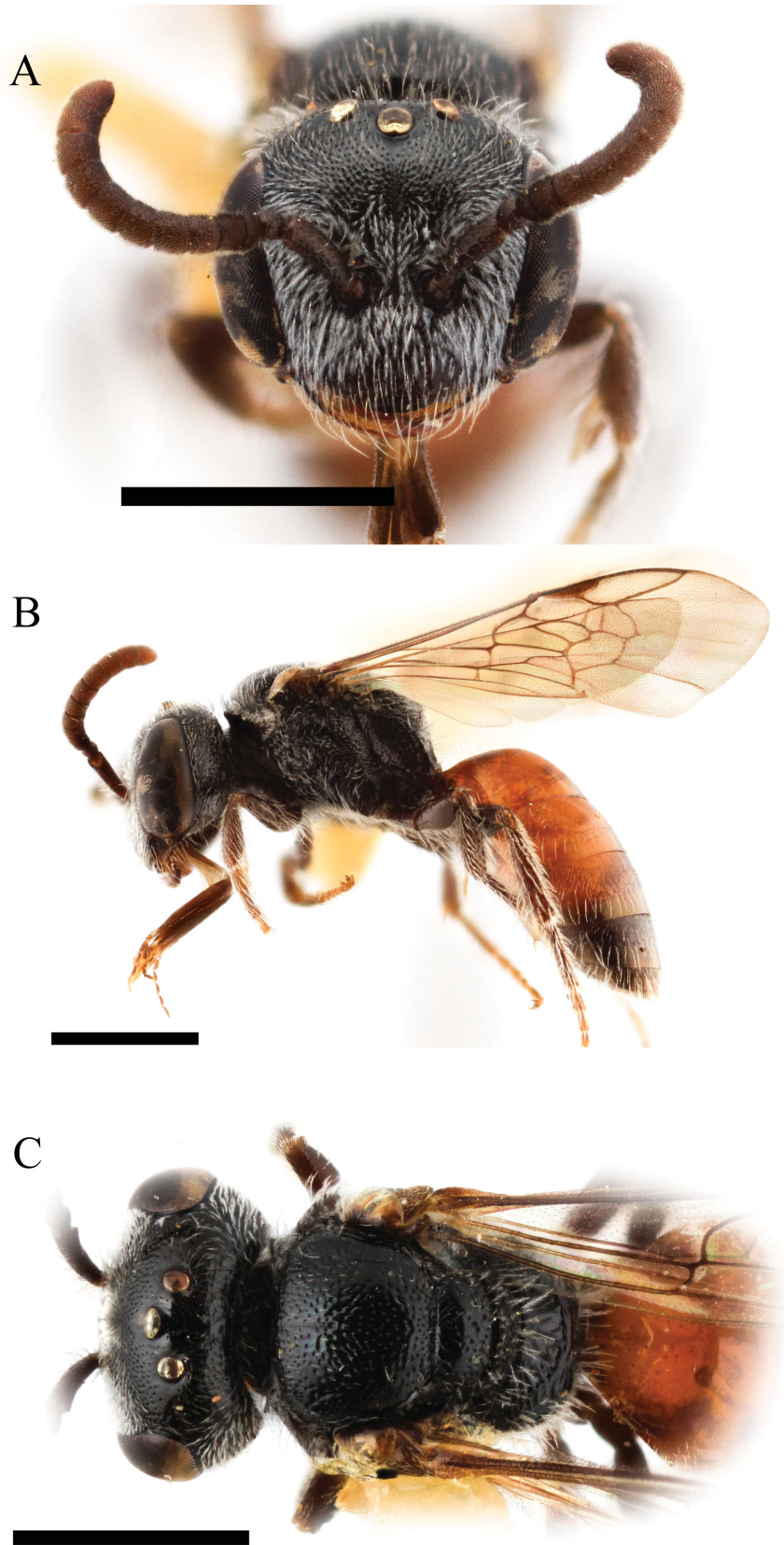


Fig. 12. *Sphecodes albifacies* sp. nov. Paratype, ♀. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

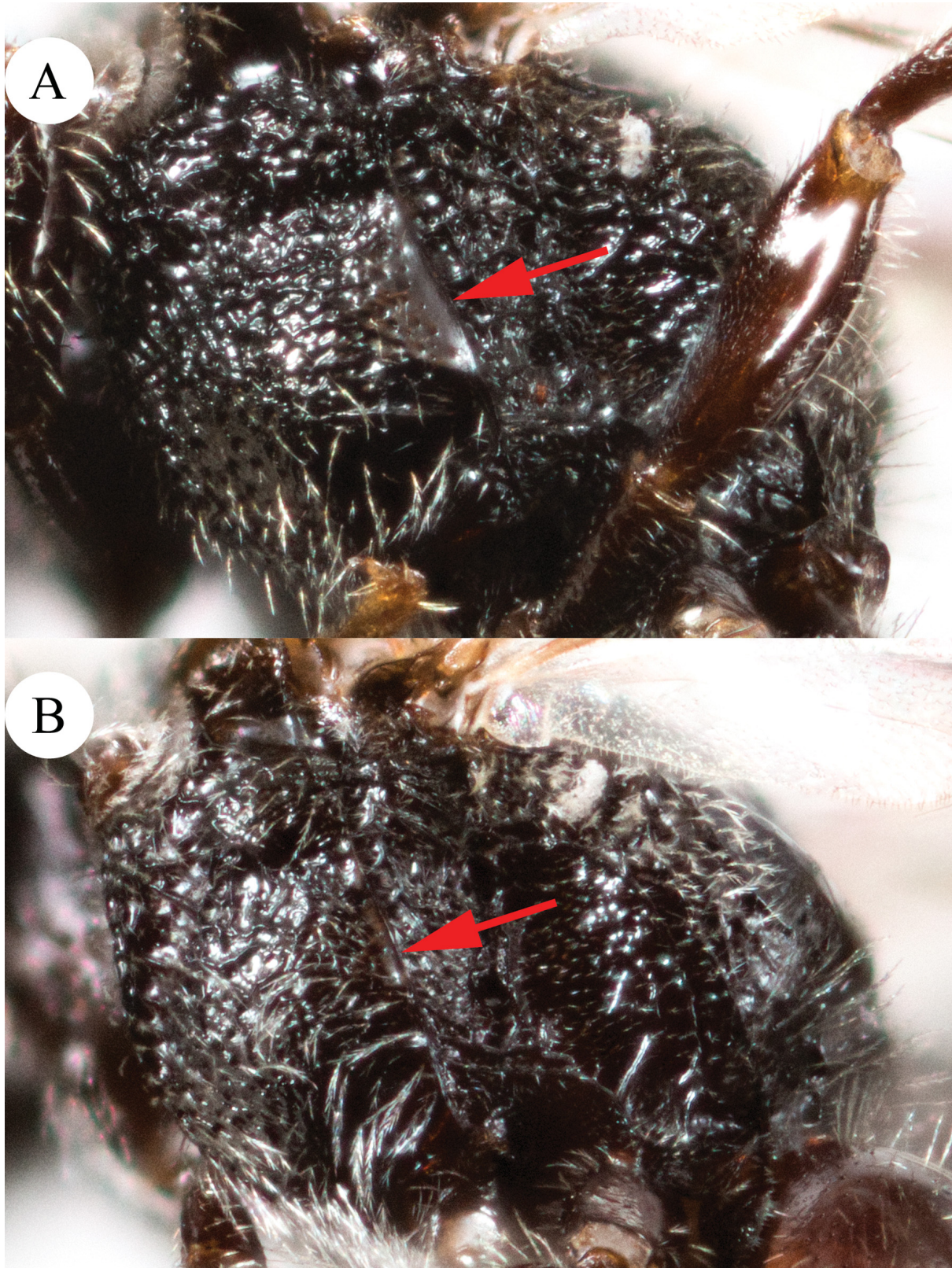


Fig. 13. Mesepisternum of species of *Sphecodes* Latreille, 1804 from Dominica. Arrows indicate smooth area on posterior margin. **A.** *Sphecodes diabolotinus* sp. nov. **B.** *S. albifacies* sp. nov.

cell. Distal hamuli arranged 2-2. 2nd tarsal segment narrow at base, length as long as 3rd tarsus. Propodeum with lateral carina reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ distance to dorsal margin; oblique carina fine.

TERMINALIA. As shown in Fig. 14C–D.

Female

MEASUREMENTS (n = 4). Length 3.7–4.1 mm (mean = 3.8); head length 1.1 mm (mean = 1.1); head width 1.3–1.4 mm (mean = 1.4); intertegular distance 0.8 mm (mean = 0.8).

COLOURATION. Body blackish-brown, except as follows. Mandible yellow with red apex. Flagellum with ventral surface dark reddish brown. Tegula dark reddish brown. Wing membrane faintly dusky with dark setae, venation and pterostigma brown. Legs dark brown, except medio- and distitarsi and portions of metabasitarsus reddish brown. T1–T3 reddish orange, T4–T6 dark brown.

PUBESCENCE. Dull white. Sparse erect setae throughout. Subappressed tomentum on the following: paraocular area below eye emargination, gena, pronotum dorsolateral angle, pronotal lobe, and preepisternum. Mesofemur and mesotibia without pollen brush. Metafemur without scopa. Metatibia with thick setae on dorsal margin. Penicillis absent. Posterior propodeal surface with sparse short setae below longer erect setae. Metasomal sterna without scopa.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Face polished, punctation fine. Clypeus punctation dense (i = 1–1.5 pd). Supraclypeal area, lower and upper paraocular areas and frons densely punctate (i ≤ pd). Ocellular area sparsely punctate (i = 1–2 pd). Postgena polished, gena finely punctate-lineolate. Mesoscutum polished; punctation moderately coarse, relatively dense laterad of parapsidal lines (i = 1–1.5 pd), sparser on posterior and medial area of disc (i = 1–2 pd); mesoscutellum similar, submedial patch nearly impunctate. Metanotum rugulose. Preepisternum reticulate rugulose. Hypoepimeral area finely rugulose. Mesepisternum below scrobe finely rugulose, with narrow, smooth posterior margin. Metepisternum rugulose. Metapostnotum with longitudinal carinulae reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ distance to posterior margin, posterior margin smooth. Propodeum posterior and lateral surfaces reticulate rugulose. T1–T2 polished, nearly impunctate, T3–T5 weakly coriarius, basal areas with very fine obscure punctation (i = 1–3 pd), virtually absent on T1; apical impressed areas impunctate. Metasomal sterna coriarius and finely, sparsely punctate (i = 2–4 pd).

STRUCTURE. Head wide (length/width ratio = 0.77–0.82). Eyes weakly convergent below. Labrum broad, without apical projection or dorsal keel. Clypeus $\frac{1}{2}$ below suborbital tangent. Mandible simple, without preapical tooth. Gena narrower than eye. Hypostomal carinae subparallel. Occipital carina small but distinct. Flagellum 1 distinctly broader than long on dorsal surface, shorter than pedicel. Pronotal dorsolateral angle acute. Pronotal ridge carinate, interrupted by sulcus. Tegula ovoid. Submarginal cells three (1rs-m present), 2nd submarginal cell narrow, posterior length slightly less than anterior length of 3rd submarginal cell. Distal hamuli arranged 2-2. Inner metatibial spur minutely serrate. Basitibial plate indistinct, represented by minute glabrous spot. Metatarsus 2 narrow at base, length as long as metatarsus 3. Propodeum with lateral carina diverging dorsally, reaching $\frac{1}{2}$ distance to dorsal margin; oblique carina indistinct. T5 without evident pseudopygidial area, T6 with narrow pygidial plate.

Remarks

The holotype male of *S. nigrinus* Ashmead, 1900 (NHMUK) was examined and found to have dense pubescence on the face, like *S. albifacies* sp. nov., but also a large smooth triangular area on the posterior mesepisternum. There does not yet seem to be any overlap in the halictid faunas of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (from where *S. nigrinus* was described) and Dominica. There are only two other species of *Sphecodes* in the West Indies, both described from Cuba (Engel 2006b) and one of these, *S. tainoi* Engel, 2006, has subsequently been recorded from Puerto Rico (Engel & Prado 2014).

A



B



C



D



Fig. 14. — Genital capsule of *Sphecodes diabolinus* sp. nov. Paratype, ♂. **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Ventral view. — Genital capsule of *Sphecodes albifacies* sp. nov. Paratype, ♂. **C.** Dorsal view. **D.** Ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Genus *Microsphecodes* Eickwort & Stage, 1972

Sphecodes (*Microsphecodes*) Eickwort & Stage, 1972: 501 (type species: *Sphecodes kathleenae* Eickwort, 1972, by original designation).

Microsphecodes dominicanus (Stage, 1972)

Figs 15A–C, 16A–C

Sphecodes (*Microsphecodes*) *dominicanus* Stage in Eickwort & Stage, 1972: 509, figs 17–27.

Type locality

DOMINICA: S Chiltern, 1600 ft., 19 Feb. 1965, coll. H.E. Evans (holotype, ♂, NMNH).

Material examined**Type material**

DOMINICA: 1 ♂, paratype, St. Joseph Parish, Clarke Hall, Layou Valley, 4–7 Feb. 1965, coll. H.E. Evans (NMNH); 1 ♂, paratype, Clarke Hall, Layou Valley, 2–13 Mar. 1965, coll. H.E. Evans (NMNH).

Other material

DOMINICA: 1 ♀, St. Paul Parish, ATR[E]C, Springfield, Fifi Trail, ‘site 2’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 442 m, 24 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, Malaise trap, voucher #645 (TAMUIC).

Description**Female**

MEASUREMENTS (n = 1). Length 3.4 mm; head length 0.9 mm; head width 1.1 mm; intertegular distance 0.6 mm.

COLOURATION. Head blackish-brown, except clypeal distal margin, labrum, mandible and anterior surface of scape testaceous. Flagellum dark reddish brown. Mesosoma including tegula and legs testaceous, except mesonotum reddish orange, mesoscutellum with dark brown patch. Wing membrane faintly dusky, with dark setae, venation and pterostigma dark brown. Metasoma testaceous, except apex of T1–T4 reddish orange, T5–T6 and apex of T4 dark brown.

PUBESCENCE. Dull white. Sparse erect setae throughout. Subappressed tomentum on face below eye emargination. Mesofemur and mesotibia without pollen brush. Metafemur without scopa. Metatibia with thick setae on dorsal edge. Penicillis absent. Metasomal sterna without scopa.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Face polished, punctation fine. Clypeus punctation dense ($i = 1-1.5$ pd). Supraclypeal area, lower and upper paraocular areas and frons densely punctate ($i \leq$ pd). Ocellular area punctate ($i \leq$ pd). Postgena weakly imbricate, gena finely punctate-lineolate. Mesoscutum polished; punctation moderately coarse, relatively dense laterad of parapsidal lines ($i = 1-1.5$ pd), sparser on posterior and medial area of disc ($i = 1-3$ pd); mesoscutellum similar. Metanotum rugulose. Preepisternum reticulate rugulose. Hypoepimeral area finely punctate. Mesepisternum below scrobe finely rugulose, ventral half smooth. Metepisternum with longitudinal carinulae. Metapostnotum reticulate-rugose. Propodeum posterior and lateral surfaces reticulate rugulose. T1–T6 polished, T3–T5 weakly coriarius basally. Metasomal sterna coriarius and finely, sparsely punctate ($i = 2-4$ pd).

STRUCTURE. Head wide (length/width ratio = 0.8). Eyes weakly convergent below. Labrum broad, without apical projection or dorsal keel. Clypeus $\frac{1}{2}$ below suborbital tangent. Mandible simple, without preapical tooth. Gena narrower than eye. Hypostomal carinae diverging towards mandible. F1 much broader than

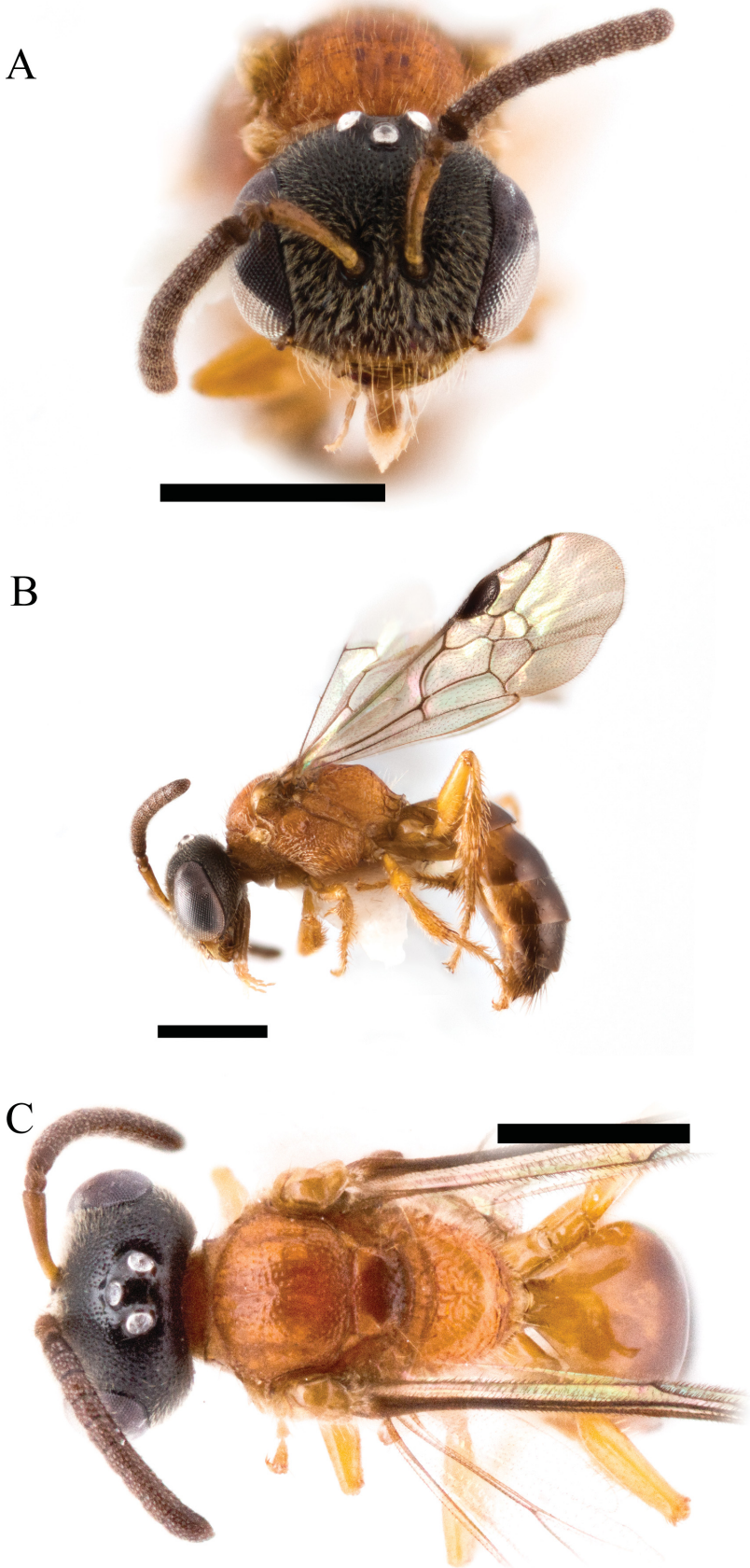


Fig. 15. *Microsphecodes dominicanus* (Stage, 1972), ♀. A. Face. B. Lateral habitus. C. Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

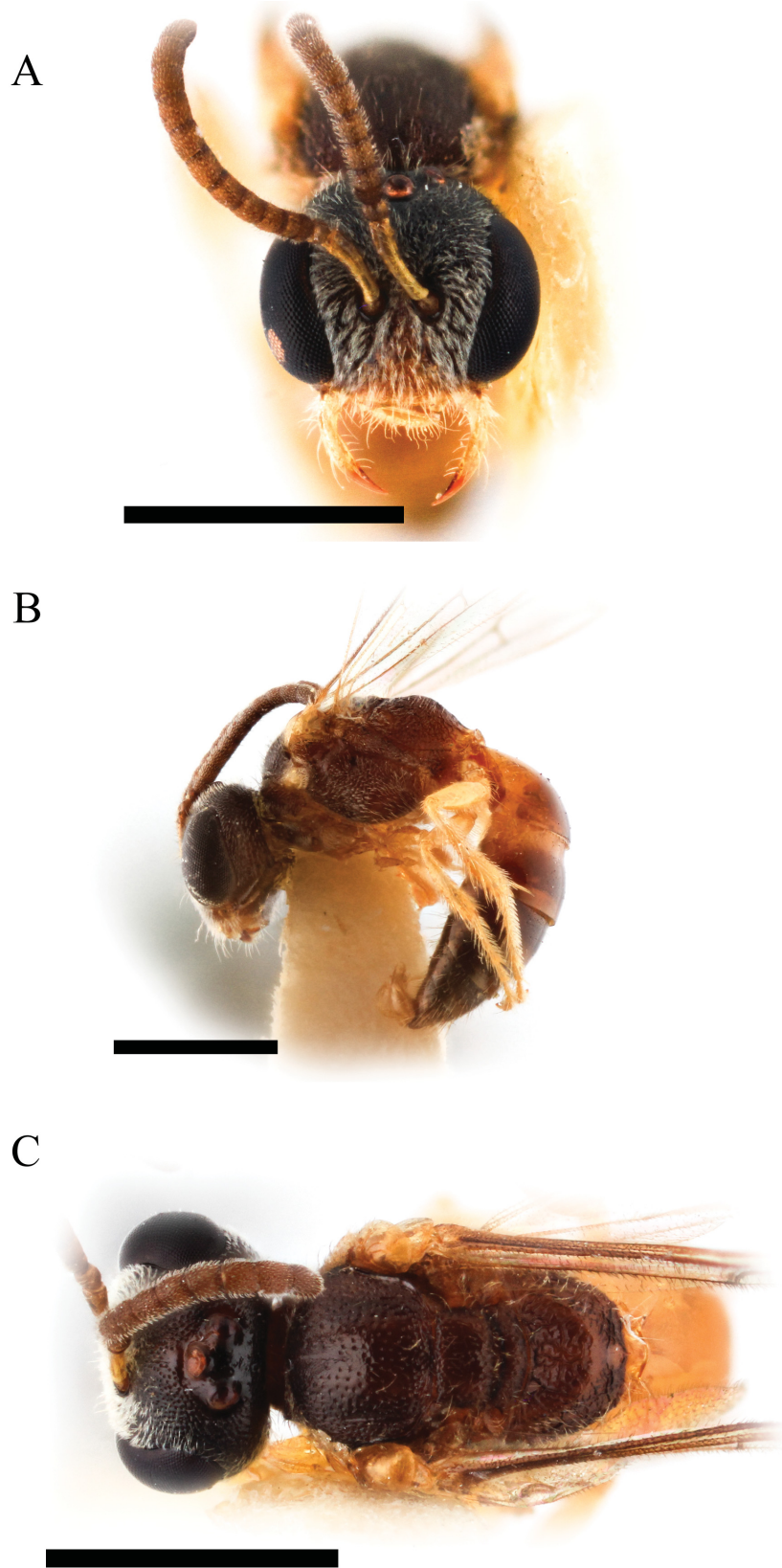


Fig. 16. *Microsphecodes dominicanus* (Stage, 1972). Paratype, ♂. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

long, shorter than pedicel. Pronotal dorsolateral angle acute. Pronotal ridge carinate, interrupted by sulcus. Tegula ovoid. Submarginal cells three (1rs-m present), 2nd submarginal cell narrow, posterior length slightly less than anterior length of 3rd submarginal cell. Distal hamuli arranged 2-2. Inner metatibial spur minutely serrate. Legs slender. Basitibial absent. Metatarsus 2 narrow at base, length as long as metatarsus 3. Propodeum with lateral carina, reaching $\frac{1}{2}$ distance to dorsal margin; oblique carina fine. T5 without evident pseudopygidial area, T6 with narrow pygidial plate.

Remarks

The female of *Microsphecodes dominicanus* is described above for the first time. Both sexes can be distinguished easily from the two *Sphecodes* described above by the presence of yellow-testaceous colour on the legs and mesosoma (Figs 15B, 16B) and the reticulate rugae present on the metapostnotum and posterior propodeal surface (Figs 15C, 16C; see also Eickwort & Stage 1972: figs 17–18). The host of *M. dominicanus* is unknown, but *Microsphecodes* are known to parasitize both *Habralictus* and *Lasioglossum* (Michener 1978; Michener *et al.* 1979). The single female specimen was collected at the same site as were seven specimens of *H. gonzalezi* and a single specimen of *L. kalinago* sp. nov., but *L. dominicense* sp. nov. is also known from nearby sites.

The use of *Microsphecodes* at the generic level is questionable. *Sphecodes* (*Austrosphecodes*) is evidently rendered paraphyletic by *Microsphecodes* based on molecular phylogenetic results (Habermannová *et al.* 2013). The implication of these results is that some or all *Austrosphecodes* should be synonymized with *Microsphecodes*. The latter name has priority, but if *Austrosphecodes* is treated at only the subgeneric level, then *Microsphecodes* should also be treated as a subgenus of *Sphecodes*. The current phylogenetic hypothesis would allow for *Austrosphecodes* and *Microsphecodes* combined to be treated at the generic level since together they form the sister group to other species included in the phylogeny (Habermannová *et al.* 2013). Full taxon sampling of major sphecodine groups has not been completed. The West Indian genus *Nesosphecodes* Engel, 2006, for example, also needs to be included in future studies of sphecodine bees. Until a more complete revision of the higher level systematics of the Sphecodini is completed, *Microsphecodes* is used as a genus following current usage (Michener 2007) despite the apparent synonymy.

Tribe Caenohalictini Michener, 1954

Genus *Habralictus* Moure, 1941

Habralictus Moure, 1941: 59 (type species: *Habralictus flavopictus* Moure, 1941, by original designation).

Zikaniella Moure, 1941: 57 (type species: *Zikaniella crassiceps* Moure, 1941, by original designation).

Habralictus antillarum sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0AF3E368-ACF0-4F9B-99AD-115866D1A12B](https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-115866d1)

Figs 17A–C, 18A–C, 19A–B

Diagnosis

Males of *Habralictus antillarum* sp. nov. can be distinguished from *H. gonzalezi* by head wide (length/width ratio = 0.84–0.85), clypeus with distal yellow maculation less than $\frac{1}{5}$ longitudinal length of clypeus (Fig. 18A), and gonostylus short, with numerous distinct setae (Fig. 19A–B). In *H. gonzalezi* males, the head is longer (length/width ratio = 0.95–0.96), clypeal maculation is $\frac{1}{3}$ the longitudinal length of the clypeus (Fig. 21A; Gibbs 2012: fig. 8), and the gonostylus is long, clavate, with a single distinct seta (Gibbs 2012: figs 12–13).

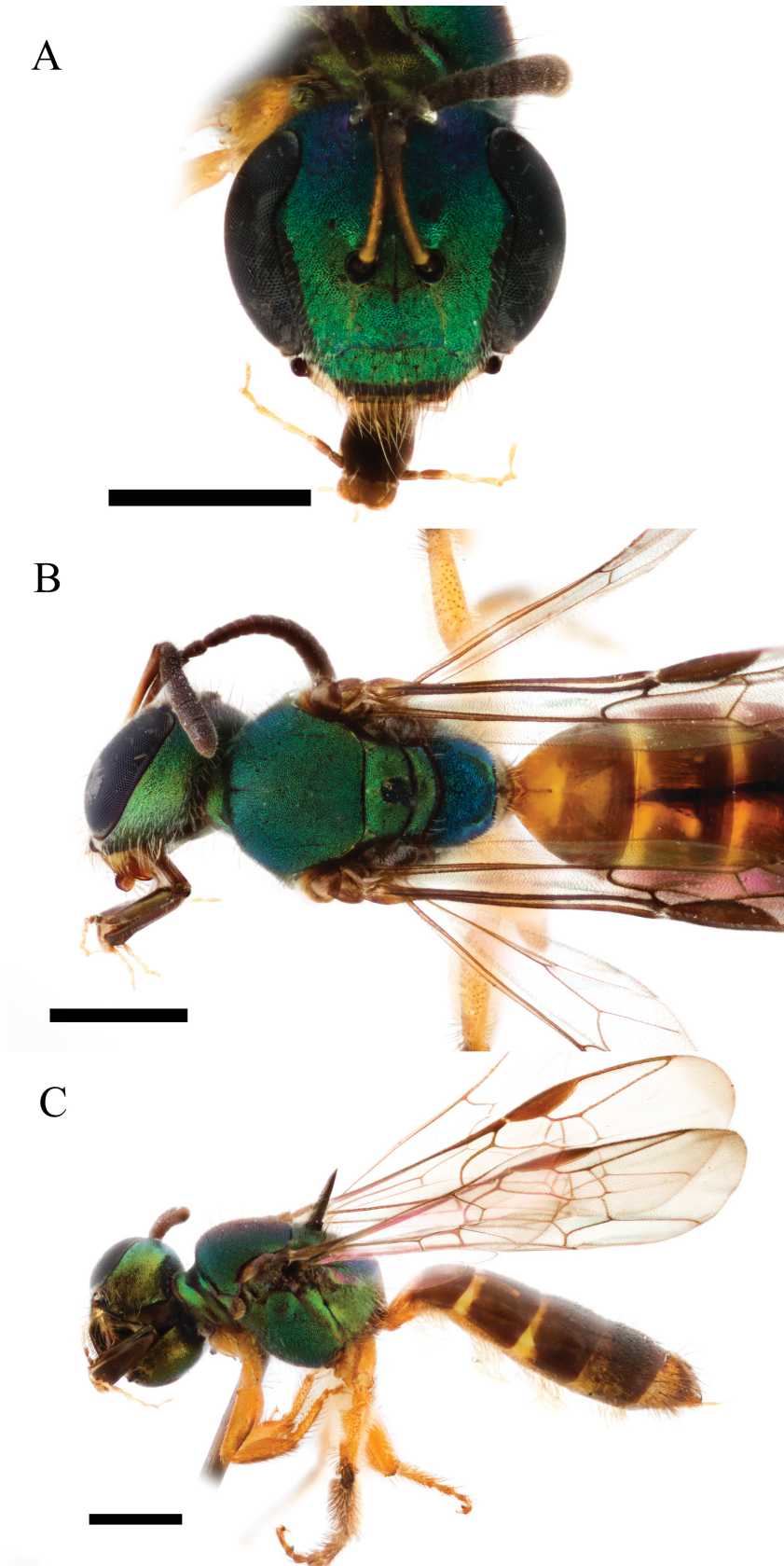


Fig. 17. *Habralictus antillarum* sp. nov. Paratype, ♀. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Females of *H. antillarum* sp. nov. have a slightly wider head (length/width ratio = 0.90) and distal dark brown maculation of the clypeus is only $\frac{1}{3}$ the longitudinal length of the clypeus (Fig. 17A). In females of *H. gonzalezi*, the head is longer (length/width ratio = 0.92–0.97) and the clypeal dark maculation is $\frac{1}{2}$ the longitudinal length of the clypeus (Fig. 20A). Furthermore, the dark integument of the lower paraocular area extends to the eye emargination in *H. antillarum* sp. nov. (Fig. 17A), but only to the lower margin of the antennal socket in *H. gonzalezi* (Fig. 20A; Gibbs 2012: fig. 2). *Lasioglossum roseauense* sp. nov. is superficially similar, but can be distinguished by generic characters such as the weak distal venation of the forewing, including the absence of 1rs-m (Fig. 8B).

Type material

Holotype

DOMINICA: ♂, St. George Parish, Freshwater Lake, 21 Jan. 1965, coll. W.W. Wirth, Bredin-Archbold Smithsonian Biodiversity Survey (NMNH).

Paratypes

DOMINICA: 1 ♀, St. George Parish, topotypical, (NMNH); 3 ♂♂, Freshwater Lake, 2500', 6 Mar. 1965, coll. H.E. Evans (NMNH).

Description

Female

MEASUREMENTS (n = 1). Length 5.0 mm; head length 1.2 mm; head width 1.4 mm; intertegular distance 0.9 mm.

COLOURATION. Head and mesosoma iridescent golden-green, except as follows. Labrum brown. Mandible yellow with red apex. Clypeus distal margin dark brown. Antenna dark brown. Pronotal lobe brown. Tegula dark reddish brown. Wing membrane hyaline, with dark setae, venation and pterostigma brown. Legs yellow. Metasomal terga reddish brown, yellow basad of graduli.

PUBESCENCE. Dull white to dark brown. Relatively sparse erect setae throughout, without tomentum, except on gena near eye, pronotal lobe and posterior surface of propodeum. Metasomal T1 anterior surface bare. T3 with sparse, erect dark setae. T4–T5 with very long dark setae, most evident laterally. Scopa well developed on hind leg and metasomal sterna, meso- and metatibia and tarsi with dark setae.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Head and mesosoma granular-tessellate, punctation indistinct. Metapostnotum medially with weak rugae, not reaching more than half distance to posterior margin, oblique carinulae on lateral portions extending to dorsolateral slope. Metasomal terga polished, T1–T2 virtually impunctate, T3 sparsely punctate (i = 3–6 pd), T4 sparsely punctate (i = 2–4 pd), apical impressed areas impunctate, T1–T2 apical impressed areas impunctate except near lateral margins. Metasomal sterna smooth, piliferous punctures present on apical half (i = 1–2.5 pd).

STRUCTURE. Head wide (length/width ratio = 0.90). Eyes weakly convergent below. Clypeus $\frac{2}{3}$ below suborbital tangent. Gena narrower than eye. Hypostomal carinae weakly divergent. Pronotal dorsolateral angle obtuse. Pronotal ridge rounded, interrupted by sulcus. Tegula ovoid. Submarginal cells three (1rs-m present). Distal hamuli arranged 2-1-2. Inner metatibial spur pectinate, with 4 branches, proximal branch much longer than width of rachis. Metapostnotum narrowly rounded onto posterior propodeal surface; longitudinal length greater than apical width. Propodeum with lateral carina reaching less than $\frac{1}{2}$ distance to dorsal margin; oblique carina absent. Metasomal terga strongly reflexed laterally, metasoma appearing relatively flat. T2–T4 impressed areas medially about $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinal length of basal area.

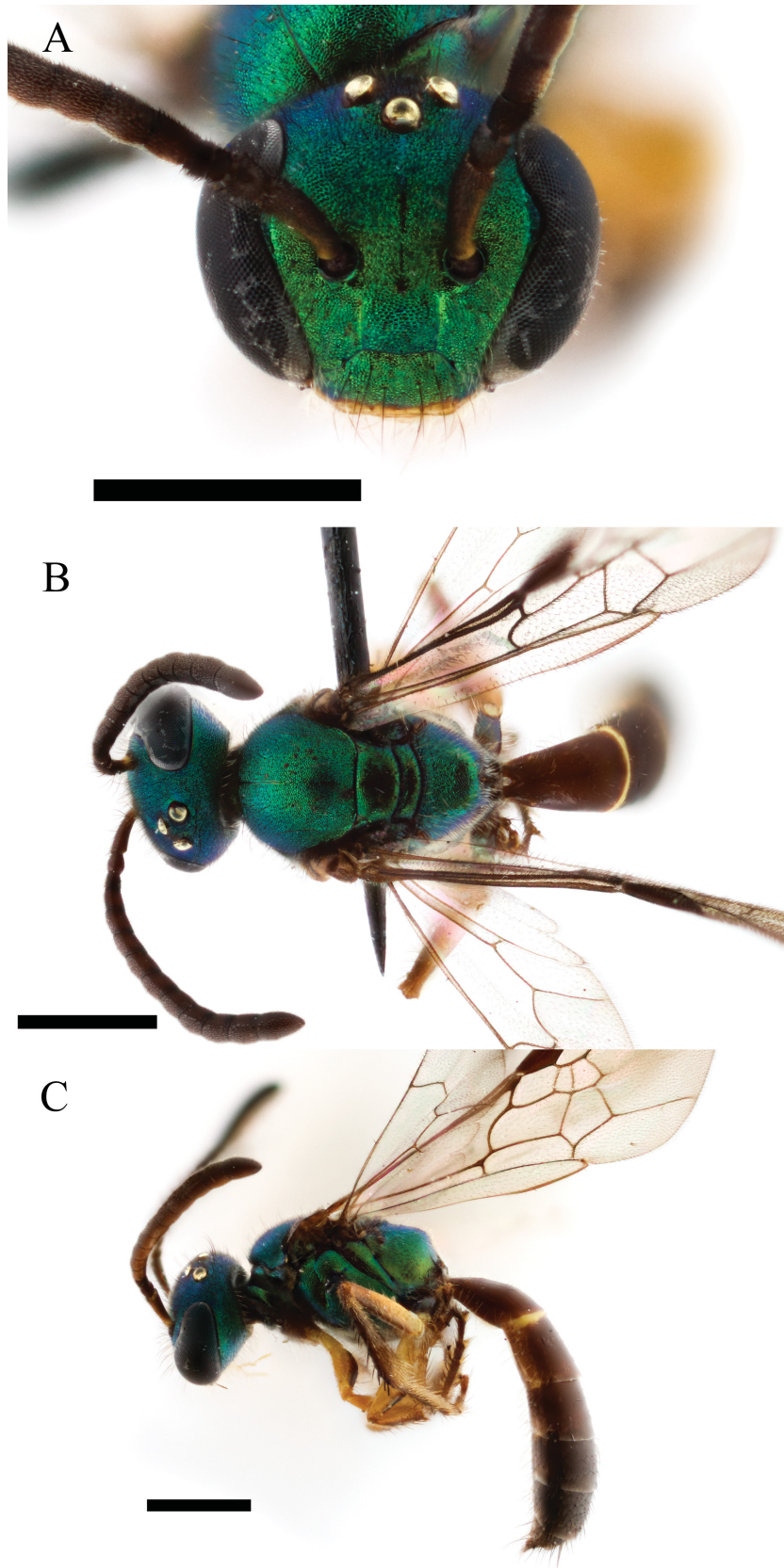


Fig. 18. *Habralictus antillarum* sp. nov. Holotype, ♂. A. Face. B. Lateral habitus. C. Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Male

MEASUREMENTS (n = 3). Length 4.3–4.8 mm (mean = 4.4); head length 0.9–1.3 mm (mean = 1.1); head width 1.1–1.5 mm (mean = 1.3); intertegular distance 0.7–0.9 mm (mean = 0.8).

COLOURATION. Similar to female except labrum yellow, clypeus distal margin very narrowly yellow, F2–F11 reddish to yellowish brown ventrally, and metacoxa metallic.

PUBESCENCE. Similar to female except scopa absent.

SURFACE SCULPTURE. Similar to female except punctation on T4 sparser (i = 4–8 pd).

STRUCTURE. Similar to female, with typical sexual differences. Head wide (length/width ratio = 0.84–0.85), eyes more distinctly convergent below. F2 length nearly 2 × F1. Scape, pedicel and F1 reaching lower margin of median ocellus. Flagellomeres broadening towards apex. Inner metatibial spur simple, unbranched. Metasoma slender, widening towards T4–T5; not so strongly reflexed laterally. T2–T4 apical impressed areas less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of median length.

TERMINALIA. As shown in Fig. 19A–B. Gonostylus short, length and width subequal, with numerous long setae.

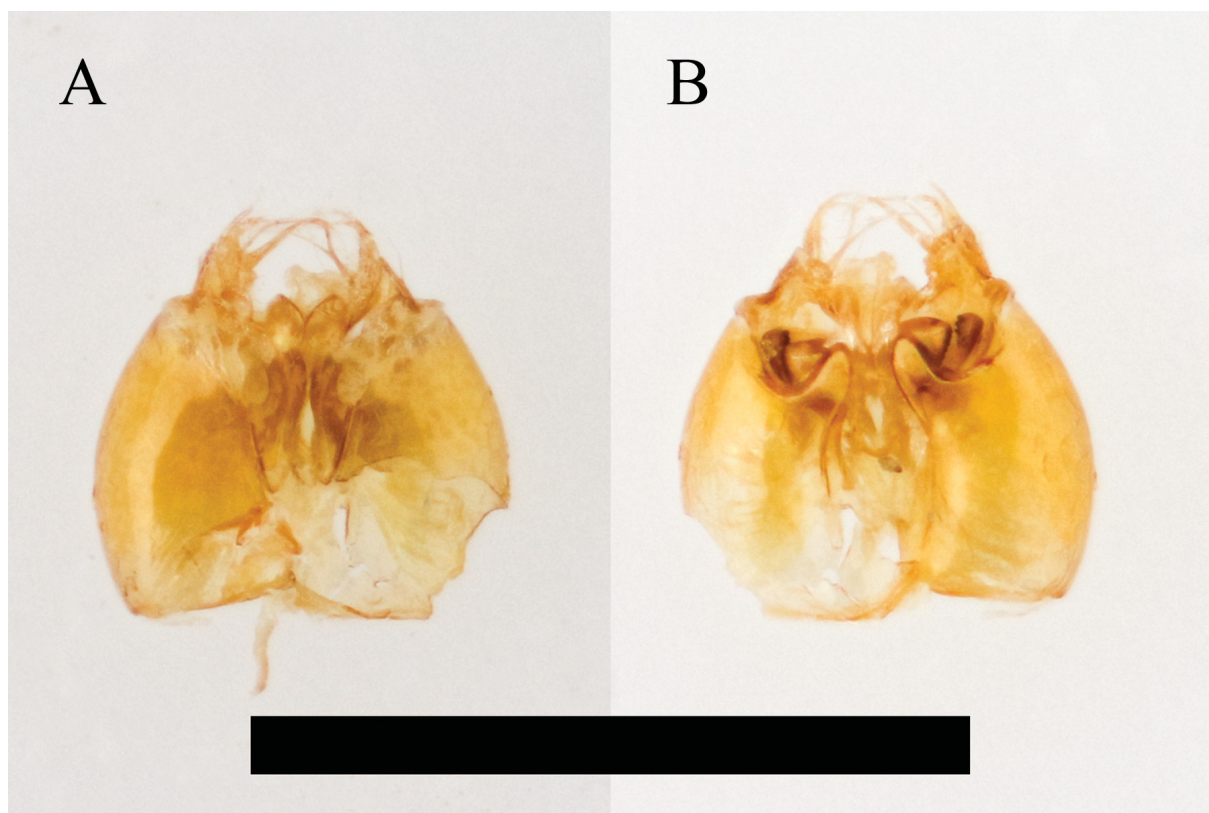


Fig. 19. Genital capsule of *Habralictus antillarum* sp. nov. Paratype, ♂. **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Ventral view. Scale bar = 1 mm.

Habralictus gonzalezi Gibbs, 2012

Figs 20A–C, 21A–C

Habralictus gonzalezi Gibbs, 2012: 3, figs 1–14.**Material examined****Holotype**

DOMINICA: ♀, St. Paul Parish, “Parish of St. Joseph” [sic], Springfield Estate, 15.34667° N, 61.3683° W, 430 m, 15–20 Mar. 2003, coll. M.E. Irwin & M. Shepard, Malaise trap (BBSL; the type series is from St. Paul Parish, collected at ATREC).

Other material

DOMINICA: 5 ♀♀, St. Paul Parish, ATR[E]C Springfield, Fifi Trail, ‘site 2’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 442 m, 24 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, Malaise trap, voucher #645 (TAMUIC); 2 ♂♂, ATR[E]C Springfield, Fifi Trail, ‘site 2’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 442 m, 24 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, Malaise trap (TAMUIC); 1 ♀, ATR[E]C Springfield, Fifi Trail, ‘site 2’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 442 m, 24 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, yellow pan trap, voucher #645 (TAMUIC); 2 ♀♀, ATR[E]C Springfield, Mt Joy trail, ‘site 3’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 424 m, 24 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, flight intercept trap, voucher #645 (TAMUIC); 3 ♀♀, ATR[E]C Springfield, Mt Joy trail, ‘site 5’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 497 m, 28 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, Malaise trap, voucher #645 (TAMUIC); 1 ♂, ATR[E]C Springfield, Mt Joy trail, ‘site 5’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 497 m, 28 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, Malaise trap (TAMUIC); 1 ♂, ATR[E]C Springfield, Mt Joy trail, ‘site 5’, 15°21’ N, 61°22’ W, 497 m, 28 May–4 Jun. 2003, coll. T. Decker & W. Wells, flight intercept trap (TAMUIC).

Remarks

Habralictus gonzalezi is the most northerly distributed species of the genus known to occur in the Caribbean Islands. It can easily be distinguished from other bees on the island, except for *H. antillarum* sp. nov., by the various characters diagnostic for the tribe and genus (Michener 2007). The diagnosis provided for *H. antillarum* sp. nov. above can be used to distinguish these two species. The bright metallic colouration of the head and mesosoma (Figs 20C, 21C) will distinguish it from the dull metallic, black or testaceous colours of most of the halictine and sphecodine bees above. *Lasioglossum roseauense* sp. nov. is superficially similar, but the absence of vein 1rs-m (Fig.8) and the more distinct mesoscutal punctation (Fig. 8C) clearly differentiate it from *H. gonzalezi*. Diagnostic characters, additional images and a key for discriminating this species from other *Habralictus* in the Lesser Antilles are available in the original description (Gibbs 2012).

Tribe Augochlorini Beebe, 1925
Genus *Augochlora* Smith, 1853
Subgenus *Augochlora* Smith, 1853

Augochlora Smith, 1853: 73 (type species: *Halictus purus* Say, 1837, by subsequent designation in Cockerell 1923: 448).

Oxystoglossa Smith, 1853: 83 (type species: *Oxystoglossa decorata* Smith, 1853, by monotypy).

Angochlora Schrottky, 1901: 213, *lapsus calami*.

Odontochlora Schrottky, 1909: 141 (type species: *Augochlora mulleri* Cockerell, 1900, by original designation).

Augochlora (*Mycterochlora*) Eickwort, 1969: 423 (type species: *Halictus repandirostris* Vachal, 1911, by original designation).

A



B



C



Fig. 20. *Habralictus gonzalezi* Gibbs, 2012, ♀. A. Face. B. Lateral habitus. C. Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

A



B



C



Fig. 21. *Habralictus gonzalezi* Gibbs, 2012, ♂. A. Face. B. Lateral habitus. C. Dorsum of mesosoma. Scale bars = 1 mm.

Augochlora (Augochlora) ignifera Crawford, 1914

Fig. 22A–C

Augochlora ignifera Crawford, 1914: 46.

Type locality

DOMINICA: Yale Expedition 1913, Jun. –Jul. 1913, coll. H.W. Foote, Cat. No. USNM 16734 (NMNH, holotype, ♀).

Remarks

Augochlora ignifera is the only member of this genus and tribe currently known from the island, and it can easily be distinguished from other halictid bees on that basis. The female is particularly distinctive due to the fiery red iridescence covering most of the head, mesosoma and metasoma (Fig. 22A–C). The wings are faintly dusky. The male has a more coppery and greenish tone (Crawford 1914). The closest islands with a relatively well known halictid fauna are St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Six augochlorine bees are recorded from those islands (Ashmead 1900; Moure 2007). Future studies should compare *A. ignifera* to these species and others which presumably occur on intermediary islands but remain undocumented.

Key to the Halictidae of Dominica

1. Head and mesosoma lacking metallic reflections; female without scopa2
– Head and mesosoma with metallic reflections; female with scopa4
2. Legs entirely orange-testaceous (Figs 15B, 16B); mesepisternum reddish to testaceous; marginal cell with basal fourth or less subtended by submarginal cells; metapostnotum completely covered in reticulate rugae (Figs 15C, 16C)*Microsphecodes dominicanus* (Stage, 1972)
– Legs mostly dark brown (Figs 9B, 10B, 11B, 12B); mesepisternum black; marginal cell with basal third or more subtended by submarginal cells; metapostnotum with longitudinal carinulae restricted to basal portion (Figs 9C, 10C, 11C, 12C)3
3. Male face mostly bare (Fig. 9A); female metasoma red on T1–T4 (Fig. 10B); both sexes with mesepisternum below scrobe with smooth triangular posterior area (Fig. 13A)
.....*Sphecodes diabolinus* sp. nov.
– Male face covered in white pubescence (Fig. 11A); female metasoma red on T1–T3 (Fig. 12B); both sexes with mesepisternum below scrobe with narrow smooth posterior margin (Fig. 13B)
.....*Sphecodes albifacies* sp. nov.
4. Metallic red colouration extending over entire body, distinctive on metasomal terga (Fig. 22B); female T5 with median longitudinal specialized area divided; male T7 without preapical carina forming false apex*Augochlora ignifera* Crawford, 1914
– Metallic colouration limited to head and mesosoma; female T5 with median longitudinal specialized area not divided (may be absent); male T7 with preapical carina forming false apex5
5. Head and mesosoma with granular microsculpture, mesoscutal punctation sparse and often obscure; metapostnotum without distinct rugae or carinulae covering most of the surface; female without T1 appressed setose fan6
– Head and mesosoma with imbricate microsculpture; mesoscutal punctation dense at least laterally and distinct; metapostnotum with distinct rugae or carinulae covering most of the surface; female with T1 appressed setose fan9

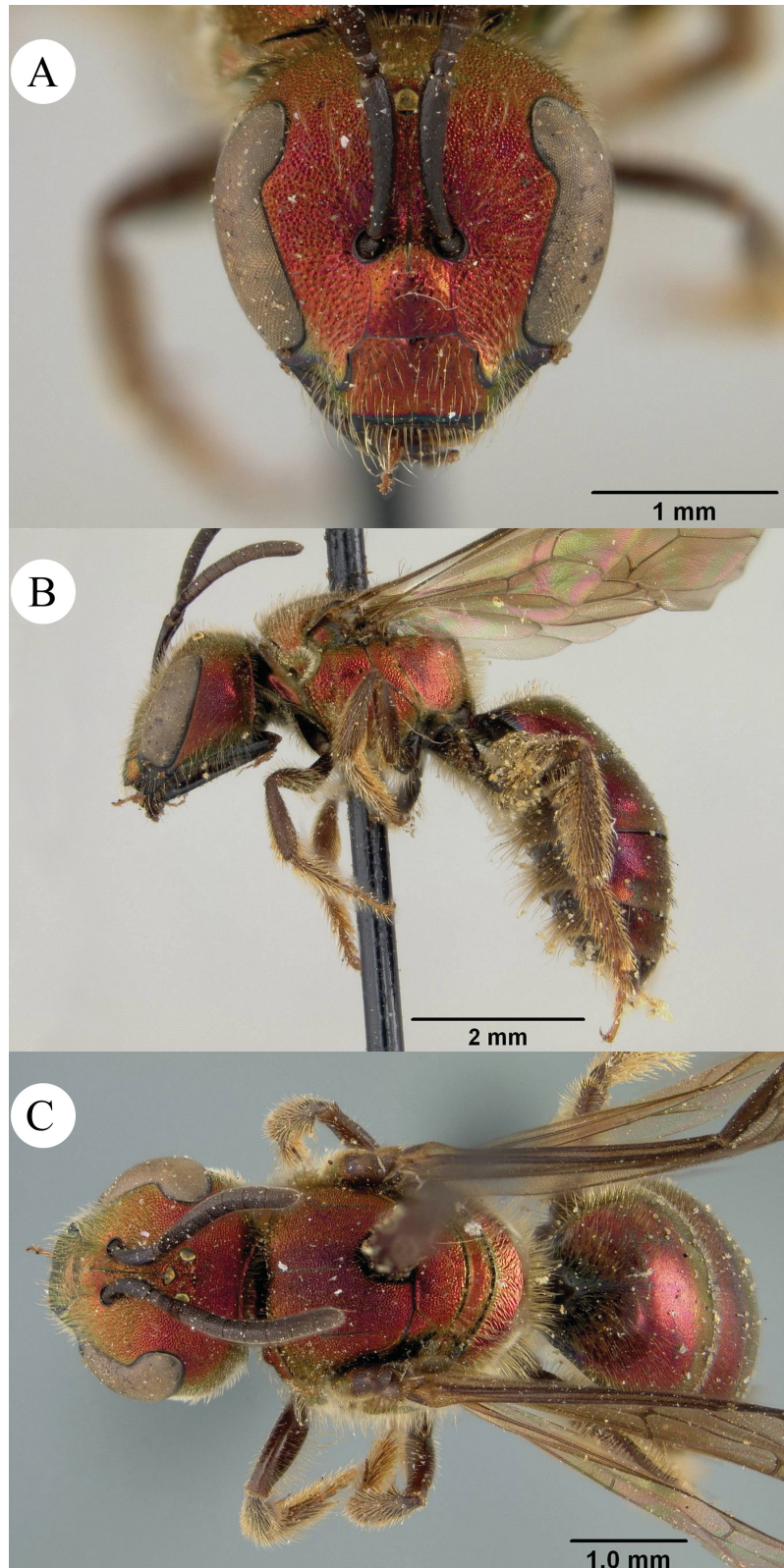


Fig. 22. *Augochlora ignifera* Crawford, 1914. Holotype, ♀. **A.** Face. **B.** Lateral habitus. **C.** Dorsal habitus. Images of *A. ignifera* provided with the permission of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, 10th and Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20560-0193 (<http://www.nmnh.si.edu/>).

6. Two submarginal cells (Fig. 8B); mesoscutal punctation sparse, but distinct; male unknown *Lasioglossum roseauense* sp. nov.
 – Three submarginal cells; mesoscutal punctation obscure7
7. Second and third submarginal cells weak; head longer than wide (length/width ratio = 1.02; Fig. 7A); male unknown (antenna unlikely to be clavate) *Lasioglossum punctifrons* (Crawford, 1914)
 – Second and third submarginal cells strong; head usually wider than long (length/width ratio = 0.84–0.97); male with clavate antenna, slender T1–T2 (Figs 18B, 21B–C)8
8. Clypeal yellow or dark brown distal maculation narrow ($\frac{1}{5}$ longitudinal distance in male, $\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinal distance in female) (Figs 17A, 18A); metapostnotum longitudinal length greater than apical width (Figs 17B, 18B); male head distinctly wider than long (length/width ratio = 0.84–0.85) (Fig. 18A) *Habralictus antillarum* sp. nov.
 – Clypeal yellow or dark brown distal maculation broad ($\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinal distance in male, $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinal distance in female) (Figs 20A, 21A); metapostnotum longitudinal length subequal to apical width (Figs 20B, 21B); male head narrower (length/width ratio = 0.95–0.96) (Fig. 21A) *Habralictus gonzalezi* Gibbs, 2012
9. Hypoepimeral area finely rugulose, without distinct punctures; mesepisternum below scrobe reticulate-rugulose; mesoscutal setae a mix of brown and dull white; male unknown *Lasioglossum kalinago* sp. nov.
 – Hypoepimeral area smooth, with distinct punctures; mesepisternum below scrobe punctate; mesoscutal setae dull white10
10. Head short (length/width ratio = 0.9; Figs 2A, 3A); smaller in size (body length ~ 4 mm) *Lasioglossum dominicense* sp. nov.
 – Head longer (length/width ratio = 1.0; Figs 5A, 6A); larger in size (body length ~ 5 mm) *Lasioglossum kilpatrickae* sp. nov.

Discussion

Bees are widely recognized as the most important animal pollinators of wildflowers and agricultural crops (Brown & Paxton 2009). Reports of pollinator declines have led to increased interest in bees, yet there remains limited knowledge of bee taxonomy for many regions. This lack of understanding is due to a dearth of taxonomic expertise and revisionary studies. For the most species-rich genus of bee, *Lasioglossum*, revisions remain largely incomplete for North America, with the exception of *Lasioglossum s. s.* and *L. (Leuchalictus)* (McGinley 1986), *L. (Dialictus)* for Canada and the eastern USA (Gibbs 2010, 2011), and *L. (Hemihalictus s.l.)* and *L. (Sphecodogastra s.l.)* for eastern North America and, in part, the West (Gibbs *et al.* 2013; McGinley 2003). Many North American species of this abundant taxon still await description.

The halictid fauna of the West Indies has been poorly studied in the past, likely due to the perceived difficulty of the group and the lack of general interest in such a depauperate bee fauna. Studies of West Indian halictid bees, particularly in the Greater Antilles, were initiated by George C. Eickwort (Eickwort 1988), before his untimely death in Jamaica (Wcislo *et al.* 1994). More recently, there has been a limited number of studies in the region, but most of these have been haphazard descriptions of only one or a few species (e.g., Engel 2011; Gibbs 2012), which provide limited context to understanding the broader diversity of the islands, or have been checklists which do not include coverage of halictid bees (Meurgey 2014). To begin to resolve this lack of understanding, a complete survey of all halictid bees from

Dominica has been provided herein. Prior to this work, the halictid bee fauna of Dominica went largely unstudied for more than a century. There are no described halictid bees reported from several islands in the West Indies (e.g., Montserrat, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda), but this is due to a lack of sampling and taxonomic studies in the area rather than true absence. Additional studies of other regions in the West Indies are underway (J. Gibbs, unpublished data; A. Pauly, *in litt.*) as steps towards a more complete understanding of the regional bee fauna.

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